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THE  
**BOMBAY AGENDA,**

OR  
**ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY**

FOR  
**1845.**

[Compiled by C. W. Allen.]

*6 pts., with an*

*Appendix.*



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ERRATUM.

VIDE Part I, page 80, in the 2nd column of the Table headed "LENGTH OF RIVERS," for "Gulph of Cutch," opposite "Mississippi," read "Gulph of Mexico;" and for "Indian Ocean," in the same column opposite "Indus," read "Gulf of Cutch."

OMISSION.

The Compiler has inadvertently omitted the names of Doctors A. and H. MILLER in the Professional List of the Bombay Directory, at page 117. These Gentlemen reside in Rampart Row.



*Will be published at the Victoria Press in April next.*

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## THE BOMBAY UNITED SERVICE LIST.

[TO BE CONTINUED QUARTERLY.]

---

C. W. ALLEN, begs to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Honorable Company's CIVIL, MILITARY, NAVAL, and MEDICAL SERVICES on the Bombay Establishment, that he has completed the necessary arrangements for publishing (*Quarterly*) a work to be entitled the "BOMBAY UNITED SERVICE LIST," the first number of which will be issued from the VICTORIA PRESS in April next, corrected to the 1st of that month.

In addition to the information usually given in the Lists of the Civil and Military services now published separately, the "UNITED SERVICE LIST" will contain the ABSENTEE, FURLOUGH, and FUND REGULATIONS of each Service, together with an abstract of all General Orders published by the Honorable the Governor in Council, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief.—To this will be added the PAY TABLES of the Services; the whole forming a compact body of useful information so arranged as to render it easy of reference.

The Army List portion will be arranged upon an entirely new plan and will be accompanied by a copious Index.

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Bombay, 9th January 1845.

# PART I.



CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF CHRIST 1845.

THE ASIATIC CALENDAR FOR 1845.

THE COMPANION TO THE CALENDAR.

TIME TABLES.

DOMINICAL LETTERS' TABLE.

A PERPETUAL DIARY.

A SECULAR DIARY FOR THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.

LATITUDES & LONGITUDES.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE THERMOMETERS OF FAHRENHEIT, &c.

PROTECTION OF LAND FROM STORMS.

WATER S POUTS.

NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

PRINCIPAL ERAS.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

COLABA OBSERVATORY REPORT.

THE BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER.

RAIN GAUGES.

TIME-BOARD AT THE COLABA OBSERVATORY.





A  
CALENDAR  
FOR THE YEAR OF CHRIST  
1845.

Corresponding with the Hindoo Æra of Vekramajit, 1991-1992, whereof the Marroo 1992d. year will commence on the 7th of April; and the Guzerat, Duxun and Concan 1992nd. year will commence on the 31st October; and the Shalivahn 1766-67th. whereof the 1767th year will commence on the 7th of April; and the Malabar 1020-21, whereof, the 1021st year will commence on the 15th of September; with the Parsee Æra of Yazdezerd 1214-15, whereof the Ra-snee 1215th year will commence on the 28th of September; and the Kudmee 1215th year will commence on the 29th of August; and with the Hijree 1230-61, whereof the 1261st year will commence on the 10th of January, and the 1262nd on the 31st of December; and the Fustee 1254-55, whereof the 1255th year will commence on the 6th June; and the Soor Sun, Khums and Sittu Arbi-oen Miatyn wa-sulf, 1245-46, whereof the Sittu Arba-ee Miatyn wa-sulf 1245th year will commence on the 6th of June 1845.

## INTRODUCTION.



It is proper to explain, that the Lunar Eclipses, the Phases of the Moon, the rising and setting of the Sun, with the length of the Day and Night, the Time of High Water, the Moon's Meridian Passage, and the rising and setting of the Moon, are all calculated for mean Solar Time, or that shewn by a true clock at Bombay.

Those who may wish to avail themselves of the columns of the Sun's rising and setting, for the purpose of rectifying a clock or a Watch, should observe, that at the time given in the Almanac (which is that when the Sun's centre is really on the Horizon) either at rising or setting, the upper or lower limb of the Sun will appear to be at least the Sun's diameter above the edge of the water; the Watch, &c. should, therefore, be set to the time as shewn in the Almanac, when this appearance is seen at sun-rise or sun-set, when it will shew the true Mean time at Bombay.

The Sun's Right Ascension in Time, Declination, and the Equation of time, are adapted to apparent Noon, or the instant when the Sun's centre is on the Meridian of Greenwich.

The Moon's Age may be used to ascertain with greater accuracy, the exact Hindoo Lunar Day of the Month, when occasion may require.

# **PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.**

FOR THE YEAR, 1845.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.	
Dominical Letter.....	E
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number...	3
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Roman Indiction.....	3
Julian Period .....	6558

EMBER DAYS.	
February.....	12, 14 and 15
May.....	14, 16 and 17
September.....	17, 19 and 20
December....	17, 19 and 20

## **Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c. &c.**

Epiphany.....	January 6	Pentecost, Whit Sunday....	May 11
Septuagesima Sunday.....	19	Trinity Sunday.....	18
Martyrdom of King Charles I.....	30	Corpus Christi.....	22
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday, Feb.	2	Birth of Queen Victoria.....	24
Ash Wednesday.....	5	Restoration of King Charles II..	29
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent...	9	Accession of Queen Victoria.....	June 20
St. David's Day.....	March 1	Queen's Proclamation....	21
Palm Sunday.....	16	St. John Bapt.; Midsummer Day..	24
St. Patrick's Day.....	17	Birth of Dow. Queen Adelaide; Aug.	13
Good Friday.....	21	St. Michael, Michaelmas Day, Sept...	29
Easter Sunday.....	23	Gunpowder Plot..	November 5
Annunciation, Lady Day.....	25	Birth of the Prince of Wales..	9
Low Sunday.....	30	St. Andrew's Day.....	30
St. George's Day . . . . .	April 23	1st Sunday in Advent... ..	30
Rogation Sunday.....	27	St. Thomas.....	December 21
Ascension Day; Holy Thursday, May	1	Christmas Day. . . . .	25

☞ The year 5606 of the Jewish Era commences on October 2nd, 1845.

The year 1261 of the Mahomedan Era commences on January 10th, 1845.

Ramasan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on September 3rd, 1845.

## IN THE YEAR 1845

THE FOLLOWING HOLIDAYS WILL BE KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES AT BOMBAY.

## EUROPEAN HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS DAY, from the evening of the 24th December to the Morning of the 2d January.....	8 Days.
HOLY WEEK, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 20th, 21st and 23d March.....	3 Days
Total.....	11 Days.

## PARSEE HOLIDAYS (KUDMEE).

Janishadee Kowlaz.....	January, 21st.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Adam Feast.....	April, 5th.....	Saturday.....	1 Day.
Adam Feast.....	May, 1th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.
Furverdeen Jusun.....	May, 14th.....	Wednesday.....	1 Day.
Gathaw Gumbhar.....	Aug. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th	Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thur.	5 Days.
Poppade, or New year's day	August, 29.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Khorad Feast and Vulave	September, 3d and 4th.....	Wednesday and Thursday.....	2 Days.
Atushbeiran Salgery.....	September, 14th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.
Total.....			13 Days.

## PARSEE HOLIDAYS (RUSSMEE.)

Janishadee Kowlaz.....	January, 21st.....	Monday.....	1 Day.
Adam Feast.....	May, 5th.....	Monday.....	1 Day.
Adam Feast.....	June, 3d.....	Tuesday.....	1 Day.
Furverdeen Jusun.....	June, 13th.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Gathaw Gumbhar.....	Sept. 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.	Tues., Wed., Thurs., Frid. & Sat.	5 Days.
Poppade, or New year's day	September, 28th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.
Khorad Feast and Vulave	October, 3d and 4th.....	Friday and Saturday.....	2 Days.
Atushbeiran Salgery.....	November, 13th.....	Thursday.....	1 Day.
Total.....			13 Days.

## HINDOO HOLIDAYS.

Shukla Sankranti.....	January, 12th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.
Shrawatree.....	March, 6th.....	Thursday.....	1 Day.
Tolee.....	March, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th.....	Frid., Sat., Sun. and Monday.....	4 Days.
Sam Noverme.....	April, 16th.....	Wednesday.....	1 Day.
Cocunut Day.....	August, 15th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.
Jumna Ushturnee.....	August, 20th.....	Monday.....	1 Day.
Gumpesh Chaturthi.....	September, 5th.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Dussehra.....	October, 10th.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Devallie.....	Oct. 29th, 30th, 31st, and Nov. 1st..	Wed., Thurs., Frid., and Saturday.	4 Days.
Total.....			17 Days.

## MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS.

Ramzan, Shaval Eed.....	October, 3d and 4th.....	Friday and Saturday.....	2 Days.
Bucker Eed.....	December, 10th.....	Wednesday.....	1 Day.
Mahim Fair.....	December, 14th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.
Total.....			6 Days.

## A LIST OF THE MONTHS.

HINDOO MONTHS.	MALABAR MONTHS.	PARSEE MONTHS.	MAHOMEDAN MONTHS.
1st Chetru*.	1st Kany	1st Furverdeen.	1st Mohurram.
2d Vaishak	2d Tachan.	2d Applecheest.	2d Suffer.
3d Jesh.	3d Vichizem.	3d Khorad.	3d Robee-ul-avul.
4th Ashad.	4th Dhanuh.	4th Teer.	4th Robee-ul-akhur.
5th Shrawan.	5th Gumbharun.	5th Anooradad.	5th Jummad-ee-ul-avul.
6th Bhadrupud.	6th Gumbharun.	6th Shanaver.	6th Jummad-ee-ul-akhur.
7th Ashvin.	7th Meezan.	7th Mehur.	7th Rajub.
8th Kartick +	8th Meezan.	8th Aban.	8th Shaban.
9th Margashirsh.	9th Ednavan.	9th Alder.	9th Ramzan.
10th Poush.	10th Mithoonam.	10th Deb.	9th Shaval.
11th Magh.	11th Karkatagan.	11th Bobunnam.	11th Zilhad.
12th Falgun.	12th Chingoon.	12th Asfunder.	12th Zilhaz.
		Gathaw 5 days.	

\* According to the Shuk year.

+ Samvat commences with Kartick Sood 1st or Pratipada.

## ECLIPSES OF THE MOON.

In the year 1845 there will be two Eclipses of the Moon.

### A Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 21st 1845, visible at Bombay.

	H.	M.	
First contact with the Shadow.....	7	9	} Afternoon Mean Time.
First Total Immersion in the Shadow.....	8	23	
Middle of the Eclipse.....	8	45	
Last total immersion in the Shadow.....	9	8	
Last contact with the Shadow..	10	22	
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 1.095, on the Southern limb.			

### A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, November 14th 1845, visible at Bombay.

	H.	M.	
First contact with the Shadow.....	4	2	} Morning Mean Time.
Middle of the Eclipse.....	5	41	
Last contact with the Shadow.....	7	20	
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 0.919 on the Northern limb.			

## Terms and Sessions of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay.

IN THE YEAR 1845.

1st TERM, begins	10th February,	ends 1st March.
2nd Ditto.....	5th June....	24th June..
3rd Ditto.....	25th August....	13th September.
4th Ditto .....	3rd November..	22nd November.

1st Sessions, begins	18th March.	3rd Sessions	25th September.
2nd Ditto	5th July.	4th Ditto	3rd December.



# JANUARY 31 DAYS, 1845.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

☾ Last Quarter; Wednesday..... 1 8 13 A.

● New Moon, Wednesday..... 8 0 4 A.

☾ First Quarter; Wednesday... 15 1 42 A.

○ Full Moon, Thursday..... 23 7 12 A.

☾ Last Quarter; Friday..... 31 6 47 M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
W.	1	1	Circumcision.	6 35 50	5 31 56	10 56 6	13 4 0
Th.	2	2		6 36 14	5 32 26	10 56 12	13 3 48
F.	3	3		6 36 30	5 33 6	10 56 36	13 3 24
Sa.	4	4	Newton born, 1642.	6 36 45	5 33 43	10 57 0	13 3 0
Sun.	5	5	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	6 36 58	5 34 26	10 57 28	13 2 32
M.	6	6	Epiphany. [Twelfth Day.]	6 37 10	5 35 0	10 57 56	13 2 4
Tu.	7	7		6 37 22	5 35 40	10 58 24	13 1 36
W.	8	8	St. Lucian.	6 37 32	5 36 28	10 58 56	13 1 4
Th.	9	9		6 37 41	5 37 9	10 59 28	13 0 32
F.	10	10		6 37 49	5 37 49	11 0 0	13 0 0
Sa.	11	11		6 37 53	5 38 33	11 0 40	12 59 20
Sun.	12	12	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37 56	5 39 10	11 1 20	12 58 40
M.	13	13	Hilary Term.	6 37 59	5 39 59	11 2 0	12 58 0
Tu.	14	14		6 38 15	40 41	11 2 40	12 57 20
W.	15	15	Duke of Gloucester born, 1776.	6 38 15	41 25	11 3 24	12 56 36
Th.	16	16		6 38 25	42 6	11 4 4	12 55 56
F.	17	17	Franklin born, 1796.	6 38 11	42 37	11 4 26	12 55 34
Sa.	18	18	Prisca.	6 38 18	43 10	11 4 52	12 55 8
Sun.	19	19	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 38 25	43 41	11 5 16	12 54 44
M.	20	20	Fabian.	6 38 30	44 12	11 5 42	12 54 16
Tu.	21	21	Agnes.	6 38 30	44 46	11 6 16	12 53 44
W.	22	22	Vincent.	6 38 18	45 30	11 7 12	12 52 48
Th.	23	23		6 38 6	46 14	11 8 8	12 50 52
F.	24	24		6 37 53	46 57	11 9 4	12 50 56
Sa.	25	25	Conversion of St Paul.	6 37 38	47 40	11 10 2	12 49 58
Sun.	26	26	Sextagesima Sunday.	6 37 36	48 6	11 10 32	12 49 28
M.	27	27	Duke of Sussex born, 1773.	6 37 34	48 30	11 11 2	12 48 58
Tu.	28	28		6 37 30	49 4	11 11 34	12 48 26
W.	29	29	King George IV. Accessn., 1820.	6 37 22	49 34	11 12 12	12 47 48
Th.	30	30	King Charles I Martyr, 1649.	6 37 0	50 10	11 13 16	12 46 40
F.	31	31	King George IV. proclaimed, 1820.	6 36 37	50 57	11 14 20	12 45 44

D. H.

( Perigee..... 7 10 Morning.

( Apogee..... 19 3 Evening.

Day of the Month.	Moon's Age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil day.	Time of High Water Bombay.		The Moon's			CHRONOLOGY OF RE-MARKABLE EVENTS.
		Morn-ing.	Af-ter-noon.	Meridian Passage.	Rising.	Setting.	
		H. M.	H. M.	Morning. H. M.	Morning. H. M.	Morning. H. M.	
1	( 21 23	3 45	4 7	5 20 8	Morning.	11 25	Battle of Korygaum, 1818.
2	22 23	4 32	4 59	6 9 9	0 13 E.	0 7	Calcutta re-taken, 1757.
3	23 23	5 29	6 5	7 1 4	1 9	0 53	
4	24 23	6 42	7 21	7 56 9	2 10	1 44	Monk, Duke of Albemarle [died, 1670.
5	25 23	7 59	8 36	8 57 2	3 14	2 40	Capture of Onore, 1783.
6	26 23	9 8	9 12	9 59 2	4 17	3 41	Pondicherry taken, 1761.
7	27 23	9 45	10 14	11 2 6	5 18	4 46	Calais surrendered to the French, 1558.
8	● 28 23	10 43	11 9	E. 0 4 3	6 17	5 51	Victory of Admiral Rodney, 1780.
9	0 12	11 33	12 0	1 4 1	7 11	6 57	Marquis of Hastings re-signed the Government [1823.
10	1 12	0 24	0 47	1 59 6	8 1	7 57	Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806.
11	2 12	1 9	1 32	2 50 5	8 46	8 54	Ditto of Trincomalee, 1795
12	3 12	1 54	2 14	3 39 8	9 28	9 50	Ditto of Cayenne, 1809.
13	4 12	2 35	2 57	4 26 2	10 9	10 43	
14	5 12	3 15	3 37	5 11 8	10 47	11 37	Vizier Ali's insurrection [at Benares, 1799.
15	6 12	3 59	4 20	5 57 3	11 27	Morning, Elizabeth crowned, 1559.	
16	7 12	4 43	5 8	6 43 4	E. 0 7	0 27	Battle of Corunna, 1809.
17	8 12	5 39	6 17	7 30 2	0 51	1 19	Franklin born, 1706.
18	9 12	6 53	7 30	8 18 0	1 35	2 9	Bharatpur taken, 1826.
19	10 12	8 10	8 46	9 6 4	2 23	3 1	Aden captured by the English, 1839.
20	11 12	9 8	9 23	9 54 9	3 11	3 49	Godard takes Dabhoya, 1780.
21	12 12	9 49	10 13	10 43 2	4 1	4 37	Louis XVI. guillotined, [1793.
22	13 12	10 36	10 57	11 30 8	4 51	5 25	Battle of Wandewash, 1760
23	○ 14 12	11 14	11 34	Morning.	5 44	6 9	Pitt died, 1806.
24	15 12	11 50	0 8	0 17 4	6 36	6 50	Frederick the Great born, [1712.
25	16 12	0 25	0 40	1 3 2	7 29	7 30	Shah Allum defeated at [Patna, 1761.
26	17 12	0 57	1 13	1 48 4	8 19	8 19	
27	18 12	1 29	1 45	2 33 8	9 13	8 47	The Begum Sumroo died. [1836.
28	19 12	2 4	2 21	3 19 9	10 8	9 27	Charlemagne died, 814.
29	20 12	2 39	2 59	4 7 7	11 3	10 8	Assault of Jawud, 1818.
30	21 12	3 17	3 39	4 57 4	Morning.	10 51	
31	( 22 12	4 2	4 27	5 50 3	0 2	11 38	Mutiny at Vellore, 1807.

# FEBRUARY 28 DAYS, 1845.

8

## PHASES OF THE MOON,

D. H. M.

● New Moon, Thursday . . . 6 11 27 A.

☾ First Quarter, Friday . . . 14 9 51 M.

○ Full Moon, Saturday . . . . . 22 11 38 M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
Sa.	1	32		6 36 11	5 51 39	11 15 28	12 44 32
Sun.	2	33	Quinquagesima—or Shrove Sunday (Purification of B. V. Mary.	6 35 53	5 52 11	11 16 18	12 43 42
M.	3	34	Blas.	6 35 41	5 52 35	11 16 54	12 43 6
Tu.	4	35	Shrove Tuesday.	6 35 29	5 52 59	11 17 30	12 42 30
W.	5	36	Ash Wednesday.—Agatha.	6 35 13	5 53 25	11 18 12	12 41 48
Th.	6	37		6 34 42	5 54 6	11 19 23	12 40 36
F.	7	38		6 34 7	5 54 47	11 20 40	12 39 20
Sa.	8	39		6 33 32	5 55 28	11 21 56	12 38 4
Sun.	9	40	Quadragesima.—1st Sunday in Lent.	6 33 14	5 55 50	11 22 36	12 37 24
M.	10	41	Queen Victoria Married, 1840.	6 32 57	5 56 9	11 23 12	12 36 48
Tu.	11	42		6 32 36	5 56 30	11 23 51	12 36 6
W.	12	43		6 31 59	5 57 7	11 25 8	12 34 52
Th.	13	44		6 31 18	5 57 46	11 26 28	12 33 32
F.	14	45	St. Valentine's day.	6 30 34	5 58 24	11 27 48	12 32 12
Sa.	15	46		6 30 10	5 58 44	11 28 34	12 31 26
Sun.	16	47	2nd Sunday in Lent—(Palm Sun [day.	6 29 46	5 59 21	11 29 10	12 30 44
M.	17	48		6 29 21	5 59 19	11 29 58	12 30 2
Tu.	18	49	Luther died, 1546.	6 28 35	5 59 55	11 31 20	12 28 40
W.	19	50	Peace with the Birman Empire 1826	6 27 47	6 0 31	11 32 44	12 27 16
Th.	20	51		6 27 13	6 1 51	11 34 4	12 25 56
F.	21	52		6 26 32	6 1 20	11 34 48	12 25 12
Sa.	22	53	Washington born 1732.	6 26 3	6 1 35	11 35 32	12 24 28
Sun.	23	54	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 25 33	6 1 49	11 36 16	12 23 44
M.	24	55	St. Matthias.—Duke of Cambridge. [born, 1771	6 25 26	6 2 21	11 37 0	12 23 0
Tu.	25	56		6 24 31	6 2 15	11 37 44	12 22 16
W.	26	57		6 23 45	6 2 41	11 38 56	12 21 4
Th.	27	58		6 22 48	6 3 16	11 40 28	12 19 32
F.	28	59		6 21 51	6 3 51	11 42 0	12 18 0

**D. H.**

☾ Perigee.. .. . 4 4 Evening.

☾ Apogee.. .. . 16 9 Morning.

Day of the Month.	Moon's age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil Day.	Time of High Water Bombay.						THE MOON'S						CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.
		Morn-ing.			After-noon.			Meridian Passage.		Rising.		Setting.		
		D.	H.	H.	M.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
1		23	12	4	53	5	27	6	46	0	1	3	0 29	[1807.
2		24	12	6	7	6	50	7	45	4	2	2	1 28	Capture of Monte Video
3		25	12	7	35	8	20	8	45	5	3	2	2 28	
4		26	12	9	1	9	8	9	46	3	4	2	3 30	Capture of Newtee, 1819.
5		27	12	9	34	10	8	10	45	7	4	56	4 36	Victory of Lord Cornwallis over Tippoo, 1792.
6	●	28	12	10	36	11	1	11	41	8	5	47	5 37	Victory of Admiral Duckworth, 1806.
7		0	1	11	26	11	48	E. 0	35	8	6	34	6 38	Convention of the Peers [and Commons in England, 1689.
8		1	1	0	11	0	32	1	27	2	7	18	7 36	Warren Hastings resigned [and returned to England, 1786.
9		2	1	0	52	1	11	2	15	7	8	0	8 30	Burmese defeated at Pa-gha-Mhew, 1826.
10		3	1	1	32	1	50	3	2	9	8	41	9 25	Lines of Travancore [stormed, 1809.
11		4	1	2	9	2	27	3	49	6	9	23	10 17	Angria taken Prisoner, [1756.
12		5	1	2	43	3	2	4	36	4	10	3	11 9	William and Mary pro-[claimed, 1659.
13		6	1	3	21	3	38	5	24	1	10	45	Morning	The Revolution, 1688.
14	☾	7	1	4	0	4	20	6	11	9	11	29	0 2	Victory of Admiral Jervis, [1797.
15		8	1	4	46	5	15	7	0	1	E. 0	17	0 53	Boddard took Ahmedabad, [1780.
16		9	1	5	51	6	33	7	48	5	1	5	1 43	Colombo Capitulated, 1796.
17		10	1	7	16	7	59	8	36	8	1	55	2 31	Japanavim taken, 1809.
18		11	1	8	39	9	8	9	24	6	2	45	3 19	Victory of Admiral Blake, [1653.
19		12	1	9	15	9	45	10	11	7	3	36	4 5	Candy taken, 1815.
20		13	1	10	9	10	30	10	58	2	4	29	4 48	Naval action at Ashta, [1818.
21		14	1	10	49	11	9	11	44	3	5	21	5 2	Aurunzebe died, 1707.
22	☾	15	1	11	27	11	44	Morning.			6	15	6 7	Washington born, 1732.
23		16	1	0	1	0	17	0	30	4	7	9	6 4	Peace with Tippoo, 1792.
24		17	1	0	34	0	50	1	17	2	8	3	7 2	Treaty of Yandaboo con-[cluded, 1826.
25		18	1	1	6	1	23	2	5	3	8	58	8 7	Essex beheaded, 1611.
26		19	1	1	42	2	0	2	54	5	9	56	8 50	Buonaparte escaped from [Elba, 1815.
27		20	1	2	16	2	36	3	47	1	10	55	9 38	Victory of the Duke of [Wellington over Soult, [1814.
28		21	1	2	55	3	16	4	41	9	11	56	10 27	Humphrey Duke of Glouc-[estor murdered, 1447.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- ☾ Last Quarter, Saturday.. .. . 1 3 5 A.  
 ● New Moon, Saturday.. .. . 8 11 28 M.  
 ☾ First Quarter, Sunday.. .. . 16 6 44 M.  
 ☉ Full Moon, Monday.. .. . 24 1 10 M.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, Sunday.. .. . 30 9 52 A.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Sa.	1	60	St. David, Tutelar Saint of Wales	6 21 16	6 4 2	11 42 46	12 17 14
Sun.	2	61	4th Sunday in Lent.—Mid Lent [Sunday.	6 20 41	6 4 13	11 43 32	12 16 28
M.	3	62		6 19 56	6 4 32	11 44 36	12 15 24
Tu.	4	63		6 18 57	6 5 5	11 46 8	12 13 52
W.	5	64		6 17 58	6 5 38	11 47 40	12 12 20
Th.	6	65		6 17 16	6 5 52	11 48 36	12 11 24
F.	7	66	Perpetua.—Scotland United to	6 16 38	6 6 0	11 49 22	12 10 38
Sa.	8	67	[England, 1607	6 16 0	6 6 8	11 50 8	12 9 52
Sun.	9	68	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 15 25	6 6 13	11 50 48	12 9 12
M.	10	69		6 14 42	6 6 24	11 51 42	12 8 18
Tu.	11	70		6 13 49	6 6 45	11 52 56	12 7 4
W.	12	71	Gregory, Martyr.	6 12 45	6 7 17	11 54 32	12 5 28
Th.	13	72		6 11 43	6 7 45	11 56 2	12 3 58
F.	14	73		6 11 2	6 7 52	11 56 50	12 3 10
Sa.	15	74		6 10 21	6 7 59	11 57 38	12 2 22
Sun.	16	75	6th Sunday in Lent.—Palm Sunday.*	6 9 27	6 8 19	11 58 52	12 1 8
M.	17	76	St. Patrick, Tutelar St. of Ireland.	6 8 24	6 8 48	12 0 24	11 59 36
Tu.	18	77	Edward King of West Saxons.	6 7 18	6 9 18	12 2 0	11 58 0
W.	19	78		6 6 36	6 9 24	12 2 48	11 57 12
Th.	20	79	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.	6 5 54	6 9 30	12 3 36	11 56 24
F.	21	80	Good Friday.—Benedict.	6 5 13	6 9 35	12 4 22	11 55 38
Sa.	22	81		6 4 31	6 9 41	12 5 10	11 54 50
Sun.	23	82	Easter Sunday.	6 3 49	6 9 47	12 5 58	11 54 2
M.	24	83	Easter Monday.	6 2 46	6 10 14	12 7 28	11 52 32
Tu.	25	84	Easter Tuesday.—Annunciation [of B. V. Mary.	6 1 39	6 10 43	12 9 4	11 50 56
W.	26	85		6 0 45	6 11 3	12 10 18	11 49 42
Th.	27	86		6 0 2	6 11 8	12 11 6	11 48 54
F.	28	87		5 59 20	6 11 12	12 11 52	11 48 8
Sa.	29	88	Capitulation of Paris, 1814.	5 58 19	6 11 35	12 13 16	11 46 44
Sun.	30	89	1st Sunday after Easter—Low Sunday.	5 57 12	6 12 4	12 14 52	11 45 8
M.	31	90		5 56 14	6 12 26	12 16 12	11 43 48

\* By mistake Sunday the 16th February has been styled *Palm Sunday*, instead of Sunday the 16th March.—ED. AGENDA,



D. H.

( Perigee. . . . . 3 12 Evening.  
( Apogee. . . . . 16 5 Morning.  
( Perigee. . . . . 28 6 Evening.

Day of the Month.	Moon's Age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil Day.		Time of High Water Bombay.				THE MOON'S			CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.
			Morn- ing.		After- noon.		Meridian Passage.	Rising.	Setting.	
	D.	H.	H.	M.	H.	M.	Morning. H. M.	Morning. H. M.	Morning. H. M.	
1	( 22	1	3	39	4	6	5 39	Morning.	11 22	Rabelais died, 1533.
2	23	1	4	34	5	10	6 37	0 55	0 21	Sovereignty of Ceylon [assumed by the Eng- lish, 1815.
3	24	1	5	51	6	35	7 36	1 52	1 20	Saladin died, 1194.
4	25	1	7	23	8	7	8 34	2 47	2 23	Battle of Borossa, 1811
5	26	1	8	52	9	8	9 30	3 39	3 23	Peace of Seringapatam [1792.
6	27	1	9	28	9	55	10 54	4 26	4 22	Scotland united to Eng- land, 1607.
7	28	1	10	23	10	48	11 15	5 11	5 21	William III. died, 1702.
8	29	1	11	10	11	32	E. 0 4	5 54	6 16	Nadir Shah entered [Delhi, 1739.
9	0	13	11	52	0	10	0 53	6 35	7 11	End of Nepaul War, [1816.
10	1	13	0	28	0	47	1 40	7 15	8 7	Planet Georgium Sidus [discovered, 1781.
11	2	13	1	5	1	22	2 28	7 57	8 59	Admiral Byng shot, [1757.
12	3	13	1	39	1	57	3 15	8 39	9 51	Royal Academy esta- [blished, 1768.
13	4	13	2	13	2	29	4 4	9 24	10 44	Death of Sir I. Newton, [1727.
14	5	13	2	48	3	6	4 52	10 9	11 35	Battle of Alexandria, [1801.
15	6	13	3	24	3	47	5 40	10 58	Morning.	Second reading of Re- form Bill, 1831.
16	7	13	4	7	4	32	6 29	11 46	0 24	Martinique taken, 1794.
17	8	13	5	4	5	41	7 16	E. 0 37	1 12	Capture of Chandernagore, [1757.
18	9	13	6	26	7	8	8 3	1 27	1 57	Peace of Amiens, 1802.
19	10	13	7	50	8	28	8 50	2 18	2 41	Defeat of Tipoo by Ge- neral Harris, 1799.
20	11	13	9	3	9	8	9 36	3 10	3 22	Duke of Wellington en- tered Paris, 1814.
21	12	13	9	31	9	56	10 22	4 4	4 2	
22	13	13	10	16	10	37	11 9	4 57	4 40	
23	14	13	10	55	11	13	11 58	5 52	5 23	
24	( 15	13	11	28	11	47	Morning.	6 49	6 4	
25	16	13	0	4	0	21	0 48	7 46	6 47	
26	17	13	0	42	0	59	1 40	8 47	7 34	
27	18	13	1	17	1	37	2 35	9 49	8 26	
28	19	13	1	57	2	17	3 33	10 49	9 19	
29	20	13	2	40	3	2	4 32	11 48	10 17	
30	( 21	13	3	30	3	57	5 31	Morning.	11 16	
31	22	13	4	27	5	2	6 29	0 43	E. 0 17	

## PHASES OF THE MOON,

	D.	H.	M.
● New Moon, Monday..	7	0	32 M.
☾ First Quarter, Tuesday....	15	2	15 M.
○ Full Moon, Tuesday.....	22	0	4 A.
☾ Last Quarter, Tuesday....	29	4	11 M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARK- ABLE DAYS.	Bon hay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Tu.	1	91		5 55 33	6 12 31	12 16 58	11 43 2
W.	2	92		5 54 52	6 13 36	12 17 44	11 42 16
Th.	3	93	Rich. Bp. of Chichester.	5 54 11	6 12 41	12 18 30	11 41 30
F.	4	94	St. Ambrose.	5 53 28	6 12 46	12 19 18	11 40 42
Sa.	5	95		5 52 48	6 12 52	12 20 4	11 39 56
Sun.	6	96	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 51 44	6 13 20	12 21 36	11 38 24
M.	7	97		5 50 41	6 13 49	12 23 8	11 36 52
Tu.	8	98		5 49 49	6 14 7	12 24 18	11 35 42
W.	9	99		5 49 9	6 14 11	12 25 2	11 34 58
Th.	10	100		5 48 30	6 14 10	12 25 46	11 34 14
F.	11	101	Warren Hastings impeached, 1786	5 47 37	6 14 37	12 27 0	11 33 0
Sa.	12	102		5 46 37	6 15 5	12 28 26	11 31 32
Sun.	13	103	3rd Sunday after Easter.	5 45 37	6 15 33	12 29 56	11 30 4
M.	14	104		5 44 58	6 15 40	12 30 42	11 29 18
Tu.	15	105		5 44 21	6 15 47	12 31 26	11 28 34
W.	16	106		5 43 45	6 15 53	12 32 8	11 27 52
Th.	17	107		5 43 10	6 16 0	12 32 50	11 27 10
F.	18	108		5 42 35	6 16 7	12 33 32	11 26 28
Sa.	19	109	Alphege.	5 41 54	6 16 22	12 34 26	11 25 32
Sun.	20	110	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 40 59	6 16 51	12 35 52	11 24 8
M.	21	111		5 40 6	6 17 18	12 37 13	11 22 48
Tu.	22	112		5 39 22	6 17 38	12 38 16	11 21 44
W.	23	113	Saint George Day's.	5 38 50	6 17 40	12 38 56	11 21 4
Th.	24	114		5 38 18	6 17 54	12 39 36	11 20 24
F.	25	115	St. Mark.—Princess Alice Maud [born, 1843.	5 37 39	6 18 11	12 40 32	11 19 28
Sa.	26	116		5 36 48	6 18 40	12 41 52	11 18 8
Sun.	27	117	5th Sunday after Easter.—Roga- [tion Sunday.	5 36 0	6 19 8	12 43 8	11 16 52
M.	28	118		5 35 18	6 19 30	12 44 12	11 15 48
Tu.	29	119		5 24 50	6 19 46	12 44 50	11 15 10
W.	30	120		5 24 23	6 19 41	12 45 26	11 14 34

D. H.

( Apogee.....13 1 Morning.

( Perigee.....24 10 Evening.

Day of the Month.	Moon's Age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil day.		Time of High Water Bombay.		The Moon's				CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.	
	D.	H.	Morn- ing.		After- noon.	Meridian Passage.	Rising.	Setting.		
			H.	M.						H.
1	23	13	5	44	6	30	7 25 5	1 35	1 15	
2	24	13	7	13	7	56	8 18 5	2 22	2 14	Surrender of Copenha- [hagen, 1801.
3	25	13	8	37	9	8	9 9 2	3 7	3 11	Death of Shakespeare, [1616.
4	26	13	9	9	9	38	9 58 1	3 50	4 6	Goldsmith died, 1774.
5	27	13	10	1	10	24	10 45 5	4 30	5 0	
6	28	13	10	47	11	8	11 32 6	5 11	5 55	Capture of Mercara, [Coorg 1834.
7	29	13	11	25	11	45	E. 0 19 9	5 53	6 47	Fort of Badajoz surren- [dered 1812.
8	0	23	0	3	0	22	1 7 6	6 35	7 41	Surrender of A-seer- [ghur, 1818.
9	1	23	0	39	0	55	1 55 9	7 17	8 35	Coronation of William [and Mary, 1689.
10	2	23	1	12	1	29	2 44 6	8 3	9 27	Battle of Toulouse, [1814.
11	3	23	1	45	2	1	3 33 3	8 50	10 16	Abdication of Napole- [on, 1814.
12	4	23	2	19	2	37	4 21 7	9 39	11 5	
13	5	23	2	57	3	16	5 9 4	10 27	11 51	Catholic Eman: Bill [passed, 1832.
14	6	23	3	37	4	1	5 56 2	11 17	Morning 0 35	Mutiny of the Nore, [1797.
15	7	23	4	28	5	1	6 42 2	E. 0 9	0 35	
16	8	23	5	37	6	20	7 28 1	1 1	1 15	Battle of Culloden, [1746.
17	9	23	6	57	7	35	8 13 6	1 53	1 55	
18	10	23	8	9	8	41	8 59 2	2 44	2 35	
19	11	23	9	8	9	9	9 46 7	3 39	3 14	War with Amern: Co- [lonia, 1795.
20	12	23	9	31	9	54	10 36 0	4 34	3 55	Spanish Fleet destroy- [ed, 1657.
21	13	23	10	16	10	36	11 27 8	5 33	4 34	Insurrection at Bareil- [ly, 1816.
22	14	23	10	55	11	14	Morning. 0 23 4	6 33	5 23	
23	15	23	11	35	11	56	0 23 4	7 75	6 13	Order of the Garter in- [stituted, 1349.
24	16	23	0	16	0	37	1 22 0	8 39	7 9	A great fire broke out [at Surat, 1837.
25	17	23	0	58	1	20	2 23 0	9 40	8 7	Almora taken by the [English, 1815.
26	18	53	1	42	2	6	3 24 2	10 37	9 8	
27	19	23	2	31	2	55	4 23 8	11 32	10 11	Surrender of Kumaon, [1815.
28	20	23	3	22	3	52	5 21 1	Morning. 0 21	11 10	Tobacco first brought to [England, 1585.
29	21	23	4	24	4	58	6 15 6	0 21	E. 0 11	
30	22	23	5	36	6	17	7 6 7	1 8	1 6	Battle of Fontenoy, [1746.



## MAY, 31 DAYS, 1846.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- New Moon, Tuesday..... 6 2 49 A.  
 ☾ First Quarter, Wednesday.... 14 7 0 A.  
 ○ Full Moon, Wednesday..... 21 8 50 A.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, Wednesday.... 28 11 17 M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Th.	1	121	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday [St. Philip and St. James.]	5 33 52	6 20 4	12 46 12	11 13 48
F.	2	122		5 33 9	6 20 33	12 47 24	11 12 36
Sa.	3	123	Invention of the Cross.	5 32 28	6 21 0	12 48 32	11 10 28
Sun.	4	124	Sunday after Ascension Day.	5 31 45	6 21 29	12 49 44	11 10 16
M.	5	125		5 31 18	6 21 44	12 50 26	11 9 34
Tu.	6	126	St. John Evangelist.	5 30 56	6 21 56	12 51 0	11 8 0
W.	7	127		5 30 34	6 22 8	12 51 34	11 8 26
Th.	8	128		5 30 11	6 22 27	12 52 12	11 7 48
F.	9	129		5 29 35	6 22 51	12 53 16	11 6 44
Sa.	10	130		5 29 0	6 23 20	12 54 20	11 5 40
Sun.	11	131	Pentecost, Whit Sunday.	5 28 26	6 23 50	12 55 24	11 4 36
M.	12	132	Whit Monday.	5 28 0	6 24 12	12 56 12	11 3 48
Tu.	13	133	Whit Tuesday.	5 27 44	6 24 26	12 56 42	11 3 18
W.	14	134		5 27 28	6 24 40	12 57 12	11 2 48
Th.	15	135		5 27 14	6 24 54	12 57 40	11 2 30
F.	16	136		5 26 57	6 25 13	12 58 16	11 0 44
Sa.	17	137		5 26 30	6 25 42	12 59 12	11 0 48
Sun.	18	138	Trinity Sunday.	5 26 6	6 26 10	13 0 4	10 59 56
M.	19	139	St. Dunstan. [Anna Boleyn be- headed 1536.]	5 25 42	6 26 35	13 0 56	10 59 4
Tu.	20	140	Capture of Chandar, by assault [1818.]	5 25 19	6 27 7	13 1 48	10 58 12
W.	21	141		5 25 7	6 27 25	13 2 18	10 57 42
Th.	22	142	Corpus Christi. Princess of [Homburg born, 1770.]	5 24 59	6 27 41	13 2 42	10 57 18
F.	23	143		5 24 51	6 27 57	13 3 6	10 56 54
Sa.	24	144	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	5 24 45	6 28 13	13 3 28	10 56 32
Sun.	25	145	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 24 39	6 28 29	13 3 50	10 56 10
M.	26	146	Buonaparte Crowned at Milan, [1806.]	5 24 28	6 28 52	13 4 24	10 55 36
Tu.	27	147	Chepooba taken 1824.	5 24 14	6 29 18	13 5 4	10 54 56
W.	28	148		5 24 1	6 29 45	13 5 44	10 54 16
Th.	29	149	King Charles II. restored, 1660.	5 23 48	6 30 12	13 6 24	10 53 36
F.	30	150		5 23 38	6 30 38	13 7 0	10 53 0
Sa.	31	151		5 23 28	6 31 4	13 7 36	10 52 24

D. H.  
 ( Apogee..... 10 7 Evening.  
 ( Perigee.... 22 12 Evening.

Days of the Month.	Moon's Age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil Day.	Time of High Water Bombay.		THE MOON'S			CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.
		Morn- ing.	After- noon.	Meridian Passage.	Rising.	Setting.	
	D. H.	H. M.	H. M.	Morning. H. M.	Morning H. M.	Evening. H. M.	
1	23 23	6 55	7 31	7 55 5	1 49	2 1	Abolition of the Slave [Trade. 1807.
2	24 23	8 9	8 40	8 42 4	2 29	2 55	Battle of Lutzen, 1813.
3	25 23	9 8	9 9	9 28 7	3 11	3 47	Battle of Kotah, 1765.
4	26 23	9 36	9 58	10 15 1	3 49	4 41	Seringapatam taken, [1799.
5	27 23	10 21	10 43	11 2 0	4 30	5 34	Buonaparte died at St. [Helena, 1821.
6	28 23	11 2	11 21	11 49 8	5 13	6 27	Congress of Laybach, [1821.
7	0 9	11 41	11 59	E. 0 38 2	5 58	7 18	[Elba, 1814.
8	1 9	0 15	0 34	1 27 0	6 45	8 9	Buonaparte landed at
9	2 9	0 49	1 5	2 15 7	7 33	8 59	
10	3 9	1 23	1 40	3 3 7	8 22	9 46	Battle of Lodi, 1796.
11	4 9	1 57	2 16	3 50 6	9 11	10 31	[1818.
12	5 9	2 32	2 52	4 36 5	10 1	11 11	Escape of Appa Sahib
13	6 9	3 14	3 37	5 21 9	10 52	11 52	
14	7 9	4 0	4 26	6 6 3	11 41	Morning.	First Battle of Se- [ringapatam. 1791.
15	8 9	4 54	5 29	6 51 0	E. 0 32	0 31	Capitulation of Malown, [1815.
19	9 9	6 6	6 39	7 36 6	1 25	1 10	Battle of Albuera, 1811.
17	10 9	7 12	7 43	8 23 7	2 20	1 47	Island of Negrais taken [1824.
18	11 9	8 15	8 44	9 13 7	3 16	2 28	Buonaparte declared [Emperor of the [French, 1804.
19	12 9	9 8	9 9	10 7 4	4 14	3 12	Dispute at Canton with [the Chinese Autho- [rities, 1831.
20	13 9	9 35	9 59	11 4 5	5 17	4 0	
21	14 9	10 25	10 46	Morning.	6 20	4 51	Napoleon defeated at [Acre, 1799.
22	15 9	11 10	11 36	0 5 4	7 24	5 50	
23	16 9	11 57	0 21	1 8 0	8 26	6 52	Battle of Ramilies [1706.
24	17 9	0 45	1 8	2 10 7	9 23	7 56	
25	18 9	1 34	1 58	3 11 4	10 16	8 59	
26	19 9	2 23	2 50	4 8 5	11 3	10 0	
27	20 9	3 15	3 44	5 2 5	11 49	11 1	Habeas Corpus Act [passed, 1679.
28	21 9	4 12	4 44	5 52 8	Morning.	11 57	
29	22 9	5 14	5 46	6 41 0	0 30	E. 0 52	
30	23 9	6 25	6 56	7 27 3	1 10	1 44	General Peace signed [at Paris, 1814.
31	24 9	7 28	8 0	8 13 3	1 48	2 38	

## JUNE, 30 DAYS, 1845.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

● New Moon, Thursday..... 5 5 59 M.

☾ First Quarter, Friday..... 13 8 35 M.

○ Full Moon, Friday..... 20 4 10 M.

☾ Last Quarter; Thursday..... 26 8 19 A.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Sun.	1	152	2nd Sunday after Trinity.— [Nicomede.]	5 23 21	6 31 20	13 8 8	10 51 52
M.	2	153		5 23 12	6 31 53	13 8 40	10 51 20
Tu.	3	154		5 23 7	6 32 16	13 9 12	10 50 48
W.	4	155	Mr. Blake B. C. S. Murdered at [Jeypore 1835.]	5 23	2 6 32 42	13 9 40	10 50 20
Th.	5	156	Boniface [Duke of Cumberland] [born, 1771.]	5 22 58	6 33 6	13 10 8	10 49 52
F.	6	157		5 22 57	6 33 29	13 10 32	10 49 28
Sa.	7	158		5 22 56	6 33 52	13 10 56	10 49 4
Sun.	8	159	3rd Sunday after Trinity.	5 22 55	6 34 15	13 11 20	10 48 40
M.	9	160		5 22 54	6 34 30	13 11 40	10 48 20
Tu.	10	161		5 22 54	6 34 58	13 12 0	10 48 0
W.	11	162	St. Barnabas.	5 23 10	6 35 10	13 12 0	10 48 0
Th.	12	163		5 23 22	6 35 22	13 12 0	10 48 0
F.	13	164		5 23 34	6 35 34	13 12 0	10 48 0
Sa.	14	165	Surrender of Malligsum, 1818.	5 23 46	6 35 46	13 12 0	10 48 0
Sun.	15	166	4th Sunday after Trinity.	5 23 59	6 35 59	13 12 0	10 48 0
M.	16	167	Marlborough died. 1722.	5 24 12	6 36 12	13 12 0	10 48 0
Tu.	17	168	St. Alban. Battle of Cutwa (Clive's) 1757.	5 24 25	6 36 25	13 12 0	10 48 0
W.	18	169		5 24 38	6 36 38	13 12 0	10 48 0
Th.	19	170		5 24 51	6 36 51	13 12 0	10 48 0
F.	20	171	King William IV. died, 1837.— [Queen Victoria's accession, 1837]	5 25 4	6 37 4	13 12 0	10 48 0
Sa.	21	172	Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.	5 25 17	6 37 17	13 12 0	10 48 0
Sun.	22	173	5th Sunday after Trinity.	5 25 30	6 37 30	13 12 0	10 48 0
M.	23	174		5 25 43	6 37 43	13 12 0	10 48 0
Tu.	24	175	Nativity of St John Baptist.	5 25 56	6 37 56	13 12 0	10 48 0
W.	25	176		5 26 9	6 38 9	13 12 0	10 48 0
Th.	26	177	King George IV. died, 1830.— [King William IV. access, 1830.]	5 26 21	6 38 21	13 12 0	10 48 0
F.	27	178		5 26 34	6 38 34	13 12 0	10 48 0
Sa.	28	179	King William IV. proclaimed, [1830.—Queen Victoria crown- ed 1838.] [(Peter.)	5 26 46	6 38 46	13 12 0	10 48 0
Sun.	29	180	6th Sunday after Trinity. St.	5 26 58	6 38 58	13 12 0	10 48 0
M.	30	181		5 27 10	6 39 10	13 12 0	10 48 0

D. H.

☾ Apogee.. . . . . 7 4 Morning

☾ Perigee.. . . . . 20 10 Morning.

Day of the Month.	Moon's Age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil Day.		Time of High Water Bombay.		The Moon's			CHRONOLOGY OF RE-MARKABLE EVENTS.
			Morn-ing	After-noon.	Meridian Passage.	Rising.	Setting.	
D. H.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Morning.	Morning.	Evening		
1	25	9	8 31	9 :	8 59 6	2 30	3 36	Lord Howe's Victory, [1794, — Battle of [Arnee, 1782.
2	26	9	9 8	9 36	9 47 3	3 11	4 23	
3	27	9	9 54	10 18	10 34 3	3 54	5 14	
4	28	9	10 39	11 1	11 22 7	4 40	6 4	Leopold elected King [of Belgium, 1831.
5	29	9	11 20	11 38	E. 0 11 4	5 28	6 54	
6	0	18	11 57	0 13	0 59 6	6 17	7 43	
7	1	18	0 33	0 48	1 46 8	7 7	8 27	Royal Exchange found- [ed, 1566.
8	2	18	1 6	1 22	2 33 2	7 57	9 9	Confederation signed at [Vienna, 1815.
9	3	18	1 38	1 56	3 18 6	8 46	9 50	Amoy taken, 1842.
10	4	18	2 14	2 33	4 2 7	9 36	10 30	
11	5	18	2 51	3 11	4 46 4	10 25	11 7	
12	6	18	3 32	3 55	5 30 5	11 16	11 44	Surrender of the Peish- [wa, and fall of Mal- [lisaum, 1818.
13	7	18	4 19	4 46	6 15 8	E. 0 9	Morning.	Battle of Cuddalore, [1783.
14	8	18	5 14	5 48	7 2 9	1 2	0 2	Battle in Yorkshire [1645.
15	9	18	6 22	6 53	7 53 2	1 58	1 4	Hurricane at Bombay [unprecedented 1837.
16	10	18	7 24	7 56	8 47 5	2 57	1 48	Battle of Ligny, 1815.
17	11	18	8 29	8 59	9 45 4	3 58	2 37	The seven Bishop's [committed to the [Tower 1688.
18	12	18	9 8	9 30	10 46 7	5 3	3 32	Battle of Waterloo, [1815.
19	13	18	9 57	10 25	11 50 6	6 7	4 31	Magna Charta signed, [1215.
20	14	18	10 50	11 18	Morning.	7 7	5 35	Peace proclaimed with [France, 1814
21	15	18	11 41	0 10	0 53 7	8 3	6 41	Battle of Vittoria, 1813.
22	16	18	0 36	1 0	1 54 5	8 55	7 45	
23	17	18	1 23	1 48	2 51 7	9 44	8 49	Battle of Plassey, 1757.
24	18	18	2 13	2 37	3 45 6	10 27	9 48	Newfoundland disco- [vered, 1494.
25	19	18	3 2	3 26	4 36 1	11 10	10 45	Battle of Bannockburn [1314.
26	20	18	3 52	4 16	5 24 6	11 40	11 40	
27	21	18	4 43	5 11	6 11 4	Morning. E.	0 33	Runjeet Sing died, 3839
28	22	18	5 40	6 16	6 57 8	0 31	1 25	Capture of Buenos [Ayres, 1806.
29	23	18	6 46	7 17	7 44 6	1 12	2 18	
30	24	18	7 51	8 26	8 31 9	1 54	3 10	

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- New Moon, Friday . . . . . 4 9 21 A.  
 ☾ First Quarter, Saturday . . . . . 12 7 14 A.  
 ○ Full Moon, Saturday . . . . . 19 10 54 M.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, Saturday . . . . . 26 8 12 M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Tu.	1	182		5 27 22	6 39 22	13 12 0	10 48 0
W.	2	183	Visitn. of B. V. Mary.	5 27 33	6 39 33	13 12 0	10 48 0
Th.	3	184		5 27 44	6 39 44	13 12 0	10 48 0
F.	4	185	Transl. of St. Martin.	5 28 5	6 39 45	13 11 40	10 48 20
Sa.	5	186	Allies enter Paris, 1815.	5 28 26	6 39 46	13 11 20	10 48 40
Sun.	6	187	7th Sunday after Trinity.	5 28 48	6 39 44	13 10 56	10 49 4
M.	7	188		5 29 10	6 39 42	13 10 32	10 49 28
Tu.	8	189		5 29 34	6 39 38	13 10 4	10 49 56
W.	9	190		5 29 57	6 39 33	13 9 36	10 50 24
Th.	10	191	Calvin born, 1500.	5 30 20	6 39 28	13 9 8	10 50 52
F.	11	192		5 30 44	6 39 20	13 8 36	10 51 24
Sa.	12	193		5 31 8	6 39 12	13 8 4	10 51 56
Sun.	13	194	8th Sunday after Trinity.	5 31 32	6 39 4	13 7 32	10 52 28
M.	14	195		5 31 57	6 38 53	13 6 56	10 53 4
Tu.	15	196	St. Swithin's day.	5 32 22	6 38 42	13 6 20	10 53 40
W.	16	197	Mahomet fled from Mecca, 622.	5 32 48	6 38 28	13 5 40	10 54 20
Th.	17	198		5 33 14	6 38 14	13 5 0	10 55 0
F.	18	199		5 33 39	6 37 59	13 4 20	10 55 40
Sa.	19	200	King George IV. crowned 1821.	5 34 0	6 37 48	13 3 48	10 56 12
Sun.	20	201	9th Sunday after Trinity.—Mar. [fast.	5 34 15	6 37 41	13 3 26	10 56 34
M.	21	202		5 34 29	6 37 33	13 3 4	10 56 56
Tu.	22	203	Magdalen.	5 34 44	6 37 24	13 2 40	10 57 20
W.	23	204		5 34 58	6 37 14	13 2 16	10 57 44
Th.	24	205		5 35 16	6 37 0	13 1 44	10 58 16
F.	25	206	St. James,—Duchess of Cambridge [born, 1797.	5 35 43	6 36 35	13 0 52	10 59 8
Sa.	26	207	St. Anne.	5 36 9	6 36 9	13 0 0	11 0 0
Sun.	27	208	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 36 35	6 35 43	12 59 8	11 0 52
M.	28	209		5 37 26	6 35 14	12 58 12	11 1 48
Tu.	29	210	French Revolution, 1830.	5 37 18	6 34 56	12 57 38	11 2 22
W.	30	211		5 37 30	6 34 40	12 57 10	11 2 50
Th.	31	212		5 37 43	6 34 28	12 56 40	11 3 20

☾ Apogee. . . . .	4 8 Morning.
☾ Perigee. . . . .	18 8 Evening.
☾ Apogee. . . . .	31 2 Evening.

D. H.

Day of the Month.	Moon's age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil Day.	Time of High Water Bombay.		THE MOON'S			CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.
		Morning.	Afternoon.	Meridian Passage.	Rising.	Setting.	
	D. H.	H. M.	H. M.	Morning. H. M.	Morning. H. M.	Evening. H. M.	
1	25 18	8 59	9 8	9 19 9	2 38	4 2	Battle of the Boyne, [1690.
2	26 18	9 28	9 53	10 8 3	3 25	4 51	Union with Ireland, [1800.
3	27 16	10 16	10 38	10 56 6	4 14	5 40	Capitulation of Paris, [1815.
4	28 18	11 0	11 20	11 44 3	5 2	6 26	Battle of Maida, 1806.
5	0 3	11 37	11 57	E. 0 31 0	5 52	7 10	Algiers taken by the French, 1830.
6	1 3	0 15	0 32	1 16 5	6 43	7 49	United States Independence, 1776.
7	2 3	0 47	1 5	2 1 4	7 32	8 30	Peace of Tilsit, 1807.
8	3 3	1 20	1 37	2 45 1	8 22	9 8	Burke died, 1797.
9	4 3	1 53	2 10	3 28 6	9 12	9 46	Capture of Bourbon, [1810.
10	5 3	2 29	2 46	4 12 7	10 3	10 23	
11	6 3	3 7	3 27	4 57 7	10 55	11 1	
12	7 2	3 49	4 12	5 45 7	11 49	11 43	Printing Licensed, 1799.
13	8 3	4 36	5 3	6 36 4	E. 0 44	Morning.	French Revolution [broke out, 1789.
14	9 2	5 33	6 9	7 30 9	1 42	0 28	French Revolution [commenced, 1789.
15	10 2	6 45	7 20	8 28 8	2 45	1 20	Buonaparte surrendered to Captain Maitland, 1815.
16	11 3	7 57	8 35	9 29 7	3 46	2 13	
17	12 3	9 8	9 8	10 32 7	4 48	3 14	
18	13 3	9 42	10 11	11 34 7	5 46	4 18	
19	14 3	10 41	11 6	Morning.	6 41	5 24	Second battle of Cutwa, [1763.
20	15 3	11 33	11 59	0 34 7	7 31	6 29	
21	16 3	0 23	0 47	1 31 4	8 19	7 31	
22	17 3	1 9	1 30	2 25 4	9 4	8 31	Battle of Salamanca, [1812.
23	18 3	1 54	2 15	3 16 4	9 47	9 28	Gibraltar taken, 1704. [—Town and Fortress of Guzman, Captured, [1839.
24	19 3	2 37	2 59	4 5 6	10 26	10 25	
25	20 3	3 20	3 43	4 53 4	11 9	11 20	Naives of India first [sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
26	21 3	4 6	4 30	5 41 0	11 52	E. 0 13	Manilla taken, 1762.— [Battle of Talavera, [1809.
27	22 3	4 54	5 22	6 28 7	Morning.	1 6	
28	23 3	5 58	6 32	7 16 7	0 37	1 57	Battle of the Pyrennees, [1813.
29	24 3	7 8	7 44	8 5 0	1 23	2 47	
30	25 3	8 24	8 58	8 53 3	2 10	3 36	French Revolution, [1830.
31	26 3	9 8	9 31	9 41 2	2 59	4 23	Ignatius Loyola died, [1556.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

● New Moon, Sunday. . . . . 3 0 16 A.

☾ First Quarter, Monday. . . . . 11 3 32 M.

○ Full Moon, Sunday. . . . . 17 6 8 A.

☾ Last Quarter, Sunday. . . . . 24 11 19 A.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
F.	1	213	Lammas Day.	5 37 55	6 34 5	12 56 10	11 3 50
Sa.	2	214		5 38 16	6 33 36	12 55 20	11 4 40
Sun.	3	215	11th Sunday after Trinity.— [Gwalior taken by Escalade, 1780.]	5 38 42	6 33 2	12 54 20	11 5 40
M.	4	216		5 39 9	6 32 25	12 53 16	11 6 44
Tu.	5	217		5 39 36	6 31 48	12 52 12	11 7 48
W.	6	218	Transfiguration of our Lord.	5 39 49	6 31 28	12 51 34	11 8 26
Th.	7	219	Cabul taken, 1839.	5 40 0	6 31 0	12 51 0	11 9 0
F.	8	220		5 40 9	6 30 35	12 50 26	11 9 34
Sa.	9	221		5 40 22	6 30 0	12 49 44	11 10 16
Sun.	10	222	12th Sunday after Trinity.—St. [Lawrence.]	5 40 48	6 29 24	12 48 36	11 11 24
M.	11	223		5 41 15	6 28 36	12 47 24	11 12 36
Tu.	12	224		5 41 42	6 27 54	12 46 12	11 13 48
W.	13	225	Queen Adelaide born, 1792.	5 41 53	6 27 28	12 45 30	11 14 30
Th.	14	226		5 42 0	6 26 54	12 44 54	11 15 6
F.	15	227	Buonaparte born, 1769.	5 42 7	6 26 25	12 44 18	11 15 42
Sa.	16	228		5 42 24	6 25 45	12 43 20	11 16 40
Sun.	17	229	13th Sunday after Trinity.— [Dutchess of Kent born, 1786.]	5 42 50	6 24 54	12 42 4	11 17 56
M.	18	230		5 43 15	6 24 3	12 40 48	11 19 12
Tu.	19	231		5 43 34	6 23 18	12 39 44	11 20 16
W.	20	232		5 43 40	6 22 44	12 39 4	11 20 56
Th.	21	233	King William IV. born, 1765	5 43 46	6 22 10	12 38 24	11 21 36
F.	22	234		5 43 59	6 21 27	12 37 28	11 22 32
Sa.	23	235		5 44 24	6 20 32	12 36 8	11 23 52
Sun.	24	236	14th Sunday after Trinity.—St. [Bartholomew.]	5 44 49	6 19 37	12 34 48	11 23 12
M.	25	237		5 45 6	6 18 48	12 33 42	11 26 18
Tu.	26	238	Prince Albert born, 1819.	5 45 11	6 18 11	12 33 0	11 27 0
W.	27	239		5 45 15	6 17 38	12 32 18	11 27 42
Th.	28	240	St. Augustine	5 45 19	6 16 55	12 31 36	11 28 24
F.	29	241	St. John Baptist beheaded.	5 45 22	6 16 16	12 30 54	11 29 6
Sa.	30	242		5 45 26	6 15 36	12 30 10	11 29 50
Sun.	31	243	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 45 45	6 14 41	12 28 56	11 31 4

D. H.

☾ Perigee. . . . . 16 3 Morning.

☾ Apogee. . . . . 28 4 Morning.

Day of the Month.	Moon's Age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil Day.	Time of High Water Bombay.				THE MOON'S						CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.
		Morning.		Afternoon.		Meridian Passage.	Rising.	Setting.				
		H.	M.	H.	M.							
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				
1	27	3	9	57	10	20	10 28 3	3 48	5 8	[1798, Battle of the Nile,		
2	28	3	10	40	11	1	11 14 4	4 39	5 49	Battle of Blenheim, [1704.		
3	29	3	11	19	11	36	12 0 0	5 30	6 30	Battle of the Pyren- nees terminated, 1813.		
4	0	12	11	55	0	10	E. 0 44 0	6 19	7 9	British Troops landed [in Java, 1811.		
5	1	12	0	26	0	43	1 28 1	7 10	7 46			
6	2	12	0	57	1	13	2 12 1	8 0	8 24	Battle of Bosworth [Field, 1485.		
7	3	12	1	28	1	46	2 57 1	8 52	9 2			
8	4	12	2	3	2	19	3 43 2	9 44	9 42	Batavia taken, 1811.		
9	5	12	2	37	2	57	4 32 3	10 38	10 26	Banda taken, 1810.		
10	6	12	3	17	3	38	5 23 4	11 34	11 12	Scindia defeated by the [English, 1803.		
11	7	12	4	3	4	30	6 18 9	E. 0 33	Morning.			
12	8	12	4	59	5	34	7 16 4	1 32	0 3			
13	9	12	6	15	6	56	8 16 4	2 33	1 0	Pitt's India Bill passed, [1784.		
14	10	12	7	35	8	22	9 17 2	3 30	1 59	Battle of Vittoria, [1811.		
15	11	12	9	0	9	8	10 16 9	4 26	3 4			
16	12	12	9	31	10	4	11 14 6	5 15	4 8			
17	13	12	10	31	10	57	Morning.	6 8	5 11	Battle of Smolensko, [1812.		
18	14	12	11	19	11	45	0 10 7	6 54	6 12	College of Fort William [established, 1800.		
19	15	12	0	6	0	28	1 3 2	7 37	7 12	Trial of Queen Caroline [commenced, 1820.		
20	16	12	0	50	1	9	1 54 4	8 22	8 11			
21	17	12	1	36	1	49	2 44 0	9 3	9 6	Battle of Vimiera, [1808.		
22	18	12	2	9	2	28	3 33 4	9 48	10 3			
23	19	12	2	48	3	7	4 22 2	10 32	10 56			
24	20	12	3	27	3	49	5 11 0	11 18	11 50	Indore taken, 1804.		
25	21	12	4	11	4	37	5 59 8	Morning.	E. 0 42	Capture of the Fort [Cornelius, 1811.		
26	22	12	5	7	5	44	6 48 4	0 5	1 31			
27	23	12	6	24	7	5	7 36 5	0 54	2 28	Battle of Busaco, 1809.		
28	24	12	7	42	8	23	8 23 9	1 44	3 4			
29	25	12	8	59	9	8	9 10 4	2 34	3 46			
30	26	12	9	29	9	51	9 55 9	3 24	4 28			
31	27	12	10	14	10	34	10 41 2	4 14	5 8	Capture of St. Sebastian, 1813.		



## PHASES OF THE MOON,

D. H. M.

● New Moon, Tuesday... 2 2 26 M.

☾ First Quarter, Tuesday.... 9 10 15 M.

○ Full Moon, Tuesday... 16 3 5 M.

☾ Last Quarter, Tuesday... 23 5 17 A.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
M.	1	244	Giles.	5 46 11	6 13 39	12 37 28	11 32 32
Tu.	2	245	London burnt, 1666, O. S.	5 46 36	6 12 36	12 26 0	11 34 0
W.	3	246		5 46 39	6 11 55	12 25 16	11 34 44
Th.	4	247		5 46 42	6 11 14	12 24 32	11 35 28
F.	5	248		5 46 50	6 10 26	12 23 36	11 36 24
Sa.	6	249		5 47 14	6 9 22	12 22 8	11 37 52
Sun.	7	250	16th Sunday after Trinity.— [Enurcharu.	5 47 38	6 8 18	12 20 40	11 39 20
M.	8	251	Nativity of B. V. Mary.	5 37 51	6 7 25	12 19 34	11 40 26
Tu.	9	252		5 47 54	6 6 42	12 18 48	11 41 12
W.	10	253		5 47 56	6 5 58	12 18 2	11 41 58
Th.	11	254		5 47 58	6 5 16	12 17 8	11 42 48
F.	12	255	Cabul retaken by the British, 1842	5 48 0	6 4 32	12 16 32	11 43 28
S.	13	256	[Cross.	5 48 9	6 3 41	12 15 32	11 44 28
Sun.	14	257	17th Sunday after Trinity.—Holy	5 48 34	6 2 34	12 14 0	11 46 0
M.	15	258	The Indian Press Freed, 1835.	5 48 59	6 1 27	12 12 28	11 47 32
Tu.	16	259		5 49 8	6 0 36	12 11 28	11 48 32
W.	17	260	Lambert.	5 49 10	5 59 52	12 10 42	11 49 18
Th.	18	261		5 49 16	5 59 4	12 9 48	11 50 12
F.	19	262		5 49 41	5 57 57	12 8 16	11 51 44
Sa.	20	263		5 50 6	5 56 50	12 6 44	11 53 16
Sun.	21	264	18th Sunday after Trinity.—Saint [Matthew.	5 50 20	5 55 54	12 5 34	11 54 26
M.	22	265		5 50 22	5 55 10	12 4 48	11 55 12
Tu.	23	266		5 50 25	5 54 25	12 4 0	11 56 0
W.	24	267		5 50 28	5 53 42	12 3 14	11 56 46
Th.	25	268		5 50 30	5 52 58	12 2 28	11 57 32
F.	26	269	St. Cyprian.	5 50 44	5 52 4	12 1 20	11 58 0
Sa.	27	270	Hyder Ali deposed at Shobagar, [1781.	5 51 10	5 50 58	11 59 48	12 0 12
Sun.	28	271	19th Sunday after Trinity.	5 51 36	5 49 52	11 58 16	12 1 44
M.	29	272	St. Michael.	5 51 44	5 49 4	11 57 20	12 2 40
Tu.	30	273	St. Jerome.	5 51 47	5 48 21	11 56 34	12 3 26

D. H.

( Perigee..... 12 11 Evening.

( Apogee..... 24 10 Evening.

Day of the Month.	Moon's Age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil day.		Time of High Water Bombay.		The Moon's			CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.
					Meridian Passage.	Rising	Setting.	
			Morning.	Afternoon.				
	D. H.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	28 12	10 53	11 10	11 25 6	5 6	5 46		
2	29 12	11 26	11 44	E. 0 10 2	5 56	6 24		
3	0 22	11 59	0 15	0 55 4	6 47	7 3		
4	1 22	0 31	0 47	1 41 6	7 41	7 43		Fort of Alleygur taken [1803.
5	2 22	1 3	1 20	2 30 3	8 34	8 26		Capture of Malta, 1800.
6	3 22	1 39	1 54	3 21 0	9 30	9 12		
7	4 22	2 13	2 33	4 14 4	10 28	10 0		Battle of Boradino, [1812.
8	5 22	2 52	3 14	5 9 8	11 25	10 55		William IV. crowned, [1831.
9	6 22	3 40	4 6	6 8 0	E. 0 23	11 53		Battle of Flodden Fie'd, [1513.
10	7 22	4 37	5 15	7 6 8	1 22	Morning		Bailli's detachment taken prisoners 1781.
11	8 22	6 0	6 45	8 4 8	2 17	0 52		Battle of Delhie, 1803.
12	9 22	7 30	8 13	9 1 5	3 8	1 53		
13	10 22	8 51	9 8	9 57 1	3 58	2 54		
14	11 22	9 22	9 50	10 49 9	4 44	3 56		Burning of Moscow, [1812.
15	12 22	10 15	10 41	11 41 2	5 28	4 56		
16	13 22	11 4	11 23	Morning.	6 13	5 54		Tanjore taken by storm, [1773.
17	14 22	11 45	0 4	0 32 1	6 54	6 51		
18	15 22	0 24	0 44	1 21 5	7 40	7 48		
19	16 22	1 2	1 21	2 11 7	8 24	8 44		[1356.
20	17 22	1 39	1 56	3 1 5	9 11	9 38		Battle of Poitiers,
21	18 52	2 15	2 34	3 51 2	9 59	10 31		Battle of Preston Pene, [1745.—Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.
22	19 22	2 53	3 13	4 40 6	10 48	11 23		
23	20 22	3 35	3 55	5 29 8	11 37	E. 0 12		Battle of Assaye, 1803.
24	21 22	4 25	4 55	6 17 6	Morning.	0 59		
25	22 22	5 36	6 18	7 4 4	0 27	1 41		
26	23 22	7 1	7 40	7 50 1	1 17	2 23		
27	24 22	8 17	8 51	8 35 5	2 6	3 4		
28	25 22	9 6	9 19	9 20 0	2 57	3 43		Russia declared War against Turkey, [1828.
29	26 22	9 40	10 1	10 4 7	3 48	4 22		
30	27 22	10 18	10 38	10 50 1	4 40	5 0		

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

●	New Moon, Wednesday..	..	..	..	1	3	50	A.
☾	First Quarter, Wednesday..	..	..	..	8	4	23	A.
☾	Full Moon, Wednesday..	..	..	..	15	2	48	A.
☾	Last Quarter, Wednesday..	..	..	..	23	1	6	A.
●	New Moon, Friday..	..	..	..	31	4	33	M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARK- ABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.			Length of the Night.		
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.						
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
W.	1	274	Remigius.	5 51 59	5 47 31	11 55 32	12 4 28				
Th.	2	275		5 52 26	5 46 26	11 54 0	12 6 0				
F.	3	276		5 52 23	5 45 21	11 52 28	12 7 32				
Sa.	4	277		5 53 5	5 44 33	11 51 28	12 8 32				
Sun.	5	278	20th Sunday after Trinity.	5 53 11	5 43 51	11 50 40	12 9 20				
M.	6	279	Faith.	5 53 16	5 43 10	11 49 54	12 10 6				
Tu.	7	280		5 53 22	5 42 30	11 49 8	12 10 52				
W.	8	281		5 53 28	5 41 50	11 48 22	12 11 38				
Th.	9	282	St. Denys.	5 53 47	5 40 59	11 47 12	12 12 48				
F.	10	283	Father Matthew born, 1789.	5 54 17	5 39 57	11 45 40	12 14 20				
Sa.	11	284		5 54 48	5 38 56	11 44 8	12 15 52				
Sun.	12	285	21st Sunday after Trinity..	5 54 57	5 38 17	11 43 20	12 16 40				
M.	13	286	Translation of King Edw. Confr.	5 55 5	5 37 39	11 42 34	12 17 26				
Tu.	14	287		5 55 18	5 36 58	11 41 40	12 18 20				
W.	15	288		5 55 49	5 36 1	11 40 12	12 19 48				
Th.	16	289		5 56 22	5 35 2	11 38 40	12 21 20				
F.	17	290	Ethelreda.	5 56 42	5 34 18	11 37 36	12 22 24				
Sa.	18	291	St. Luke.	5 56 52	5 33 44	11 36 58	12 23 8				
Sun.	19	292	22d Sunday after Trinity.	5 57 3	5 33 11	11 36 8	12 23 52				
M.	20	293		5 57 15	5 32 39	11 35 24	12 24 36				
Tu.	21	294	Victory of Trafalgar, 1805.	5 57 26	5 32 8	11 34 42	12 25 18				
W.	22	295		5 57 38	5 31 38	11 34 0	12 26 0				
Th.	23	296		5 58 11	5 30 47	11 32 36	12 27 24				
F.	24	297		5 58 45	5 29 57	11 31 12	12 28 48				
Sa.	25	298	St. Crispin, Martyr.	5 59 17	5 29 11	11 29 54	12 30 6				
Sun.	26	299	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	5 59 32	5 28 44	11 29 12	12 30 48				
M.	27	300		5 59 46	5 28 18	11 28 32	12 31 28				
Tu.	28	301	St. Simon and St. Jude.	6 0 5	5 27 48	11 27 44	12 32 16				
W.	29	302		6 0 41	5 27 5	11 26 24	12 33 36				
Th.	30	303	Martaban taken, 1824.	6 1 17	5 26 21	11 25 4	12 34 56				
F.	31	304		6 1 51	5 25 43	11 23 52	12 36 8				

D. H.

( Perigee..... 8 10 Evening.

( Apogee..... 22 7 Evening.

Days of the Month.	Moon's Age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil Day		Time of High Water Bombay.		THE MOON'S			CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.
			Morning.	Afternoon.	Meridian Passage.	Rising.	Setting.	
	D. H.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	●	28 22	10 54	11 11	11 36 5	5 32	5 40	London University [opened, 1828.
2		0 8	11 27	11 46	E. 0 25 4	6 28	6 22	
3		1 8	0 1	0 20	1 15 8	7 23	7 9	
4		2 8	0 3	0 55	2 9 9	8 21	7 59	Peace proclaimed with [America, 1783.
5		3 8	1 14	1 33	3 5 4	9 19	8 51	
6		4 8	1 53	2 14	4 3 4	10 19	9 47	
7		5 8	2 35	3 1	5 1 7	11 18	10 46	Nawab of Ferozepore [executed at Delhi, [for Murder, 1835. Eddystone Lighthouse [completed, 1759. Capture of Monghyr, [1763. Battle of Camperdown, [1797.
8	☾	6 8	3 2	3 58	5 59 1	E. 0 12	11 46	
9		7 8	4 31	5 7	6 54 8	1 3	Morning.	
10		8 8	5 53	6 37	7 49 5	1 51	0 47	Emperor Napoleon [lauded at St. Hele- [na, 1815.
11		9 8	7 21	8 0	8 41 3	2 39	1 47	
12		10 8	8 36	9 6	9 32 3	3 23	2 43	
13		11 8	9 8	9 32	10 21 9	4 6	3 41	Capture of Agra, 1803. Agra taken, 1803. Congress of Troppau, [1820. Battle of Trafalgar, [1805. Battle of Buxar, 1764. Peace of Westphalia, [1648. Battle of Agincourt, [1415. Battle of Bittoorah, [1794.
14		12 8	9 55	10 20	11 11 4	4 48	4 38	
15	○	13 8	10 41	11 1	Morning.	5 31	5 34	
16		14 8	11 21	11 40	0 1 0	6 17	6 31	Capture of Agra, 1803.
17		15 8	12 0	0 20	0 51 0	7 2	7 25	
18		16 8	0 3	0 56	1 41 3	7 59	8 20	
19		17 8	1 13	1 29	2 31 4	8 39	9 12	Congress of Troppau, [1820. Battle of Trafalgar, [1805. Battle of Buxar, 1764. Peace of Westphalia, [1648. Battle of Agincourt, [1415. Battle of Bittoorah, [1794.
20		18 8	1 48	2 6	3 21 0	9 28	10 3	
21		19 8	2 24	2 44	4 10 0	10 18	10 52	
22		20 8	3 4	3 26	4 57 3	11 8	11 36	Battle of Buxar, 1764. Peace of Westphalia, [1648. Battle of Agincourt, [1415. Battle of Bittoorah, [1794.
23	☾	21 8	3 51	4 15	5 43 3	11 59	E. 0 18	
24		22 8	4 50	5 28	6 28 6	Morning.	0 59	
25		23 8	6 7	6 46	7 12 8	0 47	1 39	Battle of Agincourt, [1415. Battle of Bittoorah, [1794.
26		24 8	7 22	7 57	7 56 8	1 38	2 16	
27		25 8	8 28	8 58	8 41 5	2 28	2 54	
28		26 8	9 8	9 19	9 27 1	3 20	3 34	Simon's Bay Captured, [1795.
29		27 8	9 41	10 1	10 15 4	4 15	4 15	
30		28 8	10 21	10 39	11 5 9	5 11	5 1	
31	●	29 8	10 58	11 17	11 59 7	6 9	5 51	

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.
☾ First Quarter, Thursday . . . . .	6 11 6 A.
○ Full Moon, Friday. . . . .	14 5 47 M.
☾ Last Quarter, Saturday. . . . .	22 9 18 M.
● New Moon, Saturday. . . . .	29 4 33 A.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time.		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Sa.	1	305	All Saints Day.	6 2 9	5 25 21	11 23 12	12 36 48
Sun.	2	306	24th Sunday after Trinity.—All [Souls.	6 2 27	5 25 1	11 22 34	12 37 26
M.	3	307	Princess Sophia born, 1777.	6 2 48	5 24 40	11 21 52	12 38 8
Tu.	4	308		6 3 26	5 24 2	11 20 36	12 39 24
W.	5	309	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	6 4 35	5 23 27	11 19 24	12 40 36
Th.	6	310	Leonard.—Princess Charlotte [died, 1817.	6 4 48	5 22 54	11 18 12	12 41 48
F.	7	311		6 5 6	5 22 30	11 17 30	12 42 30
Sa.	8	312	Princess Augusta Sophia born, [1768.	6 5 28	5 22 22	11 16 54	12 43 6
Sun.	9	313	25th Sunday after Trinity.—Prince [of Wales born, 1841.	6 5 50	5 22 10	11 16 20	12 43 40
M.	10	314		6 6 20	5 21 52	11 15 32	12 44 28
Tu.	11	315	St. Martin.	6 7 0	5 21 24	11 14 24	12 45 36
W.	12	316	Surrender of Negapatam, 1781.	6 7 35	5 20 58	11 13 20	12 46 40
Th.	13	317	Britius.	6 8 26	5 20 30	11 12 16	12 47 44
F.	14	318		6 8 49	5 20 25	11 11 36	12 48 24
Sa.	15	319	Machutus.—Lord Chatham born, [1708.	6 9 15	5 20 19	11 11 4	12 48 56
Sun.	16	320	26th Sunday after Trinity.	6 9 41	5 20 14	11 10 34	12 49 26
M.	17	321	Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.	6 10 7	5 20 11	11 10 4	12 49 56
Tu.	18	322	Cape of Good Hope doubled, [1497.	6 10 48	5 19 50	11 9 8	12 50 52
W.	19	323		6 11 28	5 19 41	11 8 12	12 51 48
Th.	20	324	Edmund, King and Martyr.	6 12 11	5 19 27	11 7 10	12 52 44
F.	21	325	Princess Royal born, 1840.	6 12 52	5 19 10	11 6 24	12 53 36
Sa.	22	326	St. Cecilia.	6 13 27	5 19 12	11 5 46	12 54 14
Sun.	23	327	27th Sunday after Trinity.—St. [Clement.	6 13 56	5 19 10	11 5 20	12 54 40
M.	24	328	John Knox died, 1572.	6 14 20	5 19 20	11 4 54	12 55 6
Tu.	25	329	St. Catherine Virgin.	6 14 50	5 19 20	11 4 30	12 55 30
W.	26	330		6 15 25	5 19 33	11 4 4	12 55 52
Th.	27	331	Battle of Scetabuldee, 1817.	6 16 2	5 19 54	11 3 32	12 56 28
F.	28	332		6 16 4	5 19 32	11 2 48	12 57 12
Sa.	29	333		6 17 2	5 19 31	11 2 4	12 57 56
Sun.	30	334	Advent Sunday.—St. Andrew.	6 18 4	5 19 35	11 1 24	12 58 36

D. H.

( Perigee.. .. . 3 2 Evening.

( Apogee.. .. . 19 2 Evening.

Day of the Month.	Moon's Age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil Day.		Time of High Water Bombay.				THE MOON'S						CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.
			Morning.		Afternoon.		Meridian Passage.	Rising.	Setting.				
			H.	M.	H.	M.			H.	M.	H.	M.	
1	0	19	11	37	11	58	E. 0 55 9	7 9	6 43	[1803. Battle of Laswarrie			
2	1	19	0	16	0	36	1 55 2	8 10	7 40	Earthquake at Lisbon, [1755.—Insurrection [at Cabul, 1841.			
3	2	19	0	58	1	18	2 54 6	9 10	8 40	First despatch to Court [of Directors, dated a [Balasore, 1642.			
4	3	19	1	41	2	4	3 54 1	10 7	9 41				
5	4	19	2	29	2	54	4 51 0	11 1	10 41	Battle of Kirkee, 1817.			
6	5	19	3	19	3	56	5 46 2	11 51	11 41				
7	6	19	4	22	4	59	6 37 9	E. 0 37	Morning.				
8	7	19	5	38	6	19	7 28 3	1 21	0 39	Destruction of the Town [of Cabul by the British, 1841.			
9	8	19	6	55	7	34	8 17 5	2 4	1 35				
10	9	19	8	11	8	42	9 5 8	2 46	2 30				
11	10	19	9	8	9	16	9 54 3	3 27	3 26				
12	11	19	9	36	9	57	10 43 4	4 10	4 21				
13	12	19	10	21	10	42	11 32 6	4 56	5 16	Battle of Deeg, 1804.— [Fortress of Kelat [taken by the English, [1839.			
14	13	19	11	2	11	23	Morning.	5 43	6 10	Minorca taken by the [English, 1798.			
15	14	19	11	42	11	59	0 22 7	6 31	7 3	Battle of Poonah, 1817			
16	15	19	0	19	0	35	1 12 7	7 20	7 55				
17	16	19	0	53	1	9	2 2 5	8 10	8 44				
18	17	19	1	26	1	43	2 50 5	9 1	9 30	Broach taken by storm, [1772.			
19	18	19	2	1	2	20	3 37 1	9 50	10 18				
20	19	19	2	39	3	0	4 22 7	10 40	10 56				
21	20	19	3	21	3	44	5 6 6	11 27	11 34				
22	21	19	4	8	4	38	5 49 9	Morning.	E. 0 13				
23	22	19	5	7	5	43	6 33 4	0 17	0 49				
24	23	19	6	19	6	53	7 17 7	1 8	1 28	Peace with America, [1814. [1820.			
25	24	19	7	24	7	55	8 3 5	2 0	2 6	Capture of Dwarka,			
26	25	19	8	28	8	56	8 52 4	2 55	2 49	First Battle of Nagpore, [1817.			
27	26	19	9	8	9	21	9 43 9	3 52	3 36				
28	27	19	9	43	10	8	10 39 1	4 50	4 28				
29	28	19	10	32	10	53	11 38 2	5 51	5 25	Battle of Argaum, 1803			
30	0	7	11	14	11	37	E. 0 39 9	6 54	6 26				

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

☾ First Quarter, Saturday..... 6 7 44 M.

○ Full Moon, Saturday..... 13 11 34 A.

☾ Last Quarter, Monday.... 22 4 19 M.

● New Moon, Monday... 29 3 45 M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	SUNDAYS AND OTHER REMARK- ABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time,		Length of the Day.	Length of the Night.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
M.	1	335		6 18 49	5 19 37	11 0 48	12 59 12
Tu.	2	336	Mauritius surrendered, 1810.	6 19 30	5 19 42	11 0 12	12 59 48
W.	3	337		6 20 12	5 19 48	10 59 36	13 0 24
Th.	4	338	Mozart died, 1792.	6 20 52	5 19 56	10 59 4	13 0 56
F.	5	339		6 21 32	5 20 4	10 58 32	13 1 28
Sa.	6	40	St. Nicolas.	6 22 13	5 20 18	10 58 0	13 2 0
Sun	7	341	2nd Sunday in Advent.	6 22 53	5 20 25	10 57 32	13 2 28
M.	8	342	Conception of B. V. Mary.	6 23 31	5 20 39	10 57 8	13 2 52
Tu.	9	343	Milton born, 1608.	6 24 10	5 20 54	10 56 43	13 3 16
W.	10	344		6 24 50	5 21 10	10 56 20	13 3 40
Th.	11	345		6 25 28	5 21 28	10 56 0	13 4 0
F.	12	346		6 25 56	5 21 56	10 56 0	13 4 0
Sa.	13	347	St. Lucy.--Council of Trent sat [1545.	6 26 24	5 24 24	10 56 0	13 4 0
Sun	14	348	3rd Sunday in Advent.	6 26 53	5 22 53	10 56 0	13 4 0
M.	15	349		6 27 22	5 23 22	10 56 0	13 4 0
Tu.	16	350	Battle of Nagpore, 1817.	6 27 51	5 23 51	10 56 0	13 4 0
W.	17	351		6 28 20	5 24 20	10 56 0	13 4 0
Th.	18	352		6 28 50	5 24 50	10 56 0	13 4 0
F.	19	353	Battle of Jubbulpore, 1817.	6 29 19	5 25 19	10 56 0	13 4 0
Sa.	20	354		6 29 49	5 25 49	10 56 0	13 4 0
Sun	21	355	4th Sunday in Advent.—St. Tho- mas.	6 30 19	5 26 19	10 56 0	13 4 0
M.	22	356		6 30 49	5 26 49	10 56 0	13 4 0
Tu.	23	357	Antwerp surrendered, 1632.	6 31 19	5 27 19	10 56 0	13 4 0
W.	24	358	Fort of Deig captured 1804.	6 31 49	5 27 49	10 56 0	13 4 0
Th.	25	359	Christmas Day.	6 32 19	5 28 19	10 56 0	13 4 0
F.	26	360	St. Stephen, Martyr.	6 32 49	5 28 49	10 56 0	13 4 0
Sa.	27	361	St. John, Evangelist.	6 33 18	5 29 18	10 56 0	13 4 0
Sun	28	362	Innocents' day.	6 33 48	5 29 48	10 56 0	13 4 0
M.	29	363	Battles of Maharajpore & Punnia [1843.	6 34 17	5 30 17	10 56 0	13 4 0
Tu.	30	364	Nagpore taken, 1817.	6 34 46	5 30 46	10 56 0	13 4 0
W.	31	365	Silvester.	6 35 15	5 31 15	10 56 0	13 4 0

	D.	H.	
( Perigee..	1	11	Morning.
( Apogee..	17	4	Morning.
( Perigee..	29	8	Evening.

Day of the Month.	Moon's Age in Solar Time at the beginning of the Civil Day.	Time of High Water Bombay.		THE MOON'S			CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.	
		Morn-ing.	After-noon	Meridian Passage.	Rising.	Setting.		
		D. H.	H. M.	H. M.	Evening. H. M.	Morning H. M.	Evening. H. M.	
1		1 7	12 0	0 23	1 41 2	7 55	7 27	Buonaparte Crowned, [1804.—Isle of France taken by the English, 1810.
2		2 7	0 45	1 8	2 41 7	8 52	8 32	
3		3 7	1 33	1 57	3 39 4	9 45	9 33	
4		4 7	2 21	2 47	4 34 3	10 35	10 33	Abolition of Suttee, [1829.
5		5 7	3 15	3 41	5 56 0	11 26	11 32	
6	D	6 7	4 7	4 38	6 15 7	E. 0 4	Morning	First Secess. Presb. [formed, 1733.
7		7 7	5 10	5 46	7 3 8	0 45	0 28	Battle of Rangoon, [1824.
8		8 7	6 21	6 55	7 51 6	1 26	1 23	
9		9 7	7 29	8 5	8 39 6	2 9	2 18	Mauritius taken, 1810— [Ras-el-khywa taken [1819.
10		10 7	8 39	9 8	9 28 3	2 52	3 11	
11		11 7	9 9	9 35	10 17 6	3 34	4 4	
12		12 7	9 59	10 21	11 7 2	4 25	4 57	
13	☉	13 7	10 44	11 4	11 56 6	5 15	5 49	
14		14 7	11 24	11 45	Morning.	6 4	6 39	
15		15 7	0 3	0 20	0 45 1	6 53	7 26	Storming of the Fort of [Gawilghur, 1803.
16		16 7	0 36	0 55	1 32 3	7 44	8 11	
17		17 7	1 11	1 28	2 18 0	8 33	8 52	
18		18 7	1 45	2 2	3 2 8	9 22	9 3	
19		19 7	2 19	2 39	3 46 0	10 12	10 10	
20		20 7	2 57	3 15	4 29 2	11 1	10 46	
21		21 7	3 35	3 56	5 12 1	11 51	11 23	Battle of Mahidpore, [1817.
22	C	22 7	4 19	4 45	5 55 7	Morning. E.	0 1	
23		23 7	5 13	5 47	6 41 3	0 41	0 41	
24		24 7	6 22	6 57	7 30 5	1 36	1 24	Peace between England [and America 1814.
25		25 7	7 31	8 6	8 22 3	2 32	2 12	
26		26 7	8 40	9 8	9 18 2	3 31	3 5	
27		27 7	9 11	9 39	10 18 2	4 33	4 3	
28		28 7	10 4	10 31	11 20 2	5 34	5 6	
29	●	29 7	10 57	11 21	E. 0 22 9	6 35	6 11	
30		0 20	11 46	0 13	1 24 1	7 33	7 15	Treaty of Peace with [Scindia, 1803.
31		1 30	0 37	1 0	2 22 4	8 25	8 19	1st Charter granted to [the E. I. Company, [1600.



DAYS.	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTR.			OCTR.			NOVR.			DECR.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	6	41	2 55	8 45	49 79	10 41	51 48	12 29	55 23	14 26	12 03	16 30	4 17					
2	6 45	10 68		8 49	42 60	10 45	29 17	12 33	32 93	14 30	7 86	16 34	23 93					
3	6 49	18 55		8 53	34 81	10 49	6 58	12 37	10 93	14 34	4 48	16 38	41 30					
4	6 53	26 10		8 57	26 42	10 52	43 73	12 40	49 27	14 36	1 90	16 43	5 25					
5	6 57	33 35		9 1	17 43	10 56	20 62	12 44	27 95	14 42	0 14	16 47	26 75					
6	7 1	40 25		9 5	7 83	10 59	57 27	12 48	6 98	14 45	59 19	16 51	48 77					
7	7 5	46 80		9 8	57 62	11 3	33 71	12 51	46 40	14 49	59 06	16 56	11 29					
8	7 9	52 96		9 12	46 80	11 7	9 94	12 55	26 21	14 53	59 75	17 0	34 28					
9	7 13	58 71		9 16	35 39	11 10	45 98	12 59	6 43	14 58	1 27	17 4	57 72					
10	7 18	4 04		9 20	23 38	11 14	21 84	13 2	47 08	15 2	3 62	17 9	21 57					
11	7 22	8 92		9 24	10 78	11 17	57 56	13 6	28 20	15 6	6 80	17 13	45 82					
12	7 26	13 33		9 27	57 59	11 21	33 15	13 10	9 78	15 10	10 82	17 18	10 43					
13	7 30	17 27		9 31	43 83	11 25	8 64	13 13	51 87	15 14	15 69	17 22	35 37					
14	7 34	20 71		9 35	29 52	11 28	44 04	13 17	34 47	15 18	21 41	17 27	0 62					
15	7 38	23 65		9 39	14 64	11 32	19 38	13 21	17 61	15 22	27 97	17 31	26 16					
16	7 42	26 07		9 42	59 23	11 35	54 68	13 25	1 31	15 26	35 39	17 35	51 95					
17	7 46	27 97		9 46	43 29	11 39	29 97	13 28	45 60	15 30	43 65	17 40	17 96					
18	7 50	29 35		9 50	26 84	11 43	5 26	13 32	30 45	15 34	52 75	17 44	44 17					
19	7 54	30 18		9 54	9 90	11 46	40 59	13 36	16 00	15 39	2 70	17 49	10 54					
20	7 58	30 46		9 57	52 47	11 50	15 98	13 40	2 15	15 43	13 49	17 53	37 04					
21	8 2	30 20	10 1	34 58	11 53	51 45	13 43	48 98	15 47	25 12	17 58	3 64						
22	8 6	29 38	10 5	16 24	11 57	27 02	13 47	36 48	15 51	37 56	18 2	30 30						
23	8 10	28 00	10 8	57 46	12 1	2 71	13 51	24 68	15 55	50 82	18 6	57 00						
24	8 14	26 06	10 12	38 28	12 4	38 56	13 55	13 60	16 0	4 88	18 11	23 69						
25	8 18	23 55	10 16	18 69	12 8	14 57	13 59	3 24	16 4	19 72	18 15	50 32						
26	8 22	20 48	10 19	58 71	12 11	50 77	14 2	53 62	16 8	35 33	18 20	16 88						
27	8 26	16 83	10 23	38 36	12 15	27 18	14 6	44 76	16 12	51 69	18 24	43 32						
28	8 30	12 59	10 27	17 65	12 19	3 81	14 10	36 66	16 17	8 78	18 29	9 61						
29	8 34	7 77	10 30	56 59	12 22	40 68	14 14	29 31	16 21	26 57	18 33	35 70						
30	8 38	2 77	10 34	53 20	12 26	12 02	14 18											

Table of the Sun's Declination, for the year 1845,  
For Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

DATE.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
	South.			South.			South.			North.			North.			North.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
1	23	0	2	5	17	2	47	3	7	30	54	9	4	36	8	0	15	7
2	22	54	45	1	16	45	29	4	7	8	3	1	4	59	13	0	25	7
3	22	49	0	3	16	27	54	0	6	45	5	2	5	22	12	7	42	52
4	22	42	48	3	16	10	1	4	6	22	1	6	5	45	6	9	16	0
5	22	36	9	2	15	51	52	1	5	58	52	6	6	7	55	1	16	17
6	22	29	3	2	15	33	26	6	5	35	38	8	6	30	37	0	16	34
7	22	21	30	6	15	14	45	2	5	12	20	5	6	53	12	16	51	11
8	22	13	31	6	14	55	48	3	4	48	58	0	7	15	40	3	17	7
9	22	5	6	4	14	36	36	4	4	25	31	9	7	38	1	17	23	40
10	21	56	15	4	14	17	10	0	4	2	2	5	8	0	14	0	17	39
11	21	46	58	7	13	57	29	5	3	38	30	2	8	22	18	9	17	55
12	21	37	16	7	13	37	35	4	3	14	55	4	8	44	15	3	18	10
13	21	27	9	6	13	17	27	9	2	51	18	5	9	6	2	9	18	25
14	21	16	37	8	12	57	7	7	2	27	39	9	9	27	41	4	18	39
15	21	5	41	5	12	36	35	0	2	3	59	9	9	49	10	4	18	54
16	20	54	21	1	12	15	50	3	1	40	18	9	10	10	29	6	19	8
17	20	42	36	9	11	54	54	0	1	16	37	3	10	31	38	8	19	21
18	20	30	29	2	11	33	46	4	0	52	55	5	10	52	47	5	19	34
19	20	17	58	4	11	12	28	1	0	29	13	7	11	13	25	4	19	47
20	20	5	4	7	10	50	59	3	0	5	32	3	11	34	2	3	20	0
North.																		
21	19	51	48	5	10	29	20	5	0	18	8	3	11	54	27	8	20	12
22	19	38	10	2	10	7	32	0	0	41	47	8	12	14	41	6	20	24
23	19	24	10	0	9	45	34	3	1	5	25	9	12	34	43	5	20	36
24	19	9	48	4	9	23	27	7	1	29	2	1	12	54	33	0	20	47
25	18	55	5	7	9	1	12	5	1	52	36	3	13	14	9	9	20	58
26	18	40	2	3	8	38	49	3	2	16	8	0	13	33	33	9	21	9
27	18	24	38	5	8	16	18	4	2	39	36	9	13	52	44	6	21	19
28	18	8	54	7	7	53	40	1	3	3	2	8	14	11	41	7	21	29
29	17	52	51	2				3	26	25	2	14	30	24	9	21	38	41
30	17	36	28	6				3	49	43	7	14	48	54	0	21	47	46
31	17	19	47	1				4	12	58	1					21	56	28

DATE.	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPT.			OCTOBER.			NOV.			DECEMBER.		
	North.			North.			North.			South.			South.			South.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
1	23	7	20	4	18	0	54	4	8	15	22	3	3	13	59	9	14	29
2	23	3	4	7	17	45	17	0	7	53	29	6	3	37	18	21	14	48
3	22	58	24	8	17	30	2	3	7	31	29	4	4	0	34	0	15	7
4	22	53	20	9	17	14	10	5	7	9	21	9	4	23	46	9	15	25
5	22	47	53	1	16	58	2	0	6	47	7	4	4	46	56	6	15	44
6	22	42	1	5	16	41	37	1	6	24	46	4	5	10	2	7	16	2
7	22	35	46	3	16	24	56	0	6	2	19	1	5	33	4	8	16	20
8	22	29	7	7	16	7	59	1	5	39	45	8	5	56	2	6	16	37
9	22	22	5	8	15	50	46	8	5	17	6	9	6	18	55	6	16	55
10	22	14	40	7	15	33	19	2	4	54	22	8	6	41	43	5	17	12
11	22	6	52	8	15	15	36	8	4	31	33	7	7	4	26	0	17	28
12	21	58	42	1	14	57	39	8	4	8	39	9	7	27	2	7	17	45
13	21	50	8	8	14	39	28	5	3	45	41	8	7	49	33	3	18	1
14	21	41	13	1	14	21	3	3	3	22	39	7	8	11	57	3	18	17
15	21	31	55	3	14	2	24	4	2	59	33	9	8	34	14	4	18	32
16	21	32	15	6	13	43	32	1	2	36	24	7	8	56	24	2	18	47
17	21	12	14	0	13	24	26	7	2	13	12	4	9	18	26	5	19	2
18	21	1	50	9	13	5	8	5	1	49	57	3	9	40	20	7	19	16
19	20	51	6	5	12	45	37	8	1	26	39	8	10	2	6	5	19	30
20	20	40	0	9	12	25	55	0	1	3	20	1	10	23	43	6	19	44
21	20	28	34	4	12	6	0	2	0	39	58	7	10	45	11	6	19	58
22	20	16	47	3	11	45	53	8	0	16	35	7	11	6	30	0	20	11
South.																		
23	20	4	39	7	11	25	36	2	0	6	48	4	11	27	38	6	20	23
24	19	52	11	9	11	5	7	5	0	30	13	3	11	48	36	8	20	35
25	19	39	24	2	10	44	28	2	0	53	38	6	12	9	24	3	20	47
26	19	26	16	8	10	23	38	6	1	17	4	1	12	30	0	6	20	59
27	19	12	49	9	10	2	38	9	1	40	29	2	12	50	25	4	21	10
28	18	52	12	10	9	1	2	1	0	50	22	3	13	50	22	3	22	10
29	18	42	1	11	8	1	1	1	0	59	13	4	14	40	19	3	23	17
30	18	30	1	12	7	1	1	1	0	50	4	5	15	30	10	3	24	24
31	18	18	1	13	6	1	1	1	0	49	1	6	16	19	1	4	25	31

Table of the Equation of Time for the year 1845.  
For Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

Days.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
	Add. M. S.	Add. M. S.	Add. M. S.	Add. M. S.	Subtract. M. S.	Subtract. M. S.
1	3 56 93	13 55 87	12 34 70	3 56 22	3 3 31	2 31 35
2	4 25 12	14 3 24	12 22 45	3 38 10	3 10 57	2 22 14
3	4 52 97	14 9 80	12 9 74	3 20 13	3 17 26	2 12 54
4	5 20 43	14 15 56	11 56 56	3 2 32	3 23 39	2 2 55
5	5 47 49	14 20 51	11 42 95	2 44 68	3 28 95	1 52 22
6	6 14 11	14 24 65	11 28 92	2 27 24	3 33 95	1 41 56
7	6 40 25	14 27 99	11 14 49	2 10 01	3 38 38	1 30 59
8	7 5 90	14 30 53	10 59 67	1 53 00	3 42 24	1 19 34
9	7 31 02	14 32 27	10 44 48	1 36 22	3 45 54	1 7 83
10	7 55 57	14 33 22	10 28 92	1 19 69	3 48 26	0 56 10
11	8 19 54	14 33 37	10 13 03	1 3 41	3 50 44	0 44 15
12	8 42 88	14 32 73	9 56 82	0 47 42	3 52 06	0 32 00
13	9 5 59	14 31 32	9 40 30	0 31 71	3 53 11	0 19 70
14	9 27 64	14 29 14	9 23 49	0 16 31	3 53 62	0 7 25
15	9 48 99	14 26 21	9 6 42	0 1 24	3 53 57	0 5 32
16	10 9 65	14 22 53	9 49 09	Subtract. 0 13 50	3 52 97	0 17 99
17	10 29 59	14 18 12	8 31 54	0 27 90	3 51 83	0 30 74
18	10 48 79	14 13 01	8 13 77	0 41 92	3 50 14	0 43 56
19	11 7 25	14 7 18	7 55 82	0 55 56	3 47 90	0 56 42
20	11 24 94	14 0 8	7 37 71	1 8 79	3 45 12	1 9 29
21	11 41 87	13 53 52	7 19 46	1 21 61	3 41 80	1 22 17
22	11 58 01	13 45 72	7 1 09	1 33 99	3 37 94	1 35 04
23	12 13 38	13 37 28	6 42 63	1 45 92	3 33 55	1 47 87
24	12 27 06	13 28 25	6 24 09	1 57 38	3 28 64	2 0 65
25	12 41 75	13 18 63	6 5 52	2 8 35	3 23 20	2 13 35
26	12 54 74	13 8 44	5 46 92	2 18 82	3 17 24	2 25 96
27	13 6 93	12 57 71	5 28 33	2 28 78	3 10 79	2 38 44
28	13 18 32	12 46 46	5 9 77	2 38 23	3 3 84	2 50 78
29	13 28 91		4 51 26	2 47 13	2 56 40	3 2 95
30	13 38 70		4 32 82	2 55 49	2 48 50	3 14 93
31	13 47 64		4 14 46		2 40 14	
	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCTOBER.	NOV.	DECEMBER.
	Add. M. S.	Add. M. S.	Subtract. M. S.	Subtract. M. S.	Subtract. M. S.	Subtract. M. S.
1	3 26 71	6 0 28	0 10 20	10 21 34	16 16 71	10 42 15
2	3 38 24	5 56 54	0 29 00	10 40 14	16 17 43	10 19 01
3	3 49 50	5 52 21	0 48 09	10 58 64	16 17 37	9 56 26
4	4 0 48	5 47 28	1 7 45	11 16 81	16 16 50	9 30 93
5	4 11 15	5 41 74	1 27 05	11 34 63	16 14 82	9 6 06
6	4 21 47	5 35 60	1 46 90	11 52 11	16 12 33	8 40 67
7	4 31 43	5 28 86	2 6 97	12 9 19	16 9 03	8 14 78
8	4 41 01	5 21 51	2 27 23	12 35 88	15 49 00	7 48 41
9	4 50 18	5 13 56	2 47 69	12 42 17	15 59 95	7 21 60
10	4 58 92	5 5 02	3 8 32	12 58 03	15 54 17	6 54 38
11	5 7 22	4 55 89	3 29 10	13 13 42	15 47 56	6 26 77
12	5 15 06	4 46 18	3 50 00	13 28 35	15 40 12	5 58 79
13	5 22 42	4 35 89	4 11 01	13 42 78	15 31 83	5 30 49
14	5 29 29	4 25 05	4 32 10	13 56 70	15 22 69	5 1 87
15	5 35 66	4 13 65	4 53 26	14 10 07	15 12 71	4 32 97
16	5 41 50	4 1 72	5 14 45	14 22 88	15 1 88	4 3 82
17	5 46 83	3 49 26	5 35 66	14 35 12	14 50 21	3 34 44
18	5 51 64	3 36 29	5 56 86	14 46 75	14 37 69	3 4 87
19	5 55 90	3 22 83	6 18 02	14 57 76	14 24 33	2 35 15
20	5 59 62	3 8 88	6 39 13	15 8 13	14 10 13	2 5 28
21	6 2 79	2 54 48	7 0 15	15 17 83	13 55 11	1 35 32
22	6 5 41	2 39 63	7 21 08	15 26 86	13 39 26	1 5 30
23	6 7 47	2 24 34	7 41 88	15 35 19	13 22 61	0 35 24
24	6 8 96	2 8 65	8 2 52	15 42 80	13 5 16	0 5 19
25	6 9 90	1 52 55	8 23 01	15 49 70	12 40 92	Add. 0 24 80
26	6 10 26	1 36 06	8 43 30	15 55 85	12 27 92	0 54 72
27	6 11 11					

Table of Daily Pay or Allowance.

Rs. per month.	Of 28 Days.	Of 29 Days.	Of 30 Days.	Of 31 Days.
1	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 6
2	0 1 2	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 1 0
3	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 7	0 1 7
4	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 1
5	0 2 10	0 2 9	0 2 8	0 2 7
6	0 3 5	0 3 4	0 3 2	0 3 1
7	0 4 0	0 3 10	0 3 9	0 3 7
8	0 4 7	0 4 5	0 4 3	0 4 2
9	0 5 2	0 5 0	0 4 10	0 4 8
10	0 5 9	0 5 6	0 5 4	0 5 2
11	0 6 3	0 6 1	0 5 10	0 5 8
12	3 6 10	0 6 7	0 6 5	0 6 2
13	0 7 5	0 7 2	0 6 11	0 6 9
14	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 7 6	0 7 3
15	0 8 7	0 8 3	0 8 0	0 7 9
16	0 9 2	0 8 10	0 8 6	0 8 3
17	0 9 9	0 9 5	0 9 1	0 8 9
18	0 10 3	0 9 11	0 9 7	0 9 3
19	0 10 10	0 10 6	0 10 2	0 9 10
20	0 11 5	0 11 0	0 10 8	0 10 4
21	0 12 0	0 11 7	0 11 2	0 10 10
22	0 12 7	0 12 2	0 11 9	0 11 4
23	0 13 2	0 12 8	0 12 3	0 11 10
24	0 13 9	0 13 3	0 12 10	0 12 5
25	0 14 3	0 13 10	0 13 4	0 12 11
26	0 14 10	0 14 4	0 13 10	0 13 5
27	0 15 5	0 14 11	0 14 5	0 13 15
28	1 0 0	0 15 5	0 14 11	0 14 1
29	1 0 7	1 0 0	0 15 6	0 15 6
30	1 1 2	1 0 7	1 0 0	0 15 0
31	1 1 9	1 1 1	1 0 6	1 0 0
32	1 2 3	1 1 8	1 1 1	1 0 6
33	1 2 10	1 2 2	1 1 7	1 1 0
34	1 3 5	1 2 9	1 2 2	1 1 7
35	1 4 0	1 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 1
36	1 4 7	1 3 10	1 3 2	1 2 7
37	1 5 2	1 4 5	1 3 9	1 3 1
38	1 5 9	1 5 0	1 4 3	1 3 7
39	1 6 3	1 5 6	1 4 10	1 4 2
40	1 6 10	1 6 1	1 5 4	1 4 8
41	1 7 5	1 6 7	1 5 10	1 5 2
42	1 8 0	1 7 2	1 6 5	1 5 8
43	1 8 7	1 7 9	1 6 11	1 6 2
44	1 9 2	1 8 3	1 7 6	1 6 9
45	1 9 9	1 8 10	1 8 0	1 7 3
46	1 10 3	1 9 5	1 8 6	1 7 9
47	1 10 10	1 9 11	1 9 1	1 8 3
48	1 11 5	1 10 6	1 9 7	1 8 9
49	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 10 2	1 9 3
50	1 12 7	1 11 7	1 10 8	1 9 10
51	1 13 2	1 12 2	1 11 2	1 10 4
52	1 13 9	1 12 8	1 11 9	1 10 10
53	1 14 3	1 13 3	1 12 3	1 11 4
54	1 14 10	1 13 10	1 12 10	1 11 10
55	1 15 5	1 14 4	1 13 4	1 12 5
56	2 0 0	1 14 11	1 13 10	1 12 11
57	2 0 7	1 15 5	1 14 5	1 13 5
58	2 1 2	2 0 0	1 14 11	1 13 11
59	2 1 9	2 0 7	1 15 6	1 14 6
60	2 2 3	2 1 1	2 0 0	1 15 0

Table of Daily Pay or Allowance.

Rs. per month.	Of 28 Days.	Of 29 Days.	Of 30 Days.	Of 31 Days.
61	2 2 10	2 1 8	2 0 6	1 15 6
62	2 3 5	2 2 2	2 1 1	2 0 0
63	2 4 0	2 2 9	2 1 7	2 0 6
64	2 4 7	2 3 4	2 2 2	2 1 0
65	2 5 2	2 3 10	2 2 8	2 1 7
66	2 5 9	2 4 5	2 3 2	2 2 1
67	2 6 3	2 5 0	2 3 9	2 2 7
68	2 6 10	2 5 6	2 4 3	2 3 1
69	2 7 5	2 6 1	2 4 10	2 3 7
70	2 8 0	2 6 7	2 5 4	2 4 2
71	2 8 7	2 7 2	2 5 10	2 4 8
72	2 9 2	2 7 9	2 6 5	2 5 2
73	2 9 9	2 8 3	2 6 11	2 5 8
74	2 10 3	2 8 10	2 7 6	2 6 2
75	2 10 0	2 9 5	2 8 0	2 6 9
76	2 11 5	2 9 11	2 8 6	2 7 3
77	2 12 6	2 10 6	2 9 1	2 7 9
78	2 12 7	2 11 0	2 9 7	2 8 3
79	2 13 2	2 11 7	2 10 2	2 8 9
80	2 13 9	2 12 2	2 10 8	2 9 3
81	2 14 3	2 12 8	2 11 2	2 9 10
82	2 14 10	2 13 3	2 11 9	2 10 4
83	2 15 5	2 13 10	2 12 3	2 10 10
84	3 0 0	2 14 4	2 12 10	2 11 4
85	3 0 7	2 14 11	2 13 4	2 11 10
86	3 1 2	2 15 5	2 13 10	2 12 5
87	3 1 9	3 0 0	2 14 5	2 12 11
88	3 2 3	3 0 7	2 14 11	2 13 5
89	3 2 10	3 1 1	2 15 6	2 13 11
90	3 3 5	3 1 8	3 0 0	2 14 5
91	3 4 0	3 2 2	3 0 6	2 15 0
92	3 4 7	3 2 9	3 1 1	2 15 6
93	3 5 2	3 3 4	3 1 7	3 0 0
94	3 5 9	3 3 10	3 2 2	3 0 6
95	3 6 3	3 4 5	3 2 8	3 1 0
96	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 3 2	3 1 7
97	3 7 5	3 5 6	3 3 9	3 2 1
98	3 8 0	3 6 1	3 4 3	3 2 7
99	3 8 7	3 6 7	3 4 10	3 3 1
100	3 9 2	3 7 2	3 5 4	3 3 7
200	7 2 3	6 14 4	6 10 8	6 7 3
300	10 11 5	10 5 6	10 0 0	9 10 10
400	14 4 7	13 12 8	13 5 4	12 14 5
500	17 13 9	17 3 10	16 10 8	16 2 1
600	21 6 10	20 11 0	20 0 0	19 5 8
700	25 0 0	24 2 2	23 5 4	22 9 3
800	28 9 2	27 9 5	26 10 8	25 12 11
900	32 2 3	31 0 7	30 0 0	29 0 6
1000	35 11 5	34 7 9	33 5 4	32 4 2
2000	71 6 10	68 15 5	66 10 8	64 8 3
3000	107 2 3	103 7 2	100 0 0	96 12 5
4000	142 13 9	137 14 11	133 5 4	129 0 6
5000	178 9 2	172 6 7	166 10 8	161 4 8
6000	214 4 7	206 14 4	200 0 0	193 8 9
7000	250 0 0	241 6 1	233 5 4	225 12 11
8000	285 11 5	276 13 10	266 10 8	258 1 0
9000	321 6 10	310 5 6	300 0 0	290 5 2
10,000	357 2 3	344 13 3	333 5 4	322 9 3

# EXCHANGE TABLE.

Compare the relative value of exchanges between London and Calcutta, computed according to the two m des in use in Calcutta, viz. that of assigning a given of quantity of sterling Money to the Sicca Rupee, and that of adding a given ratio of Premium to the value in Sicca Rupees of English Money, calculated at the Exchange of 2s. 6d.

PART 1. Where the rate per Sa. Rs. is fixed.				PART 2. Where the ratio of Premium is fixed.			
Rate per single Sa. Rupee.		Equivalent rate per cent. of premium on the par Exchange		Rate of premium on the par Exchange.		Equivalent Rate per single Sa. Rupee.	
S.	D.	per cent.	D. P.	per cent.	S.	D.	D. P.
2	6	0	000	1	2	5	70
2	5½	0	840	2	2	5	11
2	5¼	1	694	3	2	5	12
2	5¼	2	564	4	2	4	84
2	5	3	448	5	2	4	57
2	4¾	4	347	6	2	4	30
2	4½	5	263	7	2	4	03
2	4¼	6	194	8	2	3	77
2	4	7	142	9	2	3	52
2	3¾	3	109	10	2	3	27
2	3½	9	090	11	2	3	07
2	3¼	10	917	12	2	2	78
2	3	11	111	13	2	2	54
2	2¾	12	149	14	2	2	31
2	2½	13	207	15	2	2	08
2	2¼	14	285	16	2	1	86
2	2	15	384	17	2	1	64
2	1¾	16	504	18	2	1	42
2	1½	17	647	19	2	1	21
2	1¼	18	811	20	2	1	—
2	1	20	—	21	2	0	79
2	0¾	21	212	22	2	0	59
2	0½	22	448	23	2	0	39
2	0¼	23	711	24	2	0	19
2	0	25	—	25	2	0	—
1	11½	26	315	26	1	11	80
1	11¼	27	659	27	1	11	61
1	11¼	29	082	28	1	11	43
1	11	30	434	29	1	11	25
1	10¾	31	868	30	1	11	07
1	10½	33	333	31	1	10	90
1	10¼	34	831	32	1	10	72
1	10	36	363	33	1	10	55
1	9¾	37	931	34	1	10	38
1	9½	35	538	35	1	10	32
1	9¼	41	323	36	1	10	05
1	9	42	832	37	1	9	80
1	8¾	44	578	38	1	9	73
1	8½	46	381	39	1	9	59
1	8¼	48	148	40	1	9	42
1	8	50	7-	41	1	9	27
				42	1	9	12
				43	1	8	97
				44	1	8	83
				45	1	8	68
				46	1	8	54
				47	1	8	04
				48	1	8	27
				49	1	8	13
				50	1	8	—

# BILLS ON ENGLAND:

Rates of Exchange.		£ 10		£ 20		£ 25		£ 30		£ 40	
S. D.	Rs.	A.	P. Rs.	A.	P. Rs.	A.	P. Rs.	A.	P. Rs.	A.	P.
1 8	120	0	0 240	0	0 300	0	0 360	0	0 480	0	0
1 8½	117	1	2 244	2	4 292	10	11 351	3	6 468	4	8
1 9	114	4	1 228	9	1 285	11	2 342	13	8 457	2	8
1 9½	112	15	0 235	14	1 282	5	2 338	13	2 451	12	2
1 9½	111	10	0 223	4	1 279	1	1 334	14	1 446	8	2
1 9½	110	5	6 220	11	0 275	13	5 31	0	6 441	6	2
1 10	109	1	5 218	2	10 272	11	6 327	4	4 436	5	9
1 10½	107	13	10 215	11	8 269	10	7 323	9	6 431	7	4
1 10½	106	10	8 213	5	4 26	10	8 320	0	0 426	10	8
1 10½	105	7	10 210	15	9 263	11	8 316	7	8 421	15	7
1 11	104	5	6 208	11	1 260	13	11 313	0	8 47	6	8
1 11½	103	3	7 206	7	2 258	0	11 309	10	10 412	14	6
1 11½	102	2	0 204	4	1 255	5	11 306	6	1 468	8	2
1 11½	101	0	10 02	1	1 252	10	11 303	2	6 404	3	4
2 Shillings	100	0	0 200	0	0 250	0	0 300	0	0 400	0	0
2 0½	98	15	6 197	15	0 247	6	5 296	14	6 395	14	0
2 0½	97	15	4 195	14	8 244	14	5 293	14	0 391	13	4
2 0½	96	15	6 193	15	0 242	6	5 290	14	6 387	14	0
2 1	96	0	0 192	0	0 240	.....	5 283	0	0 384	0	0
2 1½	95	0	9 190	1	7 237	9	11 285	2	4 380	3	2
2 1½	94	1	10 188	3	5 235	4	0 282	5	7 376	7	0
2 1½	93	3	3 186	6	0 233	0	1 79	9	9 372	13	0
2 2	92	4	11 184	9	11 30	12	1 76	14	9 369	3	8

## LONDON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

50 £		100 £		
Will produce or Cost in Company's Rupees.	Sold or Purchased.	Will produce or Cost in Company's Rupees.	Profit or Loss per Cent.	
	s. b.	s. a. p.	Per Cent.	
600 0 0	1 8	1200 0 0	20.	
585 5 10	1 8½	1173 11 8	17 07	
571 6 10	1 9	1142 13 9	14.28	
564 11 3	1 9½	1129 5 3	12 93	
558 2 2	1 9½	1116 4 6	11.62	
551 11 7	1 9½	103 7 6	10.34	
545 7 3	1 10	1090 14 3	9.09	
539 5 2	1 10	1078 10 6	7.86	
533 5 4	1 10½	1066 10 9	6.66	
527 7 6	1 10	1054 15 1	5.49	
521 11 9	1 11	1043 7 9	4.35	
516 2 0	1 11½	1032 4 1	3.22	
510 10 2	1 11½	1021 4 6	2.22	
505 4 2	1 11½	1010 8 6	1.05	
500 0 0	2 Shillings.	1000 0 0	Per Conventional.	
494 13 6	2 0½	989 11 1	1.04	
489 12 8	2 0½	979 9 5	2.05	
484 13 6	2 0½	969 11 2	3.04	
480 0 0	2 1	960 0 0	4.00	
475 0 11	2 1½	950 7 10	4.96	
470 9 4	2 1½	941 2 10	5.89	
466 0 3	2 1½	932 0 8	6.80	
461 8 7	2 2	923 1 3	7.70	
457 2 3	2 2½	914 4 6	8.57	
452 12 3	2 2½	905 10 8	9.44	
448 6 7	2 2½	897 3 2	10.28	
444 7 2	2 3	888 14 5	11.12	

# THE ASIATIC CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR 1845;

SHEWING

THE CORRESPONDING DATES

According to the various modes of reckoning time among  
the English, Parsees, Hindoos, Malabarians,  
and Mahomedans.

For the year of Christ .....	1845.
Vekramajit, Sumvut,.....	1901-2.
Shalivahn Shuk, Krodhee and Vishwawusoo...	1766-67.
Malabar,.....	1020-21.
Yezdezerd, or Nowroz,.....	1214-15.
Hijree,.....	1260-61-62.
Fuslee,.....	1254-55.

and

Soor Sun, Khums, and Sittu Arbu-teen Miatyn wu-ulf, 1245-46.



## INTRODUCTION.

The only explanation which is conceived necessary, to render the scheme of the following Calendar fully understood, is that the Christian months indicated at the top of each page, divide the Native months as they appear, represented in the space below allotted to their names ; January, for example, partakes of the Hindoo months Marroo, Poush and Magh ; Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan ; Margashirsh and Poush ; and Malabar, Dhanuh and Magaram ; the Parsee months Russmee, Teer, and Amoordad ; Kudmee, Amoordad and Sharaver ; and the date of Nowroz 126 to 156 ; and the Mahomedan months Zilhuz and Mohorrum.

From the columns is to be collected that the 1st of January corresponds with the 8th of Poush Vud, Marroo ; and the 8th of Margashirsh Vud, Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan ; and the 20th of Dhanuh Malabar ; the 6th of Teer Russmee ; the 6th of Amoordad, Khudmee, and the 126th day of Nowroz or Khudmee ; and the 21st of Zilhuz Mahomedan ; and so throughout the year.

There are at present two branches of the Parsees, who differ one month in the year from each other ; those that forward one month in their year are styled Kudmees, and the rest Russmees. The present scheme embraces the Parsee Era of Yezdezerd, commonly styled Kudmee or Dureeayee Nowroz, or sea-reckoning, the same being made use of in all nautical calculations among the Asiatic Mariners, the new year of which always commences on the 1st day of Ferwerdeen. The Kudmees reckon the new year and the Dureeayee Nowroz to fall on the 29th of August, one month earlier than the commencement of the Russmees' New year. It also embraces the Parsee Era of Yezdezerd, commonly called Russmee, the new year of which generally begins on the 1st day of Furverdeen. The Russmees compute the New year to commence from the 28th of September, a month later than the commencement of the Kudmee New year.

It may here be observed that the Hindoo Lunar months invariably consist of 30 Tithes, or Lunar days ; and the whole month is

divided into two equal parts, of 15 Tithes each : the one called Shookla Puksh, or Shood ; the bright half or increase of the Moon : the other, the Krishna Puksh, or Vud, the dark half, or decrease of the Moon. The Lunar month begins on the western side of India, and south of the Nerbudda river, with the first day of the Shookla Puksh (Shood prutipuda) or bright half of the Moon. At Benares, Oojein, and the countries north of the Nerbudda, the lunar month begins with the first day of the Krishna Puksh. (Vud Prutipuda) or dark half of the Moon.—The first is designated the Shookladee mode of reckoning : and the latter, the Krishnadee.—The lunar year begins with the first day of the Shookla Puksh, or bright half of the Moon in Chytur, both north and south of the Nerbudda, in every country in India : but as the dark half of the Moon precedes the other, or Shookla Puksh, at Benares, the half lunar month of Chytur is taken from the last lunar month of the year preceding, and considered to belong to it.

It has been already stated the lunar month invariably consists of 30 Tithes, or lunar days, but it has been customary with all Eastern nations, in order to regulate their fasts and Festivals, to drop certain lunar days, and to reckon others twice, to make up the deficiency ; the first of these are termed by the Hindoos, Kshuvu Tithes, (perishable days) and the days repeated twice are called Vridh Tithes, (additional days). The rule of these is exceedingly simple. Those lunar days on which the sun does not rise, (Soorvoduyu nuheen) are struck out, those in which it rises twice are vridh, or additional ; and it is obvious that such circumstances will occur about 6 times in the course of the lunar year.

The first day of Mohurram, or the commencement of the year, is ordinarily reckoned from the first appearance of the Moon after the conjunction observed from eminences of any sort, or even in cloudy weather from the time at which, but for these obstacles, it would be visible : and this can scarcely happen earlier than 24, or later than 48 hours after the conjunction.—After this manner, each several month is reckoned, and the lapse of 12 such months constitutes the Mahomedan year.



# IN THE YEAR 1845

THE FOLLOWING HOLIDAYS WILL BE KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES AT BOMBAY.

## EUROPEAN HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS DAY, from the evening of the 24th December to the Morning of the 2d January..... 8 Days.  
HOLY WEEK, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 20th, 21st and 22d March..... 3 Days.

Total.... 11 Days.

## PARSKE HOLIDAYS (KUDMEE).

Jemshedes Nowroz...	March, 21st.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Aban Feast.....	April, 5th.....	Saturday.....	1 Day.
Adur Feast.....	May, 4th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.
Furverdeen Jusun.....	May, 14th.....	Wednesday.....	1 Day.
Gathaw Gumbhar.....	Aug. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th	Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thur.	5 Days.
Poppatee, or New year's day	August, 29.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Khordad Feast and Vulava	September, 3d and 4th.....	Wednesday and Thursday.....	2 Days.
Atushbeiram Saigerry.....	September, 14th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.

Total.... 13 Days

## PARSEE HOLIDAYS (RUSSMEE.)

Jemshedes Nowroz.....	March, 21st.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Aban Feast.....	May, 5th.....	Monday.....	1 Day.
Adur Feast.....	June, 3d.....	Tuesday.....	1 Day.
Furverdeen Jusun.....	June, 13th.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Gathaw Gumbhar.....	Sept. 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th..	Tues., Wed., Thur., Frid. & Sat.	5 Days.
Poppatee, or New year's day	September, 28th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.
Khordad Feast and Vulava	October, 3d and 4th.....	Friday and Saturday.....	2 Days.
Atushbeiram Saigerry.....	November, 13th.....	Thursday.....	1 Day.

Total.... 13 Days.

## HINDOO HOLIDAYS.

Mukur Sankrant.....	January, 12th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.
Shewratree.....	March, 6th.....	Thursday.....	1 Day.
Holee.....	March, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th.....	Frid., Sat., Sun. and Monday.....	4 Days.
Ram Nowmee.....	April, 16th.....	Wednesday.....	1 Day.
Cocanut Day.....	August, 17th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.
Jumma Ushtupnee.....	August, 25th.....	Monday.....	1 Day.
Gunnesh Chatoorthee.....	September, 5th.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Dusseera.....	October, 10th.....	Friday.....	1 Day.
Dewallee.....	Oct. 29th, 30th, 31st, and Nov. 1st..	Wed., Thurs, Frid., and Saturday..	4 Days.

Total.... 15 Days.

## MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS.

Mohurram.....	January, 19th and 20th.....	Sunday and Monday.....	2 Days.
Rumzan, Shaval Eed.....	October, 3d and 4th.....	Friday and Saturday.....	2 Days.
Buckree Eed.....	December, 10th.....	Wednesday.....	1 Day.
Mahim Fair.....	December, 14th.....	Sunday.....	1 Day.

Total.... 6 Days.

## A LIST OF THE MONTHS.

HINDOO MONTHS.	MALABAR MONTHS.	PARSEE MONTHS.	MAHOMEDAN MONTHS.
1st Chytru*.	1st Kany.	1st Furverdeep.	1st Mohurram.
2d Vaishak.	2d Toolam.	2d Ardeebest.	2d Suffar.
3d Jest.	3d Virchigam.	3d Khordad.	3d Rubee-ul-avul
4th Ashad.	4th Dhanuh.	4th Teer.	4th Rubee-ul-akbur.
5th Shrawan.	5th Magaram.	5th Amroodad.	5th Jummadee-ul-avul.
6th Bhadrupud.	6th Kumbham.	6th Sharaver.	6th Jummadee-ul-akbur.
7th Ashvin.	7th Meenam.	7th Mebur.	7th Rujuv.
8th Kartick +	8th Meodam.	8th Aban.	8th Shaban.
9th Margashirah.	9th Edavam.	9th Adder.	9th Rumzan.
10th Poush.	10th Mithoonam.	10th Deh.	10th Shaval.
11th Magh.	11th Karkatagam.	11th Bohummun.	11th Zilkad.
12th Falgoon.	12th Chingom.	12th Asfandar.	12th Zilhuz.
		Gathaw 5 days.	

\* According to the Shuk year.

+ Sumvut commences with Kartik Shood 1st or Prutipuda.

Days of the Week.	Parsee.			Hindoo.			PARSEE	HINDOO	MAHOMEDAN.	
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.				
W.	1	6	126	8	8	20	21		Russmee; <i>Teer—Amoordad.</i>	
Th.	2	7	127	9	9	21	22		Kudmee; <i>Amoordad.</i> — <i>Sharaver</i> , or <i>Nowroz</i> , 126 to 156.	1214.
F.	3	8	128	10	10	22	23		Marroo; <i>Poush—Magh.</i>	Sumvut,
Sa.	4	9	129	11	11	23	24		Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan; <i>Margashirsh—Poush.</i>	1901.
Sun.	5	10	130	12	12	24	25		Malabar; <i>Dhanuh—Magar.</i>	Shuk.
M.	6	11	131	13	13	25	26		MAHOMEDAN; <i>Zilhuz—Hijree</i> , 1260	1766.
Tu.	7	12	132	14	14	26	27		<i>Mohurram Hijree.</i>	1020
W.	8	13	133	15	30	27	28		<i>Fuslee</i> . . . . .	1261
Th.	9	14	134	1	1	28	29		<i>Soor Sun</i> . . . . .	1254.
F.	10	15	135	2	2	29	1			1245.
Sa.	11	16	136	3	3	30	2			
Sun.	12	17	137	5	5	1	3		AMOORDAD Feast, Kudmee.	
M.	13	18	138	6	6	2	4		Fast day, Hindoo.	
Tu.	14	19	139	7	7	3	5		[mees, commences this day.	
W.	15	20	140	8	8	4	6		MAYDEOSHUM, GHUMBAR Feast of the Russmees,	
Th.	16	21	141	9	9	5	7		Kalbadavee's Fair, Hindoo.	
F.	17	22	142	9	9	6	8		TEER Feast, Russmee.	
Sa.	18	23	143	10	10	7	9		Poush Shood, Guzerat, Duxun, Concan; and [Marroo.	
Sun.	19	24	144	11	11	8	10		MAYDEOSHUM, GHUMBAR Feast of the Russmees, [ends this day.—Mohurram 1261, Hijree New [year of the Mahomedans.—The Festival of [Hussain and Hassain, lasts 10 days.—(Vide [C. C. App.	
M.	20	25	145	12	12	9	11			
Tu.	21	26	146	13	13	10	12		MAGARAM, Malabar.—Muker Sunkrant at 1 h. [15 m. A. M. Hindoo. (Vide A. App.)	
W.	22	27	147	14	14	11	13			
Th.	23	28	148	30	15	12	14			
F.	24	29	149	1	1	13	15		Purbhadavee's Fair, in Mahim Wood, Hindoo.	
Sa.	25	30	150	2	2	14	16		Poush Vud, Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan; and [Magh Vud, Marroo.	
Sun.	26	1	151	3	3	15	17			
M.	27	2	152	4	4	16	18		AMOORDAD, Russmee; SHARAVER, KUDMEE.	
Tu.	28	3	153	5	5	17	19			
W.	29	4	154	6	6	18	20		SHARAVER Feast, Kudmee.	
Th.	30	5	155	7	7	19	21			
F.	31	6	156	8	8	20	22			

Days of the Week.	Parsee.			Hindoo.				
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee, or Newroz.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.		
							PARSEE.	Russmee ;— <i>Amoordad Sharaver.</i>
								Kudmee ; <i>Sharaver—Mehur, or Newroz, 157 to 184.</i>
							HINDOO	Marroo ; <i>Magh.—Falgoon.</i>
								Guzerat, Duxun and Concan ; <i>Poush—Magh.</i>
								Malabar ; <i>Magaram—Kumbham.</i>
							MAHOMMEDAN ;	Mohurram— <i>Suffer, Hijree.</i>
								<i>Fuslee.</i>
								<i>Soor Sun.</i>
Sa.	1 7	157 9	9	21 23	AMOORDAD Feast, Russmee.			
Sun.	2 8	158 10	10	22 24	First Fast day, Hindoo.			
M.	3 9	159 11	11	23 25	Second Fast day, Hindoo.			
Tu.	4 10	160 13	13	24 26				
W.	5 11	161 14	14	25 27				
Th.	6 12	162 15	30	26 28				
F.	7 13	163 1	1	27 29	Magh Shood, Guzerat, Duxun, Concan ; and [Marroo.			
Sa.	8 14	164 2	2	28 30	Maha Beej, Hindoo.			
Sun.	9 15	165 3	3	29 1	Suffer, Mahomedan.			
M.	10 16	166 4	4	1 2	Kumbham, Malabar.			
Tu.	11 17	167 5	5	2 3	Vassunt, Punchamee, Hindoo.—(Vide B. App.)			
W.	12 18	168 6	6	3 4				
Th.	13 19	169 7	7	4 5	Ruth Suptamee, Hindoo.—(Vide C. App.)			
F.	14 20	170 8	8	5 6				
Sa.	15 21	171 9	9	6 7				
Sun.	16 22	172 10	10	7 8				
M.	17 23	173 11	11	8 9				
Tu.	18 24	174 11	11	9 10	Fast day, Hindoo.			
W.	19 25	175 12	12	10 11				
Th.	20 26	176 13	13	11 12	PAYTASHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, [commences this day.			
F.	21 27	177 14	14	12 13				
Sa.	22 28	178 30	15	13 14				
Sun.	23 29	179 1	1	14 15	Magh Vud, Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan ; and [Falgoon Vud, Marroo.			
M.	24 30	180 2	2	15 16	PAYTASHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, [ends this day.			
Tu.	25 1	181 3	3	16 17	SHARAVAR, Russmee ; Mehur Kudmee.			
W.	26 2	182 4	4	17 18				
Th.	27 3	183 5	5	18 19				
F.	28 4	184 7	7	19 20	SHARAVAR Feast, Russmee.			

Days of the Week.	PARSEE.		HINDOO.				PARSEE.	HINDOO.	MAHOMEDAN.	
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee, or Nowroz.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun and Concan.	Malabar.				
										Russmee; <i>Sharaver—Mehur.</i> Kudmee; <i>Mehur—Aban</i> <i>or Nowroz, 185 to 215.</i> Marroo; <i>Falgon—Chytru.</i> Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan, <i>Magh—Falgoon,</i> <i>Malabar; Khumbham—Meenam.</i> MAHOMEDAN; <i>Suffer—Rabee-ul-aval, Hijree</i> <i>Fuslee.....</i> <i>Seor Sun.....</i>
Sa.	1	5	185	8	8	20	21			1214.
Sun.	2	6	186	9	9	21	22			Sumvut, 1901.
M.	3	7	187	10	10	22	23			Shuk, 1766.
Tu.	4	8	188	11	11	23	24			1020.
W.	5	9	189	12	12	24	25			1261.
Th.	6	10	190	13	13	25	26			1254.
F.	7	11	191	14	14	26	27			1245.
Sa.	8	12	192	15	30	27	28			
Sun.	9	13	193	1	1	28	29			
M.	10	14	194	2	2	29	1			
Tu.	11	15	195	3	3	30	2			
W.	12	16	196	4	4	1	3			
Th.	13	17	197	5	5	2	4			
F.	14	18	198	6	6	3	5			
Sa.	15	19	199	7	7	4	6			
Sun.	16	20	200	8	8	5	7			
M.	17	21	201	9	9	6	8			
Tu.	18	22	202	10	10	7	9			
W.	19	23	203	11	11	8	10			
Th.	20	24	204	12	12	9	11			
F.	21	25	205	13	13	10	12			
Sa.	22	26	206	14	14	11	13			
Sun.	23	27	207	30	15	12	14			
M.	24	28	208	1	1	13	15			
Tu.	25	29	209	2	2	14	16			
W.	26	30	210	3	3	15	17			
Th.	27	1	211	4	4	16	18			
F.	28	2	212	5	5	17	19			
Sa.	29	3	213	6	6	18	20			
Sun.	30	4	214	7	7	19	21			
M.	31	5	215	8	8	20	22			

Days of the Week.	PARSEE.			HINDOO.			
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee, or Nowroz.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.	
Tu.	1	6	216	9	9	21	PARSEE. { Russmee; Mehur—Aban. } 1214.
W.	2	7	217	11	11	22	or Nowroz, 216 to 245.
Th.	3	8	218	12	12	23	{ Marroo; Chytru, Sumvut 1901. Vaishak, Sumvut 1902. } Shuk. 1766-67.
F.	4	9	219	13	13	24	{ Guzerat, Duxun and Concan; Falgoon—Chytru, Sumvut 1901. } 1020.
Sa.	5	10	220	14	14	25	{ Malabar; Meenam—Meedam. } 1261.
Sun.	6	11	221	15	30	26	MAHOMEDAN; Rubee-ul-avul—Rubee-ul-akhur, Hijree. 1254.
M.	7	12	222	1	1	27	Fuslee. 1245.
						28	Soor Sun. 1245.
						29	
						30	
Tu.	8	13	223	2	2	28	First fast day, Hindoo.
W.	9	14	224	3	3	29	Second fast day, Hindoo.
Th.	10	15	225	4	4	30	ABAN feast, Kudmee.
F.	11	16	226	5	5	1	Chytru Shood, Guzerat, Duxun, Concan; and [Marroo 1767, New year of Shalivahan; Vishwawaroo Nam Suvchurray, and 1902, New year of Vekramajit Marroo; Goody Padwa, Hindoo.
Sa.	12	17	227	5	5	2	Rubee-ul-akhur, Mahomedan.
Sun.	13	18	228	6	6	3	Mehur Feast, Russmee,—Meedam, Malabar.
M.	14	19	229	7	7	4	
Tu.	15	20	230	8	8	5	
W.	16	21	231	9	9	6	Ram Nowmee, Hindoo.—(Vide F. App.)
Th.	17	22	232	10	10	7	Fast day, Hindoo.—Oorus Dustgeerka, or Yuz [Duhum Peer, Mahomedan.
F.	18	23	233	11	11	8	[to Poonah, Hindoo.
Sa.	19	24	234	12	12	9	[Davees' Fair at Karlee, on the road leading [Fair at the Breach, Hindoo; and Eckveera [commences this day. Maha Luxmee's YATHRUM, GHUMBAR Feast of the Russmees,
Sun.	20	25	235	13	13	10	Chytru Vud, Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan, [and Vaishak Vud, Marroo.
						11	[ends this day.
M.	21	26	236	14	14	12	YATHRUM, GHUMBAR Feast of the Russmees.
Tu.	22	27	237	30	15	13	ABAN, Russmee; Adder, Kudmee.
W.	23	28	238	1	1	14	
Th.	24	29	239	2	2	15	
F.	25	30	240	3	3	16	
Sa.	26	1	241	5	5	17	
Sun.	27	2	242	6	6	18	
M.	28	3	243	7	7	19	
Tu.	29	4	244	8	8	20	
W.	30	5	245	9	9	21	
						22	

Days of the Week.	PARSEE.			HINDOO.			PARSEE.	HINDOO.	
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee, or Nowroz.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun and Concan.	Malabar.			
Th.	1	6	246	10	10	21	23	Russmee; <i>Aban—Adder.</i>	1214.
F.	2	7	247	11	11	22	24	Kudmee; <i>Adder—Deh,</i> <i>or Nowroz 246 to 276.</i>	
Sa.	3	8	248	12	12	23	25	Marroo; <i>Vaishak—Jest,</i> <i>Sumvut 1902.</i>	Shuk. 1767.
Sun.	4	9	249	13	13	24	26	Guzerat, Duxun and Con- can; <i>Chytru—Vai-</i> <i>shak, Sumvut 1901.</i>	
M.	5	10	250	14	14	25	27	Malabar; <i>Meedam—</i> <i>Edavam.</i>	1020.
Tu.	6	11	251	15	30	26	28	MAHOMEDAN; <i>Rubee-ul-akhur—</i> <i>Jummadee-ul-avul, Hijree.</i>	1261.
W.	7	12	252	1	1	27	29	<i>Fuslee.</i>	1254.
Th.	8	13	253	2	2	28	1	<i>Soor Sun.</i>	1245.
F.	9	14	254	3	3	29	2		
Sa.	10	15	255	4	4	30	3		
Sun.	11	16	256	5	5	31	4		
M.	12	17	257	6	6	1	5	EDAVAM, Malabar.	
Tu.	13	18	258	7	7	2	6		
W.	14	19	259	8	8	3	7	FURVERDEEN JUSHUN, Kudmee.	
Th.	15	20	260	9	9	4	8		
F.	16	21	261	10	10	5	9		
Sa.	17	22	262	11	11	6	10	Fast day, Hindoo.	
Sun.	18	23	263	12	12	7	11		
M.	19	24	264	13	13	8	12		
Tu.	20	25	265	14	14	9	13		
W.	21	26	266	30	15	10	14	Shumbhoo Mahadeo's Fair at Worley; [Dhacklaswer's Fair at Breach Candy; and [Maha Kaully's Fair near Poydonee, [Hindoo.—Moon Eclipsed, visible at Bom- [bay, begins at 7h. 9m. ends at 10h. 22m. [ P. M.	
Th.	22	27	267	1	1	11	15	Vaishak Vud, Guzerat, Duxun and Concan; [and Jest Vud, Marroo.	
F.	23	28	268	2	2	12	16		
Sa.	24	29	269	3	3	13	17		
Sun.	25	30	270	4	4	14	18		
M.	26	1	271	5	5	15	19	ADDER, Russmee; Deh, Kudmee.	
Tu.	27	2	272	6	6	16	20		
W.	28	3	273	8	8	17	21		
Th.	29	4	274	9	9	18	22		
F.	30	5	275	10	10	19	23		
Sa.	31	6	276	11	11	20	24	Fast day, Hindoo,	



Days of the Week.	PARSEE.		HINDOO.						
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee, or Nowroz.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun and Concan.	Malabar.	Mahomedan.		
Sun.	1	7	277	12	12	21	25	PARSEE. Russmee; Adder—Deh. Kudmee; Deh—Bohum-mun, or Nowroz 277 to 306.	1214.
M.	2	8	278	13	13	22	26	PARSEE. Marroo; Jest—Ashad, Sumrut 1902.	
Tu.	3	9	279	14	14	23	27	HINDOO. Guzerat, Duxun and Concan; Vaishak-Jest, Sumrut 1901.	Shuk. 1767.
W.	4	10	280	15	30	24	28	HINDOO. Malabar; Edavam—Mithoonam.	1020.
Th.	5	11	281	1	1	25	29	MAHOMEDAN; Jummadee-ul-avul—Jummadee-ul-akhur, Hijree.	1261.
F.	6	12	282	1	1	26	30	Fuslee. . . . .	1254-55.
Sa.	7	13	283	2	2	27	1	Soon Sun. . . . .	1245-46.
Sun.	8	14	284	3	3	28	2		
M.	9	15	285	4	4	29	3	ADDER Feast, Russmee.	
Tu.	10	16	286	5	5	30	4	DEH Feast, Kudmee,—Jest Shood, Guzerat, [Duxun, Concan; and Marroo.	
W.	11	17	287	6	6	31	5	Commencement of the new year of Fuslee 1255; [and Soor Sun Sittu Arbu-een Miatyn wu-alf [1246.	
Th.	12	18	288	7	7	32	6	Jummadee-ul-akhur, Mahomedan.	
F.	13	19	289	8	8	1	7	MAYDEYAREM, GHUMBAR Feast of the Kud- [mees, commences this day.	
Sa.	14	20	290	9	9	2	8	FURVERDEEN Jushud, Russmee.—MITHOONAM, [Malabar.	
Sun.	15	21	291	10	10	3	9	MAYDEYAREM, GHUMBAR Feast of the Kud- [mees, ends this day.	
M.	16	22	292	11	11	4	10	Fast day, Hindoo.	
Tu.	17	23	293	12	12	5	11		
W.	18	24	294	13	13	6	12		
Th.	19	25	295	14	14	7	13	Vud Saveetree, Hindoo.—(Vide G. App.)	
F.	20	26	296	1	1	8	14	Jest Vud, Guzerat, Duxun and Concan; and [Ashad Vud, Marroo.	
Sa.	21	27	297	2	2	9	15		
Sun.	22	28	298	3	3	10	16	DEH, Russmee; BOHUMMUN, Kudmee.	
M.	23	29	299	4	4	11	17	BOHUMMUN Feast, Kudmee.	
Tu.	24	30	300	5	5	12	18		
W.	25	1	301	6	6	13	19		
Th.	26	2	302	7	7	14	20		
Fr.	27	3	303	8	8	15	21		
Sa.	28	4	304	9	9	16	22		
Sun.	29	5	305	10	10	17	23		
M.	30	6	306	11	11	18	24	Fast day, Hindoo.	

Days of the Week.	PARSEE.			HINDOO.			PARSEE.	HINDOO.
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee, or Nowroz.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun and Concan.	Malabar.		
Tu.	1	7	307	12	12	19	25	Russmee; <i>Deh—Bohummun</i> , Kudmee; <i>Bohummun—As-</i> <i>fundar</i> , or <i>Nowroz</i> 307 } 1214.
W.	2	8	308	13	13	20	26	to 337.
Th.	3	9	309	14	14	21	27	Marroo; <i>Ashad—Shrawun</i> , Sumvut 1902. . . . . } Shuk.
F.	4	10	310	15	30	22	28	Guzerat, Duxun and Con-
Sa.	5	11	311	1	1	23	29	can; <i>Jest—Ashad Sum-</i> vut 1901. } 1767.
Sun.	6	12	312	2	2	24	30	Malabar; <i>Mithoonam—</i> <i>Karkatagam</i> . } 1020.
M.	7	13	313	3	3	25	1	MAHOMEDAN; <i>Jummadee-ul-akhur—</i> <i>Rujub, Hijree</i> . . . . . } 1261.
Tu.	8	14	314	4	4	26	2	<i>Fuslee</i> . . . . . } 1255.
W.	9	15	315	5	5	27	3	<i>Soor Sun</i> . . . . . } 1246.
Th.	10	16	316	6	6	28	4	
F.	11	17	317	7	7	29	5	
Sa.	12	18	318	8	8	30	6	
Sun.	13	19	319	9	9	31	7	
M.	14	20	320	10	10	1	8	
T.	15	21	321	11	11	2	9	DEH Feast, Russmee— <i>Ashad Shood</i> , Guz- [rat, Duxun, Concan; and Marroo.
W.	16	22	322	12	12	3	10	RUJUB, Mahomedan.
Th.	17	23	323	13	13	4	11	
F.	18	24	324	14	14	5	12	
Sa.	19	25	325	30	15	6	13	MAYDEYAREM, Ghumbar Feast of the Russmees, [commences this day.
Sun.	20	26	326	1	1	7	14	MAYDEYAREM, Ghumbar Feast of the Russ- [mees, ends this day.—KARKATAGAM, [Malabar. Kurk Sunkrant at 2h. 39m. P. M. —Hindoo.
M.	21	27	327	2	2	8	15	Ashaddy Ekkadushee, or Pundurpoor Fair in [the Duxun, Hindoo. Fast day, Hindoo. [Vide H. App.)
Tu.	22	28	328	4	4	9	16	
W.	23	29	329	5	5	10	17	
Th.	24	30	330	6	6	11	18	
F.	25	1	331	7	7	12	19	BOHUMMUN, Russmee; <i>AsFUNDAR</i> , Kudmee.
Sa.	26	2	332	8	8	13	20	BOHUMMUN Feast, Ru-smee.
Sun.	27	3	333	9	9	14	21	
M.	28	4	334	10	10	15	22	
Tu.	29	5	335	11	11	16	23	AsFUNDAR Feast, Kudmee. Fast day Hindoo. [Fair at Allundy in the Duxun, Hindoo.
W.	30	6	336	12	12	17	24	
Th.	31	7	337	12	12	18	25	

Days of the Week.	PARSEE.			HINDOO.				
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun and Concan.	Malabar.		
F.	1	8	338	13	13	19	26	Russmee; Bohummun— Asfundar.
Sa.	2	9	339	14	14	20	27	PARSEE { Kudmee; Asfundar 1214. Furverdeen, or Nowroz 338 to 3. }
Sun.	3	10	340	15	30	21	28	1214. 1215.
M.	4	11	341	1	1	22	29	Marroo; Shrawan—Bha- drapud, Sumcut 1902. Guzerat, Duxun and Con- can; Ashad—Shrawan, Sumcut 1901. HINDOO { Malabar; Karkatagam— Chingom. }
								MAHOMEDAN; Rujub—Shuban, Hij- ree. . . . . } 1020. Fuslee. . . . . } 1261. Soor Sun. . . . . } 1255. 1246.
Tu.	5	12	342	2	2	23	1	Shuba Maraj, Mahomedan.
W.	6	13	343	3	3	24	2	Dewa Umwassia, Hindoo.
Th.	7	14	344	4	4	25	3	
F.	8	15	345	5	5	26	4	Shrawan Shood, Guzerat, Duxun, Concan; [and Marroo.—1st Shrawan Soamwar, [Hindoo.
Sa.	9	16	346	6	6	27	5	Shaban, Mahomedan.
Sun.	10	17	347	7	7	28	6	
M.	11	18	348	8	8	29	7	Nag Punchamee, Hindoo. (Vide I. App.)
Tu.	12	19	349	9	9	30	8	2d Shrawan Soamwar, Hindoo.
W.	13	20	350	10	10	31	9	First Fast day, Hindoo.
Th.	14	21	351	12	12	32	10	Second Fast day, Hindoo.
F.	15	22	352	13	13	1	11	CHINGOM, Malabar.
Sa.	16	23	353	14	14	2	12	(Vide K. App.)
Sun.	17	24	354	30	15	3	13	Shrawan Narol, or Coconut Day, Hindoo.
M.	18	25	355	1	1	4	14	MOOKHTAD Ceremonies of the Kudmees, com- [mences this day. Shrawan Vud, Guzerat, [Duxun and Concan; and Bhadrupud Vud, [Marroo.—3d Shrawan Soamwar, Hindoo.
Tu.	19	26	356	2	2	5	15	[Shuba Ratt, Mahomedan.
W.	20	27	357	3	3	6	16	MOOKHTAD Ceremonies of the Kudmees, ends [this day.
Th.	21	28	358	4	4	7	17	ASFUNDAR, Russmee; Gathaw (First) Kudmee. [Junma Ushtumee, Hindoo. (Vide L. App.)
F.	22	29	359	5	5	8	18	Gokool Ushtumee, Hindoo.—4th Shrawan [Soamwar, Hindoo.
Sa.	23	30	360	6	6	9	19	GATHAW (Last) Kudmee.—ASFUNDAR Feast. [Russmee. Fast day Hindoo.—Gowallia [Ekkadussey, or Shree Thakoorjee's Fair in [the Town near the Bazar Gate, Hindoo.
Sun.	24	1	361	7	7	10	20	FURVERDEEN 1215, New year of Yezdezerd [First Nowroz, Kudmee.
M.	25	2	362	8	8	11	21	
Tu.	26	3	363	9	9	12	22	
W.	27	4	364	10	10	13	23	
Th.	28	5	365	11	11	14	24	
F.	29	6	1	12	12	15	25	
Sa.	30	7	2	13	13	16	26	
Sun.	31	8	3	14	14	17	27	

Days of the Week.	PARSER.			HINDOO.				
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee, or Nowroz.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Malabar.		
M.	1 9	4	15	30	18	28	PARSER.	Russmee; <i>Asfundar</i> 1214 — <i>Furverdeen</i> . } 1215.
Tu.	2 10	5	1	1	18	29		Kudmee; <i>Furverdeen</i> — <i>Ardeebest</i> , or <i>Nowroz</i> , 4 to 33. } 1215.
W.	3 11	6	2	2	20	30	HINDOO.	Marroo; <i>Bhadrapud</i> — <i>Ashvin Sumvut</i> 1902. } Shuk. 1767.
Th.	4 12	7	3	3	21	1		Guzerat, Duxun and Concan; <i>Shrawan</i> — <i>Bhadrapud</i> , <i>Sumvut</i> 1901. } 1021.
F.	5 13	8	4	4	22	2	MAHOMEDAN.	<i>Shaban</i> — <i>Rumzan</i> , <i>Hijree</i> ..... } 1261.
Sa.	6 14	9	5	5	23	3		<i>Fuslee</i> ..... } 1255.
Sun.	7 15	10	6	6	24	4		<i>Soor Sun</i> ..... } 1246.
M.	8 16	11	7	7	25	5		
Tu.	9 17	12	8	8	26	6		
W.	10 18	13	9	9	27	7		
Th.	11 19	14	10	10	28	8		
F.	12 20	15	11	11	29	9		
Sa.	13 21	16	12	12	30	10		
Sun.	14 22	17	13	13	31	11		
M.	15 23	18	30	15	1	12		
Tu.	16 24	19	1	1	2	13		
W.	17 25	20	2	2	3	14		
Th.	18 26	21	3	3	4	15		
F.	19 27	22	4	4	5	16		
Sa.	20 28	23	5	5	6	17		
Sun.	21 29	24	6	6	7	18		
M.	22 30	25	7	7	8	19		
Tu.	23 1	26	8	8	9	20		
W.	24 2	27	8	8	10	21		
Th.	25 3	28	9	9	11	22		
F.	26 4	29	10	10	12	23		
Sa.	27 5	30	11	11	13	24		
Sun.	28 1	31	12	12	14	25		
M.	29 2	32	13	13	15	26		
Tu.	30 3	33	14	14	16	27		

PARSER. { Russmee; *Asfundar* 1214  
—*Furverdeen*. } 1215.  
Kudmee; *Furverdeen*—*Ardeebest*, or *Nowroz*, 4 to 33. } 1215.  
HINDOO. { Marroo; *Bhadrapud*—*Ashvin Sumvut* 1902. } Shuk. 1767.  
Guzerat, Duxun and Concan; *Shrawan*—*Bhadrapud*, *Sumvut* 1901. }  
Malabar; *Chingom* 1020—*Kany*. } 1021.  
MAHOMEDAN; *Shaban*—*Rumzan*, *Hijree*..... } 1261.  
*Fuslee*..... } 1255.  
*Soor Sun*..... } 1246.

Pethoory Umwassia, Hindoo. (Vide M. App.)  
[5th Shrawan Soamwar, Hindoo.  
Bhadrapud Shood, Guzerat, Duxun, Concan;  
[and Marroo.—Mookamabatma.—Hindoo.  
KHORDAD Feast, Kudmee.  
1 *Rumzan*, Mahomedan.—From first to last  
[this is a solemn Season of fasting. (Vide  
[A. A. App.) Hurree Talika, Hindoo.  
2 Gunnessh Chatoorthie, Hindoo. (Vide N. App.)  
3 Rooshee Panchamee, Hindoo. (Vide O. App.)  
Gowry, Hindoo. (Vide P. App.)  
Fast day, Hindoo. Wamon Dwadussy, Hin-  
[do. (Vide Q. App.)  
ATUSHBIRAM SALGERRY, Kudmee. Annunt  
[Chatoordussey, Hindoo.  
KANY 1021, New year of Malabar. Petroo-  
pux, Hindoo lasts 18 days. (Vide R. App.)  
FURVERDEEN Feast, Kudmee.—Bhadrapud  
[Vud, Guzerat, Duxun and Concan; and  
[Ashvin, Vud, Marroo.  
MOOKHTAD Ceremonies of the Russmees, com-  
[mences this day.  
[this day.  
MOOKHTAD Ceremonies of the Russmees ends  
GATHAW (First) Russmee.  
GATHAW (Last) Russmee.—Fast day, Hindoo.  
FURVERDEEN 1215, New year of YEZDEZARD,  
Russmee; ARDEEBEST, Kudmee.  
Shabeh Kuder, Mahomedan.  
ARDEEBEST Feast, Kudmee.

Days of the Week.	PARSEE.			HINDOO.			
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee, or Nowroz.	Marroo.	Guzerat, Duxun and Concan.	Malabar.	
W.	1	4	34	15	30	17	28
Th.	2	5	35	1	1	18	29
F.	3	6	36	2	2	19	1
Sa.	4	7	37	3	3	20	2
Sun.	5	8	38	4	4	21	3
M.	6	9	39	5	5	22	4
Tu.	7	10	40	6	6	23	5
W.	8	11	41	8	8	24	6
Th.	9	12	42	9	9	25	7
F.	10	13	43	10	10	26	8
Sa.	11	14	44	11	11	27	9
Sun.	12	15	45	12	12	28	10
M.	13	16	46	13	13	29	11
Tu.	14	17	47	14	14	30	12
W.	15	18	48	15	1	1	13
Th.	16	19	49	1	1	2	14
F.	17	20	50	2	2	3	15
Sa.	18	21	51	3	3	4	16
Sun.	19	22	52	4	4	5	17
M.	20	23	53	5	5	6	18
Tu.	21	24	54	6	6	7	19
W.	22	25	55	7	7	8	20
Th.	23	26	56	8	8	9	21
F.	24	27	57	9	9	10	22
Sa.	25	28	58	10	10	11	23
Sun.	26	29	59	11	11	12	24
M.	27	30	60	12	12	13	25
Tu.	28	1	61	13	13	14	26
W.	29	2	62	14	14	15	27
Th.	30	3	63	15	30	16	28
F.	31	4	64	1	1	17	29

PARSEE.	Russmee; <i>Furverdeen—Ardeebchest.</i>	1215.	
	Kudmee; <i>Ardeebchest—Khordad, or Nowroz, 34 to 64.</i>		
HINDOO.	Marroo; <i>Ashvin—Kartick, Sumvut 1902.</i>	Shuk.	
	Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan, <i>Bhadrupud—Ashvin Sumvut 1901.—Kartick, Sumvut 1902.</i>		
	Malabar; <i>Kany—Toolam</i>		1021.
MAHOMEDAN ;	<i>Rumzan—Shaval, Hijree.</i>	1261.	
	<i>Fuslee.....</i>		1255.
	<i>Soor Sun.....</i>		1246.

Ashvin Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan; and [Marroo.—Ghutschapun, Hindoo.

Khordad Feast, Russmee.—Shaval, Mahomedan.

MAYDROZURRUM, Ghaumbar Feast of the Kudmees' Commences this day.

Dussara, Hindoo.—(Vide S. App.) Edermadzan Mahomedan.

Fast day, Hindoo.

MAYDROZURRUM, Ghaumbar Feast of the Kudmees, ends this day.

Manackthally, or Kojagur, Hindoo.—Manakawer's Fair at Mazagon, Hindoo.

TOOLAM, Malabar.

FURVERDEEN Feast, Russmee.—Ashvin Vud, [Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan and Kartick Vud, Marroo.

Athumra or Kurra Ushtumee, Hindoo.

Fast day, Hindoo.

[—Dhun Tryyodushee, Hindoo.

ARDEEBCHEST, Russmee; KHORDAD, Kudmee. Nu'k Chatoordushee, Hindoo.

ARDEEBCHEST Feast, Russmee.—Dewallee, [Hindoo. (Vide T. App.)

Kartick Shood, Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan; [and Marroo, Bullee Rajah 1902, New year [of Vekramajit, Hindoo.

Days of the Week.	Parsee.			Hindoo.			PARSEE.	HINDOO.	MAHOMEDAN.	
	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.	Christian.	Russmee.	Kudmee or Nowroz.				
Sa.	1	5	65	2	2	18	30	Bhow Beej, Hindoo.		
Sun.	2	6	66	3	3	19	1	Khordad Feast, Kudmee.—Zilkad, Mahomedan.		
M.	3	7	67	4	4	20	2			
Tu.	4	8	68	5	5	21	3			
W.	5	9	69	6	6	22	4			
Th.	6	10	70	7	7	23	5			
F.	7	11	71	8	8	24	6	MAYDEOZURRUM, GHAUMBAR Feast of the Russ- [mees, commences this day.		
Sa.	8	12	72	9	9	25	7	First Fast day, Hindoo.—Kartickkee Ekka- [dushee, or Pundurpoor's Fair in the Duxun, [Hindoo—(Vide U. App.)		
Sun.	9	13	73	10	10	26	8	Second Fast day, Hindoo.		
M.	10	14	74	11	11	27	9	MAYDEOZURRUM, GHAUMBAR Feast of the Russ- [mees ends this day.		
Tu.	11	15	75	12	12	28	10	ATUSHBIRAM Salgerry, Russmee.—Kartick [Poornima, or Malabar Hill, and Bhoolas- [wer's Fair, Hindoo. (Vide V. App.)		
W.	12	16	76	13	13	29	11	Kartick Vud, Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan; [and Margashirsh Vud. Marroo.—VIRCHI- [GAM, Malabar.—Moon Eclipsed, partly [visible at Bombay, begins at 4h. 2m. ends [at 7h. 20m. A. M.		
Th.	13	17	77	14	14	30	12			
F.	14	18	78	1	1	1	13			
Sa.	15	19	79	2	2	2	14			
Sun.	16	20	80	3	3	3	15			
M.	17	21	81	4	4	4	16			
Tu.	18	22	82	5	5	5	17			
W.	19	23	83	6	6	6	18			
Th.	20	24	84	7	7	7	19			
F.	21	25	85	8	8	8	20			
Sa.	22	26	86	9	9	9	21			
Sun.	23	27	87	10	10	10	22			
M.	24	28	88	11	11	11	23			
Tu.	25	29	89	12	12	12	24	Fast day, Hindoo.—Allundy Fair in the Dux- [un; and Neermul Fair in the Northern [Concan, Hindoo.		
W.	26	30	90	13	13	13	25	Khordad, Russmee; Teer, Kudmee.		
Th.	27	1	91	14	14	14	26	Shree Mahaveesveshwarry's Fair in the Oart [occupied by Purvoes situated at Agiary [Lane Palow Street, Hindoo.		
F.	28	2	92	15	15	15	27			
Sa.	29	3	93	16	16	16	28			
Sun.	30	4	94	17	17	17	29	Magh Shood, Guzerat, Duxun, Concan; and [Marroo.		



## APPENDIX.

(A.) MUCKUR SUNKRANT.—On this day the Sun enters the sign "Mukur," or Capricorn.

(B.) WUSUNT PUNCHAMBE.—Seems to have been instituted in honor of the Spring, which season is personified under the name of *Wausunta*, who is fabled as attending on Kama, or the God of Love.

(C.) RUTHSUPTUMEE.—Is dedicated to the worship of the Sun. This day is the beginning of the Munwuntura, or period embracing the reign of a *Munoo*, of which 14 govern in succession during the different ages of the world. The present age is under the dominion of the 7th *Munoo*—and at the commencement of this period a new sun is supposed to have mounted his Chariot.

(D.) SHEWRATREE.—A fast day in honour of *Shiva*, during which the *Linga*, or Bacchic phallus is worshipped. On this night a hunter is said to have unwittingly propitiated the God when remaining awake all night looking out for his prey by accidentally shaking down the leaves of a *Bilwa* tree, in which he had taken his station, on the aforesaid emblem of production, which was lying concealed beneath.

(E.) HOLEE (SANSKRIT HOLIKA OR PHALGUTSUVA.) This festival, called also *Dotuvatra*, or the swinging festival, is supposed by Sir W. Jones to relate to the vernal equinox, and to be similar to the Persian Nowroz. It commences 15 days before the full Moon, on which the Ceremonies are terminated, and is held in honor of *Krishna*. In the freedom with which the lower classes now behave towards their superiors, this festival resembles the Roman Saturnalia; and in the sending people on bootless errands, it corresponds with our 1st of April. Red powders are daubed upon the image of the God and thrown and squirted by his worshippers on each other, while females are saluted by exclamations and jests of no very chaste description. The wheaten cake which is placed on the pile lighted at the close of the festival is called *pollee*, and the right of first offering it in a village is considered as an honorary privilege.

(F.) RAM NOWMEE.—On this day Ramchundru, the 7th incarnation of Vishnoo, who was born at *Aoodhya*, or Oude, about B. C. 1600.

Rama is supposed to be the same as the Grecian Dionysius or *Bacchus*, and the object of the incarnation was to effect the destruction of *Rawun* the ten headed tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon, which was at last done with the assistance of *Hanooman*, the Chief of the Monkey tribe.

(G.) VUD SAVITREE (SAVITREE VRUTUM).—A fast observed by women at the root of the Indian fig tree, to preserve them from Widow-hood.

(H.) ASHADY EKADUSSEE.—Is the 11th of the light half of the month *Ashad*, and is dedicated to Vishnoo. On this day, which refers to the summer solstice, commences the night of the Gods, during which the deity resides for four months on the serpent *Seshu*.



(I.) **NAG PUNOHAMEE.**—Is sacred to the Demigods in the form of Serpents.—Ceremonies are performed on this day to ensure protection against the bites of snakes. The Serpent *Kalika* slain by Krishna, is worshipped at this festival, as was *Python* at Delphi.

(K.) **SHRAWAN NARUYUL.**—(OR **NARULL POORNIMA.**)—On this day the rainy season is considered to be at an end, and a Coconut is offered up to the sea to gain its favour towards those who now begin to trust themselves to its mercy.

(L.) **JUNMA USHTUMEE.**—(JUNMAASHTUMEE.)—Instituted in commemoration of the birth of *Krishnu*, which took place at midnight in the City of *Muthoora*. *Krishnu*, who in many respects agrees with the Grecian *Apollo*, was the eighth incarnation of *Vishnoo*, in which according to a large sect of Hindoos was manifested a greater portion of divinity, than in any of the preceding ones. His Uncle *Kowsu* who, it was predicted would be slain by one of his own family, endeavoured to ensure the destruction of the infant God by placing guards over his pregnant sister, but the child was preserved from this and other attempts of his relations, who subsequently gave directions for the slaughtering of all newly-born infants.

(M.) **PITHOREE AUMAWASYU.**—A ceremony observed at the New Moon of the month *Shrawan*, at which the 64 *voginees*, or female attendants of the Goddess *Doorga*, are worshipped—particularly it is said by Women, with the hope of obtaining issue.

(N.) **GUNESH CHOUTH.**—(OR **CHUTHOORTHIE.**)—On this day was born *Gunputtee*, or *Gunesh*, who is considered as the God of prudence, and invoked like *Janus* at the commencement of all undertakings. The manner of his birth is differently told—one story relates, that as the God *Kartikeyu* was created by Shiva without connubial assistance, in like manner *Gunputtee*, was formed by his consort *Parvuttee* from the turmeric and oil scraped off from her own body while bathing. The loss of his human head, and the substitution of that of a female Elephant with one tusk, is also variously explained. By some, his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the God from entering the chamber of *Parvuttee* when performing her ablutions as above. According to other accounts, it was reduced to ashes by a glimpse from the eyes of *Shunee* or Saturn, when all the Gods went to look at the newly born child, and its place supplied by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an Elephant. Clay images of the Deity are formed, and after having been worshipped for 9 or 10 days, are thrown into the water: The *Chinchor Chinchoud* (properly *Deo*.) who resides at the village of that name near *Poona*, is supposed to be an incarnation of this God, who granted to a holy *Gossee n*, who had won his favor, that the divinity should be continued in his family for 7 generations, and though the present one has exceeded that limit, the miracle is perpetuated by the *Brahmins*, for obvious reasons of self-interest.

(O.) **RUAHEE PUNCHAMEE.**—Observed in honor of the 7 Ruashees or sages, who are supposed to be the seven bright stars in the *Great Bear*.

(P.) **GOWREE.**—One of the names of the Goddess *Parvatee*.—Cakes are made in the shape of pebbles, and eaten at night time.

(Q.) **WAMUN DWADASHEE.**—Instituted in commemoration of the 5th incarnation of Vishnool in the shape of a Dwarf, to prevent *Bullee* from obtaining dominion over the three worlds, through the effects of his religious austerities. Bullee promised the Dwarf at his own request to grant him as much land as he could comprise at three steps. On the ratification of this promise the first two strides of the incarnate deity embraced the Heaven and the Earth, there being now no place for him to put down his foot for the third time, Bullee magnanimously told him to put it on his head, which the Dwarf having done crushed him down to *Patala*, the dominion of which was conceded to the ambitious monarch.

(B.) **PITRU PUKSH.**—The dark half of the month *Bhadrapud*, and sacred to the Pitris, or progenitors of mankind, to whose heaven the souls of the deceased ascend after the Celebration of funeral rites, which is particularly proper during that season.

(S.) **DASAHARA.**—This festival, called *Doorga Pooja*, or *Durgotsava*, is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. On this day, in commemoration of the victory of *Dewee*, the wife of *Shiva*, over the monster *Maheeshasooru*, her images, after having been worshipped for nine days, are thrown into the water.

On this day also *Ramu* marched against *Rawame*, on which account the Mahrattas seem to have selected it as a proper period for commenting their plundering excursions.

(T.) **DIWALLEE.**—(from *Depawall*, Sanscrit signifying a row of lamps) celebrated in honor of the goddess *Kalee*, or *Bhuwanee*, who was formerly propitiated by human sacrifices, and of Vishnool's victory over the demon *Tarcekee*.

The festival however seems to be more peculiarly consecrated to *Lukhamee* or the goddess of prosperity. The first day (*Ushwin wadh*) is termed *Dhoostrayadushee*, and Sowkars now count their stores and perform *Pooja* to their wealth. On the *Unawasya*, or new moon, they begin a fresh account and *Pooja* is again performed before the old and new books. The festival lasts altogether five days.

(U.) **KARTIK EKADUSHEE.**—Is the eleventh day (in some years the fourteenth) of the light half of the month *Kartik*, and is celebrated in honor of Vishnool. On this day the God is supposed to rise from his slumber of four months, a fable which has reference to the sun at the winter solstice.

(V.) **KARTIK POORNIMA.** Is the full moon of the month *Kartik*. On the fifteenth of this month, as well as of *Magh*, *Ashad*, and *Vaishak*, each of which day is called "*Danumawasya Kurn*"—gifts to Brahmins are considered indispensably necessary. *Shiva* also is said to have gained his victory at this season over the monster "*Tripoorasooru*."

## BIRTH CEREMONIES.

Different ceremonies are prescribed by the Shasters to be observed at the period of conception and the different stages of pregnancy. "*Jatkurm*" is to be performed at the birth of the infant, and consists in giving it a drop of honey out of a golden spoon before dividing the navelstring. Other rites are to be observed on naming the child, twelve days after birth.—On bringing him outside the house when three months old—on feeding him with the hand at six months—and, if a male, on shaving his head at the age of three years.

## MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

Among Brahmins the male may be married at any time after the "*Moonj*," or investiture with the sacred thread, which is done within the age of eight years, and among other castes at any age.

The female should not be ten years old, and her age less than that of her husband; and she should be married before the appearance of the signs of puberty.

The Shastrees mention eight kinds of marriage, but one only is observed by the higher castes, named *Brukma*, when the charges are severally incurred by the fathers of the parties.

The principal marriage ceremonies among Brahmins are the "*Lugunputrika*," or writing by the Joshee or Astrologer of the names of the parties, and the day and hour at which the wedding is to take place. The "*Suptupudce*," or walking round a fire three times, at each time seven steps, and tying together the garments of the parties; and the horn or burnt offering, after which the contract is indissoluble. The girl is given away by her father in his own house, in which it is usual for her to remain till the appearance of the signs of puberty, after which she proceeds to the residence of her father-in-law, where her husband also resides, or to that of the latter should it be otherwise.

Particular months and junctions of the planets are prescribed for the celebration of marriages, and different castes, as also the same caste in different countries, have their peculiar ceremonies, which are too various to be described here.

The "*Phulshobun*," is the performance of certain ceremonies on the occurrence of the first menstuous symptoms.

## DEATH CEREMONIES.

On the death of a man, the performance of his funeral obsequies, (*Kriyas*) and of the monthly and annual purificatory ceremonies devolves on his heir. The principal times for performing "*Shradh*," are eleven days after death; secondly every month; and thirdly, on the anniversary of death.

Brahmins are unclean for ten days after the death of a relation,—the military class for twelve,—the mercantile for fifteen,—and Shoodras for thirty.

Among the Hindoos generally, the body of the deceased is burnt, but that of an infant under two years of age is buried. The "*Shradh*" consists in the offering of rice, flowers, water, &c. to the deceased and to the manes, in order to enable his soul to ascend to the heaven of the Pitris or great progenitors of the human race.

## RUMZAUN.

(A. A.) This Mahomedan fast commences each day throughout the month of this name when the first streak of light borders the Eastern Horizon, and continues until the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, not one single drop of water, nor any other liquid, passes the lips from the dawn till the appearance of the stars in the evening. Each day during the fast is passed in occasional prayer, besides the usual Namauz, and in reading the Khoran, or the lives of the Prophets.

The fast is first broken by a cooling draught called *Tundhie*, the same which is used in fevers. It is composed of the seeds of lettuce, cucumber, and melon, with coriander, all well pounded, and afterwards diluted with cold water; rose water, sugar, syrup of pomegranate, and kurat are also added: the whole preparation is made in the Zeenanah and then drank by basins full by all true *Rozedhaurs*. Plain boiled rice, with dhie (sour-curd) and sugar, forms the first morning's repast of the Eed: dried dates are eaten with it in remembrance of the Prophets family, whose greatest luxury was supposed to be the dates of Arabia.

The conclusion of the month Rumzaun is celebrated as an *Eed*, or festival, and is hailed with great rejoicing and merriment as a sort of reward for their severe abstinence. In every house the same dainties are provided, every amusement that can be thought of is indulged in, the Nautch-women in the apartments of the Gentlemen, and the Domenee in those of the Ladies, are in great request; the Zeenanahs ring with festive songs; and all is life, joy, cheerfulness and cordiality, on this last day of Ramzaun, when the lady of the mansion sits in state to receive nuzzers from inferiors, and grants proofs of her favor to others.

## BUCKRA EED.

(B. B.) The followers of Mahomet claim to be the descendants of Abraham through his son Ishmael, who they aver was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Isaac; thus differing from the belief of the Jews and Christians, and supporting their assertion by traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject, in opposition to the authority of the Bible.

The offering thus made to heaven is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of particular animals, such as Camels, Sheep, Goats, Kids, or Lambs, according to each persons means, and answers the double purpose of honouring the memory of Abraham and Ishmael, and also assisting in a time of great need. The followers of Mahomet believe that the entrance to Paradise is guarded by a bridge made of a *scythe*, or some such equally sharp instrument affording as precarious and unstable a footing.—To enable them therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the number of animals they have sacrificed at the feast of Buckra Eed will be present to lend their aid to help them over in safety. The ceremony of the procession of the Buckra Eed is like most native festivals a mere fantastic display of pomp and idle show, without any order or discipline, in which a variety of musical instruments

make hopeless attempts to vie with the Dunkat, the Kettle drum and Trumpet.—The great man of the party is surrounded with some 40 or 50 Merry-Andrews, who brandish their *tulwars* in the air as they pass along.

### MOHURRUM.

(C. C.) A celebrated mourning festival, held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of the Mussulmans, Hassan and Hossein, the two sons of Fatima and Ali, from whom the whole race of the Syuds have generated. Hassan was poisoned by an emissary of the usurping Calipha, and Hossein, the last victim of the descendants of the Prophets family to the King Yuzeed's fury, suffered a cruel death, after the most severe trials, on the plain of *Kerbulla*, on the tenth day of the Arabian month Mohurrum; the anniversary of which catastrophe is solemnized with the most devoted zeal.—Hassan and Hossein were, as above stated, the two sons of Ali, by his cousin Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed, and after the murder of their father by the contrivances of the Calipha, they with their families, removed from *Shawn*, the capital, to Medina. After residing there for several years the people of *Shawn* being tired of king Yuzeed's tyrannical rule, invited Hossein to return to the capital and take up his lawful right as Enaum (Leader of the faithful.) Before accepting this invitation Hossein sent Moslem, his cousin as a messenger to report the true state of affairs to him, but on his arrival with his two Sons at *Shawn*, he was seized by order of King Yuzeed and cast from a precipice, and his two innocent sons were barbarously murdered for the sake of the reward offered for their heads. This forms the subject of the ten days bewailing during the Mohurrum. The Mahomedans are divided into two distinct sects, called the Sheahs and the Soonies. The former believe Ali and his descendants to be the lawful leaders after Mahomed, and the latter are persuaded that the Caliphas, as Aboubuker, Omer, etca., are the only leaders to be accredited:—hence quarrels, animosities and dislikes are hoarded up, to be avenged during the Mohurrum. The Festival begins on the first day of the moon (Mohurrum).—*Tazias*, (a term signifying grief and applied to a representation of the Mausoleum erected over the remains of Hassan and Hossein at *Kerbulla*) made of ivory, ebony, sandal wood, cedar, and some wrought in silver filigree, and indeed of every variety of material from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party, are exhibited in every direction and conveyed in procession through the streets. Mourning assemblies are held morning and evening in the E-naum Barrahs during the Mohurrum, and the head Maulvee recites a subject for each day's service from the *Dhie Mudgellu*, descriptive of the life and sufferings of Hassan and Hossein. The *Murseeat*, a poetical composition of great merit embracing all the subjects they meet to commemorate, is chanted with great effect, the names of their lawful leaders are recounted with blessings and that of their usurpers the Caliphas with curses. The seventh night, called the night of *Mayndhu*, is reserved for the representation of the marriage ceremony of Kassim the son of Hassan with his cousin *Suckeena Koobraah*, the favourite daughter of Hossein; then comes the procession of *Dhu'l Dhull*, the name of Hossein's horse killed at *Kerbulla*, beautifully caparisoned; and finally the *Tazias* are deposited with funeral rites in the public burial grounds when the Mohurrum ceases till the return of another year.

## THE COMPANION TO THE CALENDAR.

### DIVISIONS OF TIME.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions have been various amongst the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the DAYS by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is, to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their Sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic Church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst Protestants in some of their popular observances, such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation: a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus, January 10, fifteen hours in astronomical time, is January 11, 3 in the morning, civil time. In France and most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sun-set. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The division of the day among Mahomedans is chiefly subservient to the stated times of performing their devotions, and is not generally very accurate. They begin their account at sunset, reckoning twelve hours from thence to sunrise, whether the night be long or short; from sunrise to sunset they also reckon twelve hours, and consequently a night hour is longer in the winter than an hour of the day, and in summer the hours of the day are longer than those of the night. At the equinoxes alone, all the hours are of equal length, and then they coincide with those adopted by us, in commencement and duration, differing, of course, 6 hours in enumeration, so that our six o'clock is their twelve, our seven is their one, &c. At other periods of the year, also, their six o'clock coincides with our twelve, but every other hour differs more or less from ours. The time of sunrise, and, consequently, the length of the day, being known, the length of each hour will be easily found by division, and the period of any given hour determined. Thus, if the sun rise at 7 o'clock, the length of the day will be ten hours (of 60 minutes each) and that of each hour 50 minutes. One o'clock, Mahomedan reckoning, will then be at 50 minutes after 7, two o'clock 40 minutes after eight, and three o'clock will be half past nine, and so on of the others. When the sun rises at five o'clock the three first hours of the day will be completed severally at 10 minutes after six, twenty minutes after seven, and half past eight. In every case six o'clock arrives exactly at midday.

The Chinese division of the day is as simple as our own, and not much unlike it. The Chinese begin the day an hour before midnight, and divide the twenty-four hours into twelve parts of two hours each. Instead of numbering their hours as we do, they give a different name to each period of two hours; the names and corresponding time, according to our mode, are as follows:—

Tsz.....	11 to 1	Morning.	Woo.....	11 to 1	Afternoon.
Chow.....	1 to 3	"	Woo.....	1 to 3	"
Yia.....	3 to 5	"	Shin.....	3 to 5	"
Maou.....	5 to 7	"	Yew.....	5 to 7	"
Shin.....	7 to 9	"	Soo.....	7 to 9	"
Sze.....	9 to 11	"	Hae.....	9 to 11	"

The word Keaou is added when the first hour of each period is intended, and Ching for the last. Thus, Keaou tsze is 11 at night, and Ching tsze 12 at night; Keaou Chow 1 in the morning, Ching Chow 2, &c. &c. The word K'hih "quarter," is used after the hour with the numerals yih 1, urh 2, or sau 3, to subdivide the hours into quarters, which is the smallest division commonly employed: example, ching maou yih k'hih a quarter past 6; keaou woo urh k'hih, half past 11.

The Hindoos divide the day into four watches, and the night into the same number; the day being considered to extend from sun-rise to sun-set. The watches are again divided into *ghurees*, which are 24 minutes each in length. As in the summer the days are longer than

the nights, each day-watch will then be longer than any watch of the night, though from the necessity of each watch comprising an exact number of ghurees, there will generally be the difference of 1 ghuree between two watches of the same day. There is much variation in this respect, and although, in the latitude of India, the difference is not so great as it would be in a country more towards the north, it is still so inconvenient that the natives of India rarely understand their own method of dividing the day, and readily adopt the English mode when they are in the neighbourhood of our settlements.

In order to explain the mode of subdividing the watches, we shall detail the correspondence of ghurees with our hours in March and September, when the days and nights are equal, and when, in consequence, more regularity may be expected than at other seasons. It must be remembered that a ghuree contains 24 minutes, and that 60 ghurees make up the 24 hours; 30 ghurees, therefore, make up the time between sunrise and sunset at this season. If these 30 ghurees were equally divided between the four watches, giving 7 ghurees and a half to each watch, their correspondence with our hours would be easily made; but as the Hindoo practice is never to divide a ghuree between two watches, but to continue every watch until the last ghuree is completed (with one exception) the watches will be of unequal length: the first and last watches will be of 8 ghurees, and the second and third of 7 ghurees each.

At 6 o'clock, the first ghuree begins with the rising sun, and is completed at 24 minutes after 6; the second ghuree strikes at 48 minutes after 6; the third at 12 minutes after 7, and so in succession until the end of the first watch, at 12 minutes after 9. At 36 minutes after 9, one ghuree strikes again, and the same detail continues until midday, when the second watch ends. The third watch ends at 48 minutes after 2, and the fourth at 6 o'clock, or sunset. The same succession continues during the night.

In the summer, when the sun rises about 12 minutes after five, and sets at 48 after 6, the day is 34 ghurees in length, and the night only 26. In this case the first watch of the day contains 9 ghurees, the second and third 8 each, and the fourth nine. In the night the four watches will contain, respectively, 7, 6, 6, and 7 ghurees. In winter, of course the contrary arrangement takes place, the day consisting of 26 ghurees, and the night 34: circumstances being the same in other respects. In the intermediate seasons the watches will contain, 6, 7, 8, or 9 ghurees each, according to the length of the day; arranging them so that each watch may contain an equal number of ghurees, if possible; if there be one ghuree in excess, it is to be added to the first watch; if two, to the first and last; and if three, to the first, second, and last. The last ghuree of the day will occasionally be lengthened or shortened, in order to finish the day with sunset, and the last of the night altered in the same way, that the day may begin at sunrise.

With such a variable system as the above, it is evident that no clocks could be made to mark the time; but a mode of denoting time has been adopted by the Hindoos, which is not without ingenuity. They provide a thin metal cup, through the bottom of which a small hole is drilled; this cup swims on the surface of a vessel of water, until the water running gradually through the hole, fills the cup, which then sinks. The hole is made of such a size, that the water rising sinks it in 24 minutes. A sort of gong, or shallow bell-metal pan, called a ghurealee, is hung up near the vessel, to be struck at the expiration of each ghuree, which is known by the sinking of the cup. A man, who is employed to watch the sinking of the cup, and to strike on the bell, is called a ghurealee. For the complete establishment of a ghuree, six or eight servants are necessary, who keep watch in turns. Such an expense can, of course, be afforded only by the wealthy; but the sound of a gong is usually loud enough for a whole village, and serves the purpose of a church clock.

We shall explain the operations of the ghurealee through the twelve hours of an equinoctial day; and the process of striking throughout the year will be easily understood from this detail. At six o'clock in the morning, as soon as the sun appears on the horizon, a little cup is put on the surface of the water; when it sinks, which will be at 24 minutes after 6, the time is called, but not struck, 1 ghuree. This ghuree, is considered sacred to the emperor, and his ghurealee alone, has the privilege of striking it; with this exception the first ghuree is passed in silence throughout Hindoostan. At the second ghuree, two blows are struck, at the third 3, and so to the end of the watch when 8 blows are struck for the eighth ghuree of the watch; then eight to show that 8 ghurees of the day are passed; and after an interval of a second or two, one loud blow is struck to shew the end of the first watch. The same process is repeated to the end of the second watch, except that the first ghuree is not past in silence; and that at the end of the watch, which consists of 7 ghurees, after striking the seven blows, fifteen more are sounded, to show that fifteen ghurees are elapsed from sunrise, and then two loud blows to show the end of the second watch. At the end of the third watch, seven blows are struck for the 7 ghurees of the watch, twenty-two for the ghurees of the day, and three loud strokes for the third watch. At sunset, after the eighth stroke for the eight ghurees, thirty are sounded to show that 30 ghurees are passed since sunrise, and four loud ones for the completion of the fourth watch.

As the fourth watch is never struck until sunset, the last ghuree will increase with the lengthening days, until in April, it would be equal in length to two ghurees, and the whole watch would contain 9 ghurees. To avoid so long a watch, one ghuree is added to the second watch, which before contained only 7 ghurees, and the last watch is reduced to its former length. In May the day is one ghuree longer, and this addition is made to the third watch, which before contained only seven. The four watches are then of equal length. At the end of May, a ghuree is added to the first watch, and near midsummer, another to the last watch. The day then consists of 34 ghurees, and the night of 26 only, and as the days decrease, 1 ghuree is taken away at a time, in the same order as they were put on, until the shortest day, when the whole detail recommences.

Some variation will occasionally take place in consequence of the difficulty of ascertaining the precise moment of sunrise, though much less in India than would be the case in a cloudy atmosphere. Change will also arise from the negligence or idleness of the ghuree-alee; and tales are told sometimes, of great men for whose convenience the complaisant ghuree-alees will add a ghuree to a watch, or accelerate the sinking of the little cup to accommodate their master's pleasure. These circumstances will prevent any exact coincidence of ghurees with hours practically, though there will be no great discrepancy by attending to the rules laid down above.

The English names of the days of the WEEK are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more civilized nations of antiquity. The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus—1, Saturn; 2, Jupiter; 3, Mars; 4, the Sun; 5 Venus; 6, Mercury; 7, the Moon. Each of those planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day, Jupiter over the second hour, Mars over the third, the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day, and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day, and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon :—

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saturn's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Frija's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Frija, were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove, and Frija was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their MONTHS, in a great degree, by the revolution of the moon. Some have endeavoured to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, or by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and the Athenians followed this latter method; the Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 30 and 31 days; the Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days; the months of the Anglo Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months, either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or to the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed, generally, amongst the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the YEAR. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June; the Macedonians on the 24th September; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year begins on the first day of the month Tisri, which year corresponds with our 9th of September; the Mahomedan's begins on the first of the month Mohurram, which year, corresponds with our 14th of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now commence the year on the 1st of January; but as recently as 1752, even in England the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the 1st of January. The difference caused



great practical inconveniences, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711-12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say, "The Revolution of 1688," that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689." In the anniversaries given in the Almanacs, the alterations of style made in 1752, are not followed, as any correction of dates would embarrass the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year, or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. The period comprises 365 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion or business. If every nation had adopted the same division of time, and an uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes in the manner of dividing time, and thus, while some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called the changes of Style.

The Romans called the first days of each month *Calends*, from a word which signified "called," because the Pontiffs, on those days, called the people together, to apprize them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of Calendar.

The Roman Calendar, which has, in great part, been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of this city. He divided the year into ten months only,—*Mars*, *Aprilis*, *Maius*, *Junius*, *Quintilis*, (afterwards called *Julius*), *Sextilis*, (afterwards called *Augustus*), *September*, *October*, *November*, and *December*. *Mars*, *Maius*, *Quintilis*, and *October*, contained 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days, so that the ten months comprised 304 days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 50 days less duration than the lunar year, and of 61 days less than the solar year, and its commencement, of course, did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, corrected this calendar, by adding two months, *Januarius*, and *Februarius*, which he placed before *Mars*. *Julius Cæsar*, being desirous to render the calendar still more correct consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year as 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and, at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added, was called *intercalary*, and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 24th of that month, or according to their way of reckoning, the sixth of the calends of March. Hence the year was called *bissextile*. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the *Julian style*, prevailed generally throughout the Christian world, till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The Calendar of *Julius Cæsar* was defective in this particular, that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of *Julius Cæsar*, there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that the 15th of October should be counted instead of the 5th, for the future; and to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined, that the year beginning a century, should not be *bissextile*, with the exception of the beginning of each four hundredary. Thus 1700 and 1800 have not been *bissextile*, nor will 1900 be so, but the year 2000 will be *bissextile*. In this manner, three days are retrenched in four hundred years; because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the Calendar is thus made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the *Gregorian*, or *New Style*, (the *Julian* being called the *Old Style*), was for some time resisted by states not under the authority of the See of Rome. The change of the style in England was established by an Act of Parliament passed in 1752. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st January, instead of March 25th; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 24th, when the day following should be accounted the 14th of September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was for a long time opposed by the prejudices of

individuals; and even now, with some persons, the Old Style is so pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old quarter days, instead of the new. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations which, we trust, that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually correct.

During the period in which France was a Republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed, as all the public acts of the French nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a decree of the 5th October 1793, established a new era, which was called, in the place of the Christian era, the Era of the French. The commencement of each year, or the first "Vendémiaire," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22d of September 1792, being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "Frimaire" of the year II, (4th November 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This Calendar existed till the 10th "Nivose," year XIV, (the 31st December, 1805, when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

1. **DOMINICAL LETTER.**—The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these, which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical* letter; thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F; and so on generally. To find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A, the next day B, and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it, is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains 365½ days,—an excess of 1½ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one-fourth makes a day in every four years; so that the dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which the date or number of the year, cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided; as in the year 1828, it was divisible by 4, and, therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Tuesday; count forward Tuesday to Sunday, inclusive, is six days; and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore, at first F is the Dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which was added, or *intercalated*, threw the first day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months was E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters, are called *bissextiles* for the reason already given, or *leap years*; because the day of the month, after February, *leaps* over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted one day.

2. **THE GOLDEN NUMBER.**—At the end of every nineteen years, the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this, and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon" as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. The cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore to find the golden number, or number of the year in this cycle, add 1 to the date, divide by 19, the quotient in the number of cycles of the moon since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the *golden number*. For example, if the year were 1823, add 1, is 1829, divide by 19, is 95 cycles, and there remains 5, the *golden number* for that year.

3. **THE CYCLE OF THE SUN.**—Is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year happen on the same days of the month. If there were 364 days in the year, that would happen every year; if 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one-fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ; therefore, to find the cycle of the sun, add 9 to the date, divide by 28, the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the cycle of the sun; as, for the year 1823, add 9, is 1837, divide by 28, the quotient is 65 cycles, and the remainder is 17, the cycle of the sun.

4. **THE EPACT** is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equation* between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year. The time from one new moon to another is about 29½ days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over, therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each, of 12 and 13 in each of 7; because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years exceed a lunar month by 3½ days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon, on the 1st of January could always be found by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30; then

the remainder would be the *epact*, or age of the moon on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the day of the moon's age on the 1st of January till the end of the present century. Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11, divide by 30; the remainder is the *epact*, or moon's age on the 1st of January: as for 1828, the golden number is 5—take away 1 leaves 4; multiply by 11, is 44, divide by 30, remains 14, the *epact* or moon's age, on the 1st of January.

5. THE NUMBER OF DIRECTION, is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days upon which Easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the number of Direction for 1828 is 16, Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March 22nd.

6. EASTER.—Is directed to be celebrated on the 1st Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March; which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to their first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall, are the 22nd of March, and the 25th of April inclusive, making a period of 35 days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March on which the full moon preceding Easter shall happen. To do this, add 6 to the *epact*, and subtract the sum, if less than 30 or the remainder, when 30 is taken away; if more, from 50; the remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, happens. Thus, for 1828, the *epact* was 14, add, 6 is 20, subtract this from 50 leaves 30 days after the 1st of March, when the full moon preceding Easter took place, which was the 31st, or last day of March, when the following Sunday was Easter day. To find the day itself, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter; subtract the sum from the limit, and the remainder from the next number of 7s, that is greater than itself; this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days from the first of March to Easter-day, including both: if less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter fell: and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1828, the dominical letter was E., the number of which is 5; add 4 to 5 is 9; take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21; take this from 28, (the number of 7s next greater,) there remains 7; add this to 30, (the limit,) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included: take 31, (the days in March,) from 37, leaves 6; therefore, Easter-day fell on the 6th of April.

On what day did it fall in 1829?

The Dominical letter for that year was D.

The Golden number:  $1830 \div 19$  leaves 6; then  $6 - 1 = 5 \times 11 = 55 - 30$  leaves 25, the *epact*.

Then for *Easter limit*.

$25 + 6 = 31$ , take away 30 leaves 1; and  $50 - 1 = 49$  days after the first of March to the Easter full moon again:

Dis 4, add  $4 - 8 = 49 - 8 = 41$ ,  $42 - 1 = 41$ , and  $49 + 1 = 50$  days from March 1st to Easter including both. Take away 31 for March, leaves 19, the day of April, on which Easter happened in 1829.

The reasons of some of the calculations here are omitted, as they would have swelled the article to too great a bulk.

7. THE ROMAN INDITION. The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the Sun and Moon, further than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine, in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the Empire; therefore to find it for any year, subtract 312 from the date, divide by 15, and the remainder is the Indiction; as from 1828, subtract 312, leaves 1516; divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

9. SHROVE SUNDAY, is the seventh before Easter.

10. WHIT SUNDAY, is the seventh after Easter.

11. TRINITY SUNDAY, is the eighth after Easter.

12. ADVENT SUNDAY, is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found. As, for 1828, Easter was April 6, Whit Sunday was 7 weeks, or 49 days after: then 6 from 30 (days in April) leaves 24: 24 from 49 leaves 25; therefore, Whit Sunday 1828, was the 25th of May.

## THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR.

## J A N U A R Y.

1st. *Circumcision*.—This festival was originally called the Octave of Christmas, and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church, to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of the Nativity; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 1540.

6. *Epiphany*.—The word Epiphany signifies *appearance*, or *apparition*. This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of the Saviour of Mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed, as a separate feast, in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth day."

9. *Plough Monday*, is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

30. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom*.—The death of Charles I., is celebrated as a fast of the Church.

## F E B R U A R Y.

2nd. *Purification, or Candlemas*.—This is a festival of the Churches of England and Rome: by the latter it is observed with great pomp. The name is derived from the ceremony which the Romish Church dictates to be observed on this day, namely, a blessing of candles by the clergy, and a distribution of them amongst the people, by whom they are afterwards carried lighted in solemn procession. The more important observances were of course given up in England at the Reformation: but it was still, about the close of the eighteenth century, customary in some places to light up churches with candles on this day.

In an ancient English book of monastic rules, it is directed that, on the Purification of the Virgin Mary, the monks "shall go in surplices to church for candles, which shall be consecrated, sprinkled with holy water, and censured by the Abbot. Let every monk take a candle from the sacrist, and light it. Let a procession be made, thirds and mass be celebrated, and the candles, after the offering, be offered to the priest."\* Old English Catholic prayer-books give the service used on this occasion. The candles being brought to the altar, the priest says over them several prayers, one of which commences thus:—"O Lord Jesus Christ, who enlightenest every one that cometh into the world, pour out thy benediction upon these candles, and sanctifie them with the light of thy grace," &c. Another begins: "Holy Lord, Father Almighty, Everlasting God, who hast created all things out of nothing, and by the labour of bees caused this liquor to come to the perfection of a wax candle; we humbly beseech thee that, by the invocation of thy most holy name, and by the intercession of the blessed Virgin, ever a virgin, whose festivals are this day devoutly celebrated, and by the prayers of all thy saints, thou wouldst vouchsafe to bless and sanctifie these candles," &c. Then the priest sprinkles the candles three times with holy water, saying "Sprinkle me with," &c., and perfumes them thrice with incense. Some consecratory prayers are then said, as—"I bless thee, O wax, in the name of the Holy Trinity, that thou mayest be in every place the ejection of Satan and the subversion of all his companions," &c. During the saying of these prayers, there are various bowings, and crossing; and when the consecration is over, the candles are distributed by the priest to the people, each kneeling, and each kissing the candle as he receives it, and then the hand of the priest who delivers it; the choir meanwhile singing—"A light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel?" After the distribution, a solemn procession is made, in which one carries the cross, another a crucifix, and the rest burning candles in their hands.†

At Rome, the Pope every year officiates at this festival in the beautiful chapel of the Quirinal. When he has blessed the candles, he distributes them with his own hand amongst those in the Church, each of whom, going singly up to him, kneels to receive it. The Cardinals go first; then follow the bishops, canons, priors, abbots, priests, &c., down to the sacristans and meanest officers of the church. According to Lady Morgan, who witnessed the ceremony in 1820—"When the last of these has gotten his candle, the poor *conservatori*, the representatives of the Roman senate, and people, receive theirs.

\* Fosbroke's British Monachism.

† Howe's Every-Day Book, i, 201.

This ceremony over, the candles are lighted, the Pope is mounted in his chair and carried in procession, with hymns chaunting, round the anti-chapel; the throne is stripped of its splendid hangings; the Pope and cardinals take off their gold and crimson dresses, put on their usual robes, and the usual mass of the morning is sung." Lady Morgan mentions that similar ceremonies take place in all the parish churches of Rome this day.

It appears that in England, in Catholic times a meaning was attached to the size of the candles, and the manner in which they burned during the procession; that, moreover, the reserved parts of the candles were deemed to possess strong supernatural virtue:

"This done, each man his candle lights,  
Where chiefest seemeth he,  
Whose taper greatest may be seen,  
And fortunate to be,  
Whose candle burneth clear and bright:  
A wondrous force and might  
Doth in these candles lie, which if  
At any time they light,  
They sure believe that neither storm  
Nor tempest doth abide,  
Nor thunder in the skies be heard,  
Nor any devil's spide,  
Nor fearful spirits that walk by night,  
Nor hurts of frost or hail," &c.

The great antiquity of the festival of Candlemas is unquestionable. Its origin is almost lost in the mists of the middle ages. St. Bernard, if we rightly understand Mr. Hone's quotation of Butler, speaks of the procession as "first made by St. Joseph, Simeon, and Anna, as an example to be followed by all the parish, walking two and two, holding in their hands candles, lighted from fire, first blessed by the priests, and singing." The festival is undoubtedly designed to commemorate the churching or purification of Mary; and the candle-bearing is understood to refer to what Simeon said when he took the infant Jesus in his arms, and declared that he was a *light to lighten the Gentiles*. Thus literally to adopt ages. It is alleged, however, that the festival is to be traced to ancient Roman times. An old English writer upon festivals says, that Candlemas was a Christian engraftment upon the festival of the Romans in honour of Februa, the mother of Mars, which was celebrated by women carrying torches and candles. It was, he says, Pope Sergius (a pontiff of the seventh century) who seeing the Christian people persevering in the old Pagan custom, ordered that that custom should be continued for a Christian object—namely, as a celebration of the churching of the Virgin. Du Cange, again, says that Candlemas was substituted by Pope Gelasius for the candles which, in February, the Roman people used to carry in the *Supercalia*. Another explanation has been quoted from a sermon of Pope Innocent:—"The Gentiles," he says, "dedicated the month of February to the infernal gods; and, as at the beginning of it Pluto sold Proserpine, and her mother Ceres sought her in the night with lighted candles, so they, at the beginning of this month, walked about the city with lighted candles. Because the holy fathers could not utterly extirpate this custom, they ordained that Christians should carry about candles in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, and thus, what was once done in honour of Ceres, is now done in honour of the Virgin." Apparently in consequence of the celebration of Mary's purification by candle-bearing, it became customary for women to carry candles with them, when, after recovery from childbirth, they went to be, as it was called, *churched*. A remarkable allusion to this custom occurs in English history. William the Conqueror, became, in his elder days, fat and unwieldy, and was confined a considerable time by sickness. "Methinks," said his enemy the King of France, "the King of England lies long in childbed." This being reported to William, he said, "When I am churched, there shall be a thousand lights in France!" And he was as good as his word; for, as soon as he recovered, he made an incursion into the French territory, which he wasted wherever he went with fire and sword.

At the Reformation, the ceremonial of Candlemas day were not reduced all at once. Henry VIII, proclaimed in 1539—"On Candlemas day it shall be declared, that the bearing of candles is done in memory of Christ, the spiritual light, whom Simeon did prophecy, as it is read in the church that day." It is curious to find it noticed as a custom down to the time of Charles II, that when lights were brought in at nightfall, people would say—"God sends us the light of heaven!" The amiable Herbert, who notices the custom,

\* Barnaby Googe's Translation of Naogeorgus, in the "Popish Kingdom," Ellis's Edition of Brand's Popular Antiquities,

defends it as not superstitious. Somewhat before this time, we find Herrick alluding to the customs of Candlemas eve : it appears that the plants put up in houses at Christmas were now removed.

" Down with the rosemary and bays,  
Down with the mistletoe ;  
Instead of holly now upraise  
The greener box for show.  
The holly hitherto did sway,  
Let box now domineer,  
Until the dancing Easter day  
Or Easter's eve appear.  
The youthful box, which now hath grace  
Your houses to renew,  
Grown old, surrender must his place  
Unto the crisped yew.

When yew is out, then birch comes in,  
And many flowers beside,  
Both of a fresh and fragrant kind,  
To honour Whitsuntide.  
Green rushes then, and sweetest bents,  
With cooler oaken boughs,  
Come in for comely ornaments,  
To re-adorn the house.  
Thus times do shift ; each thing in turn does hold ;  
New things succeed, as former things grow old."

The same poet elsewhere recommends very particular care in the thorough removal of the Christmas garnishings on this eve :

" That so the superstitious find  
No one least branch left there behind ;  
For look, how many leaves there be,  
Neglected there, maids, trust to me,  
So many Goblins you shall see."

He also alludes to the reservation of part of the caudles or torches, as calculated to have the effect of protecting from mischief :

" Kindle the Christmas brand, and then  
Till sunset let it burn,  
Which quench'd, then lay it up again,  
Till Christmas next return.

Part must be kept, wherewith to tend  
The Christmas log next year ;  
And where 'tis safely kept, the fiend  
Can do no mischief there."

There is a curious custom of old standing in Scotland, in connexion with Candlemas day. On that day it is, or lately was, an universal practice in one part of the island, for the children attending school to make small presents of money to their teachers. The master sits at his desk or table, exchanging for the moment his usual authoritative look for one of bland civility, and each child goes up in turn and lays his offering down before him, the sum being generally proportioned to the abilities of the parents. Sixpence and a shilling are the most common sums in most schools ; but some give half and whole crowns, and even more. The boy and girl who give most are respectively styled King and Queen. The children, being then dismissed for a holiday, proceed along the streets in confused procession, carrying the King and Queen in state, exalted upon a seat formed of crossed hands which, probably from this circumstance, is called the *King's Chair*. In some schools, it used to be customary for the teacher, on the conclusion of the offerings, to make a bowl of punch and regale each urchin with a glass to drink the King and Queen's health, and a biscuit. The latter part of the day was usually devoted to what was called the *Candlemas bleeze*, or blaze, namely, the conflagration of any piece of furze which might exist in their neighbourhood, or, were that wanting, of an artificial bonfire. Here we probably have the relic of a different festival, that of St. Blaze, whose day being the 3d of February, the after part of Candlemas day is of course his eve. St. Blaze, or Blasius, was an early Bishop of Sepasta, in Armenia, and his name alone seems to have suggested the observances anciently connected with his festival in England. In the latter part of the last century, it was still customary to light fires on the hills upon St. Blaze's eve. An old writer says, that on that day, "country women go about and make good cheer ; and if they find any of their neighbour women a-spinning, they burn and make a blaze of fire of the distaff." The Woolcombers of Yorkshire have their great festival on this day in honour of St. Blaze. There seems no better reason for the observances peculiar to his day or eve, than the jingling resemblance of his name to the word *blaze*. A sound was a reason in the days of our simple fathers.

Considering the importance attached to Candlemas day for so many ages, it is scarcely surprising that there is an universal superstition throughout Christendom that good weather on this day indicates a long continuance of winter, and a bad crop, and that its being foul is, on the contrary, a good omen. Sir Thomas Brown, in his *Vulgar Errors*, quotes a Latin distich expressive, of this idea :

" Si sol splendescat Maria purificante,  
Major erit glacies post festum quam fuit ante :"

which may be considered as well translated in the popular Scottish rhyme—

" If Candlemas day be dry and fair,  
The half o' winter's to come and mair ;  
If Candlemas day be wet and foul,  
The half o' winter's gane at Yule."

In Germany there are two proverbial expressions on this subject : 1. The Shepherd would

rather see the wolf enter his stable on Candlemas day than the sun ; 2. The badger peeps out of his hole on Candlemas day, and when he finds snow, walks abroad ; but if he sees the sun shining, he draws back into his hole. It is not improbable that these notions, like the festivals of Candlemas itself, are derived from Pagan times, and have existed since the very infancy of our race. So at least we may conjecture, from a curious passage in Martin's *Description of the Western Islands*. On Candlemas day according to this author, the Hebrideans observe the following curious custom:—"The mistress and servants of each family take a sheaf of oats and dress it up in women's apparel, put it in a large basket, and lay a wooden club by it, and this they call Briid's Bed ; and then the mistress and servants cry three times, 'Briid is come ; Briid is welcome'. This they do just before going to bed, and when they rise in the morning they look among the ashes, expecting to see the impression of Briid's club there ; which, if they do, they reckon it a *true presage of a good crop and prosperous year*, and the contrary they take as an ill omen."

*Septuagesima Sunday*—Septuagesima Sunday is a Sunday dependant upon Lent, as that season is upon Easter ; it is to be considered as the preparation for the fast of Lent. Its observation was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their situation ; and reckoning by *decades* (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima, received its present title of Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

14th. *St. Valentine*.—This is now almost every where, we suspect, a degenerated festival, the only observance of any note consisting merely of the sending of jocular anonymous letters to parties whom one wishes to *quiz*, and this confined very much to the humbler classes. The approach of the day is now heralded by the appearance in the printsellers' shop windows of vast numbers of missives calculated for use on this occasion, each generally consisting of a single sheet of post paper, on the first page of which is seen some ridiculous coloured caricature of the male or female figure, with a few burlesque verses below. More rarely, the print is of a sentimental kind, such as a view of Hymen's altar, with a pair undergoing an initiation into wedded happiness before it, while Cupid flutters above, and hearts transfixed with his darts decorate the corners. Maidservants and young fellows interchange such epistles with each other on the 14th of February, no doubt conceiving that the joke is amazingly good ; and, generally, the newspapers do not fail to record that the London postmen delivered so many hundred thousand more letters on that day than they do in general. Such is nearly the whole extent of the observance now peculiar to St. Valentine's Day.

At no remote period it was very different. Ridiculous letters were unknown ; and if letters of any kind were sent, they contained only a courteous profession of attachment from some young man to some young maiden, honeyed with a few compliments to her various perfections, and expressive of a hope that his love might meet with return. But the true and proper ceremony of St. Valentine's Day was the drawing of a kind of lottery, followed by ceremonies not much unlike what is generally called the game of forfeits. Masson, a learned traveller of the early part of the last century, gives apparently a correct account of the principal ceremonial of the day. "On the eve of St. Valentine's day," he says, "the young folks in England and Scotland by a very ancient custom, celebrate a little festival. An equal number of maids and bachelors get together ; each writes their true or some feigned name upon separate billets, which they roll up, and draw by way of lots, the maids taking the men's billets, and the men the maids' ; so that each of the young men lights upon a girl that he calls his *valentine*, and each of the girls upon a young man whom she calls hers. By this means each has two valentines ; but the man sticks faster to the valentine that is fallen to him than to the valentine to whom he is fallen. Fortune having thus divided the company into so many couples, the valentines give balls and treats to their mistresses, wear their billets several days upon their bosoms or sleeves, and this little sport often ends in love."

A more recent writer states how the ceremony was conducted, not many years ago, in a rural situation in the south of Scotland. This person, with a friend, had wandered from his road on the evening of the 14th of February, and at last was obliged to apply for the hospitality of the inhabitant of a modest mansion which chance threw in his way. "The good man heard our story, welcomed us to a seat beside a blazing fire of wood and turf, and appeared delighted with our coming. We found ourselves in the house of rendezvous for the lads and lasses of a neighbouring village to celebrate St. Valentine's Eve. Our entrance had damped the pleasantries, and inquisitive eyes were directed towards us ; it was our business to become familiar with our new acquaintances, and the pastimes were renewed. Our sudden appearance had disturbed the progress of the village schoolmaster, who had finished writing on small slips of paper the names of each of the blooming lasses of the village. Each lad had dictated the name of her he loved : these precious slips of paper were now put into a bag and well mixed together, and each youth drew out a ticket, with hope that it might, and fear lest it should not, be the name of his sweetheart. This was repeated three times ; the third time was the conclusion of this part of the sport. Some drew beloved names the third time with raptur-

ous joy, others drew names of certain respectable widows and old ladies of the village, introduced by the art of the schoolmaster, and the victims mourned their unpitied, and derided sufferings. After the lasses, the names of the young men were written and draw by the girls in the same manner, and a threefold success was secretly hailed as a sureship of bearing the name of the fortunate youth. The drawing of this lottery was succeeded by the essence of the amusement, for the Valentines were to be 'relieved.' The relieving of the Valentine was a scene of high amusement. Each young man had a right to kiss the girl whose name he drew, and at the same time deliver to her the slip of paper; the mirth of this ceremony was excessive. Those who were drawn, and not present, were to be relieved with a gift of inconsiderable value, as a token of regard."<sup>o</sup>

In that curious record of domestic life in England in the reign of Charles II., Pepys's Diary," we find some notable illustrations of this old custom of relieving Valentines. It appears, that married and single were then alike liable to be chosen as a Valentine, and that a present was regularly given to the choosing party. Mr. Pepys enters in his diary, that on Valentine's Day, 1667, "This morning came up to my wife's bedside (I being up dressing myself) little Will Mercer to his Valentine, and brought her name written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself, very pretty; and we were both well pleased with it. But I am also this year my wife's Valentine, and it will cost me £. 5; but that I must have laid out if we had not been valentines." Two days after, he adds—"I find that Mrs. Pierce's little girl is my valentine, she having drawn me; which I was not sorry for, it easing me of something more that I must have given to others. But here I do first observe the fashion of drawing of mottoes as well as names, so that Pierce, who drew my wife, did draw also a motto, and this girl drew another for me. What mine was, I forget, but my wife's was 'Most courteous and most fair, which, as it may be used, or an anagram upon each name, might be very pretty.' Noting, soon afterwards, the jewels of the celebrated Miss Stuart, who became Duchess of Richmond, he says—"The Duke of York, being once her valentine, did give her a jewel of about £. 800; and my Lord Mandeville, her valentine this year, a ring of about £. 300." These presents were undoubtedly given in order to *relieve* the obligation under which the being drawn as valentines had placed the donors. In February 1668, Pepys notes as follows—"This evening my wife did with great pleasure show me her stock of jewels increased by the ring she hath made lately, as my valentine's gift this year, a Turkey stone set with diamonds. With this, and what she had, she reckons that she hath above one hundred and fifty pounds' worth of jewels of one kind or other; and I am glad of it, for it is fit the wretch should have something to content herself with." The reader will understand wretch to be used as a term of endearment.

Notwithstanding the practice of *relieving*, there seems to have been a disposition to believe that the person drawn as a valentine had some considerable likelihood of becoming the associate of the party in wedlock. At least, we may suppose that this idea would be gladly and easily arrived at, where the party so drawn was at all eligible from other considerations. There was, it appears, a prevalent notion amongst the common people, that this was the day on which the birds selected their mates. They seem to have imagined that an influence was inherent in the day, which rendered in some degree binding the lot or chance by which any youth or maid was now led to fix his attention on a person of the opposite sex. It was supposed, for instance, that the first unmarried person of the other sex whom one met on St. Valentine's morning in walking abroad, was a destined wife or a destined husband. Thus Gay makes a rural dame remark—

"Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind  
Their paramours with mutual chirpings find,  
I early rose, just at the break of day,  
Before the sun had chased the stars away:  
A-field I went, amid the morning dew,  
To milk my kine (for so should housewives do);  
The first I spied—and the first swain we see,  
In spite of Fortune, shall our true-love be."

A forward miss in the *Connoisseur*, a series of essays published in 1754-6, thus adverts to other notions with respect to the day:—"Last Friday was Valentine's Day, and the night before I got five bay-leaves, and pinned four of them to the four corners of my pillow, and the fifth to the middle; and then, if I dreamt of my sweetheart, Betty said we should be married before the year was out. But to make it more sure, I boiled an egg hard, and took out the yolk, and filled it with salt; and when I went to bed, ate it, shell and all, without speaking or drinking after it. We also wrote our lovers names upon bits of paper and rolled them up in clay, and put them into water, and the first that rose up was to be our valentine. Would you think it?—Mr. Blossom was my man. I lay a-bed and shut my eyes all the morning, until he came to our house; for I would not have seen another man before him for all the world."



St. Valentine's Day is alluded to by Shakspeare and by Chaucer, and also by the poet Lydgate (who died in 1440,) who thus writes—

" Seynte Valentine. Of custome yere by yere  
Men have an usaunce, in this regoun,  
To loke and serche Cupides kalender,  
And chose theyre choyse, by grete affection;  
Such as ben move with Cupides mocoun,  
Takyng theyre choyse as theyre sort doth falle:  
But I love oone which excelleth all."

One of the earliest known writers of valentines, or poetical amorous addresses for this day, was Charles Duke of Orleans, who was taken at the battle of Agincourt. Drayton, a poet of Shakspeare's time, full of great but almost unknown beauties, wrote thus charmingly

#### TO HIS VALENTINE.

" Muse, bid the morn awake,  
Sad winter now declines,  
Each bird doth choose a mate  
This day's St. Valentine's;  
For that good bishop's sake  
Get up, and let us see,  
What beauty it shall be  
That fortune us assigns.

But lo! in happy hour,  
The place wherein she lies,  
In yonder climbing tower  
Gilt by the glittering rise;  
Oh, Jove I that in a shower,  
As once that thunderer did,  
When he in drops lay hid,  
That I could her surprise!

Her canopy I'll draw,  
With spangled plumes bedight,  
No mortal ever saw  
So ravishing a sight;  
That it the gods might awe,  
And powerfully transpierce  
The globy universe,  
Out-shooting every light.

My lips I'll softly lay  
Upon her heavenly cheek,  
Dyed like the dawning day,  
As polish'd ivory sleek:  
And in her ear I'll say,  
' Oh thou bright morning-star,  
' 'Tis I that come so far,  
My valentine to seek.

Each little bird, this tide,  
Doth choose her loved peer,  
Which constantly abide  
In wedlock all the year,  
As nature is their guide:  
So may we two be true  
This year, nor change for new,  
As turtles coupl'd were.

Let's laugh at them that choose  
Their valentines by lot;  
To wear their names that use,  
Whom idly they have got,  
Such poor choice we refuse,  
Saint Valentine befriend;  
We thus this morn may spend,  
Ere, Muse awake her not!"

Donne, another poet of the same age, remarkable for rich though scattered beauties, writes an epithalamium on the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth to Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine—the marriage which gave the present Royal Family to the throne—and which took place on St. Valentine's Day, 1614. The opening is fine—

" Hail, Bishop Valentine! whose day this is;  
All the air is thy diocese,  
And all the chirping choristers  
And other birds are thy parishioners:  
Thou marryest every year  
The lyric lark and the grave whispering dove;  
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,  
The household bird with the red stomacher;  
Thou makest the blackbird speed as soon  
As doth the goldfinch or the halcyon—  
This day, more cheerfully than ever shine,  
This day which might inflame thyself, old Valentine."

The origin of these peculiar observances of St. Valentine's Day is a subject of some obscurity. The saint himself, who was a priest of Rome, martyred in the third century, seems to have had nothing to do with the matter, beyond the accident of his day being used for the purpose. Mr. Douce, in his *Illustrations of Shakspeare*, says—"It was the practice in ancient Rome, during a great part of the month of February, to celebrate the Lupercalia, which were feasts in honour of Pan and Juno, whence the latter deity was named Februa, Februalis, and Februlla. On this occasion, amidst a variety of ceremonies, the names of young women were put into a box, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. The pastors of the early Christian church, who, by every possible means, endeavoured to eradicate the vestiges of Pagan superstitions, and chiefly by some commutations of their forms, substituted, in the present instance, the names of particular saints instead of those of the women; and as the festival of the Lupercalia had commenced about the middle of February, they appear to have chosen St. Valentine's Day for celebrating the new feast, because it occurred nearly at the same time. This is, in part, the opi-

nion of a learned and rational compiler of the 'Lives of the Saints,' the Rev. Alban Butler. It should seem, however, that it was utterly impossible to extirpate altogether any ceremony to which the common people had been much accustomed—a fact which it were easy to prove in tracing the origin of various other popular superstitions. And, accordingly, the outline of the ancient ceremonies was preserved, but modified by some adaptation to the Christian system. It is reasonable to suppose, that the above practice of choosing mates would gradually become reciprocal in the sexes, and that all persons so chosen would be called Valentines, from the day on which the ceremony took place."

*Shrove Tuesday.* This festival may occur on any day between the 2d of February and the 8th of March, being the day antecedent to that commencing Lent. (In the present year it falls on the — of February.) Throughout Christian Europe, it has been customary, from early times, to preface the solemnity and sober living of the forty days of Lent with one, two, or more days of unlimited merriment, sport, feasting, and playing of practical jokes, as if men were anxious to season themselves for what they felt to be a period of dullness, by giving themselves the disgust of satiety with every thing cheerful. In Rome, as is well known, this merry prologue to Lent is called the Carnival, meaning the farewell to flesh—no such food being used during the ensuing forty days. In England, the same period is styled Shrovetide, from its being customary, in an early age, for the people to confess their sins, and be *shrived*, or *shrove*, at that time. They also had the name of Collop-Monday for the day before Shrove Tuesday, while Ash Wednesday was the title of the first day of Lent. In Scotland, where no religious observance of this season has been in use for centuries, Shrove-Tuesday is slightly known at St. Fastern's Eve, or Fastren's Ev'ning.

Collop-Monday, it may be remarked, got its name from a custom all over England of dining on collops (steaks of salted meat) and eggs on that day. The boys on that day went about in bands, singing,

" Shrove tide is nigh at hand,  
And I am come a-shroving ;  
Pray, dame, give us something,  
An apple or a dumpling,  
Or a piece of truckle cheese  
Of your own making,  
Or a piece of pancake."

On this day it is a regular practice of the boys at Eton to write Latin verses, in all kinds of metres, in praise of Bacchus, and fix them to the College door. Perhaps this is a vestige of a supposed connexion between the Christian festivals of this season with the Gentile rejoicings and festivities of the same period of the year in honour of the god of wine.

Shrove-Tuesday has been from time immemorial in England a day of unusual merriment, feasting, and sport. "Welcome, merry Shrove-tide;" sings gentle Master Silence. At an early period of the day, the bells were set a-ringing, generally by the people themselves, and it was from that time till a late hour in the evening held allowable to indulge in an unlimited preparing and devouring of pancakes. So conspicuous was this fare on the occasion, that the day was sometimes called Pancake Day. Shakspeare makes his clown in "All's Well that Ends Well" speak of something being "as fit as pancake for Shrove Tuesday." It will be recollected that the parishioners of the Vicar of Wakefield "religiously ate pancakes at Shrovetide." Hear also our quaint old friend, the Water Poet—"Shrove Tuesday, at whose entrance in the morning all the whole kingdom is in quiet, but by the time the clock strikes eleven, which (by the help of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, there is a bell rung called Pancake Bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted, and forgetful either of manners or humanity. Then there is a thing called wheaten flour, which the cooks do mingle with water, eggs, spice, and other tragical, magical enchantments, and then they put it by little and little into a frying-pan of boiling suet, where it makes a confused dismal hissing (like the Lernian snakes in the reeds of Acheron) until at last, by the skill of the cook, it is transformed into the form of a flip-jack, called a pancake, *which ominous incantation the ignorant people do devour very greedily.*" It is curious to learn from old Hakluyt, that pancakes were also eaten in Russia at this time. A poem published in 1634,\* thus speaks of the custom in England:—

" It was the day whereon the rich and poor  
Are chiefly feasted with the self same dish :  
When every paunch, till it can hold no more,  
Is fritter-filled as well as heart can wish ;  
And every man and maid do take their turn,  
And toss their pancakes up for fear they burn ;  
And all the kitchen doth with laughter sound  
To see the pancakes fall upon the ground."

It was customary to present the first pancake to the greatest slut or lie-a-bed of the party,

\* Pasquil's Palinodia.

"which commonly falls to the dog's share at last, for no one will own it their due."\* Some allusion is probably made to the latter custom in a couplet placed opposite Shrove-Tuesday in Poor Robin's Almanac for 1677 :

" Pancakes are eat by greedy gut,  
And Hob and Madge run for the slut."

In the time of Elizabeth, it was a practice at Eton for the cook to fasten a pancake to a crow upon the school door; and, till a recent period, the under-clerk at Westminster School was accustomed on this morning to enter in solemn wise, preceded by the beadle and other officers, and throw a pancake over the screen which divides the forms of the upper from those of the under scholars.

The revels of Shrovetide were of a very miscellaneous order—some being innocent, and others, we grieve to say, much the reverse. We shall first advert to those of an innocent character. The chief of these seems to have been foot-ball, which was conducted with great spirit, the old looking delightedly at the feats of the young. At Alnwick, the ball is thrown to the populace from the walls of the castle. The apprentices of London, all of whom were let loose from serious occupation on this day, enjoyed the sport in Finsbury Fields. The sport continues to be practised with great vigour at the villages of Kingston and Teddington, in the vicinity of London, where the people have to put hurdles and bushes over their windows to protect them from the balls. But we are not aware of any part of the kingdom where this Shrovetide sport is kept up with so much energy as at the village of Scone, near Perth, in Scotland. The men of the parish assemble at the cross, the married on one side and the bachelors on the other; a ball is thrown up, and they play from two o'clock, till sunset. A person who witnessed the sport in the latter part of the last century, thus describes it:—"The game was this: he who at any time got the ball into his hands, ran with it till overtaken by one of the opposite party; and then, if he could shake himself loose from those on the opposite side who seized him, he ran on; if not, he threw the ball from him, unless it was wrested from him by the other party, but no party was allowed to kick it. The object of the married men was to *hang* it, that is, to put it three times into a small hole on the moor, which was the *dool*, or limit, on the one hand: that of the bachelors was to *drown* it, or dip it three times in a deep place in the river, the limit on the other: the party who could effect either of these objects won the game; if neither won, the ball was cut into equal parts at sunset. In the course of the play, there was usually some violence between the parties; but it is a proverb in this part of the country, that, 'A' is fair at the ba' o' Scone." A similar foot ball play took place at Inveresk in the county of Edinburgh.

Taylor, the Water Poet, alludes to the custom of a fellow carrying about "an ensign made of a piece of a baker's mawkin fixed upon a broom staff," and making orations of nonsense to the people. Perhaps this custom may have been of a similar nature and design to one practised in France on Ash-Wednesday. The people there "carry an effigy, similar to our Guy Fawkes, round the adjacent villages, and collect money for his funeral, as this day, according to their creed, is the burial of good living. After sundry absurd mummeries, the corpse is deposited in the earth."† In the latter part of the last century, a curious custom of a similar nature still survived in Kent. A group of girls engaged themselves at one part of a village in burning an uncouth image, which they called a *holly boy*, and which they had stolen from the boys; while the boys were to be found in another part of the village burning a like effigy, which they called the *ivy girl*, and which they had stolen from the girls; the ceremony being in both cases accompanied by loud huzzas.‡ These are fashions, we humbly opine smacking of a very early and probably Pagan origin. At Broomfield, in Cumberland, there used to be a still more remarkable custom. The scholars of the Free School of that parish assumed a right, from old use and wont, to *bar out the master* and keep him out for three days. During the period of this expulsion, the doors were strongly barricaded within; and the boys, who defended it like a besieged city, were armed in general with guns made of the hollow twigs of the elder, or bore-tree. The master, meanwhile, made various efforts, by force and stratagem, to regain his lost authority. If he succeeded, heavy tasks were imposed, and the business of the school was resumed and submitted to; but it more commonly happened that all his efforts were unavailing. In this case, after three day's seige, terms of capitulation were proposed by the master and accepted by the boys. The terms always included permission to enjoy a full allowance of Shrove-tide sports.§

Of a similar jocular character is a custom kept up at Leicester. There is in this ancient town an open space called the Newark, of a cross form, accessible by three gates, and surrounded by tall buildings. In the afternoon of Shrove-Tuesday, three men take possession of this place armed with waggon whips, and each attended by another man carrying a bell. These fellows, who are called Whipping Toms, claim a right to flog every body entering or passing through the Newark whom they can catch, and this as long as the attendant bellman can keep ringing

\* Notes to Tusser Redivivus, 1744,

† Gentleman's Magazine, 1779.

‡ Morning Chronicle, March 19, 1751.

§ Hutchison's History of Cumberland.

his bell. The amusement consists in surrounding the bellman and silencing his bell, for during the cessation of ringing the whipper is powerless; this, however, is a service of some hazard, and requires the combined address and activity of the young men who take part in the frolic. As soon, however, as a Whipping Tom finds his companion silenced, and subject to the laugh of the spectators, he hurries with his attendant bell to the rescue, and the scene becomes one of considerable mirth and animation, and many daring attempts are made to capture the succouring bell, and increase their amusement on the one hand, and to liberate the captured bell and get both whips into action on the other. By the three outlets from the place escape is easy; in a nook called Little London, if you can attain it, you are entitled to sanctuary. The bustle, activity, and address, elicited by the whole affair, and the merriment of the spectators as bells are captured or luckless wights subjected to whipping, render it an afternoon of great excitement, which the young especially talk of for months before and after.\*

We have now to advert to some of the sports of this day, which cannot be considered as of an innocent character. The chief and most conspicuous of these was the practice of *throwing at cocks*. It seems to have been universal in England a century ago, and perhaps still lingers in some of those places which Wm. Howitt calls nooks of the country, where modern refinements have not yet penetrated in great strength. It will be recollected that Hogarth makes this sport the first subject in his series of pictures entitled the *Four Stages of Cruelty*. The poor animal was tied to a stake by a short cord, and the unthinking men and boys, who were to throw at it, took their station at the distance of about twenty yards. Where the cock belonged to some one disposed to make it a matter of business, two pence was paid for three *shies* at it, the missile used being a broomstick. The sport was continued till the poor creature was killed outright by the blows. Such tumult and outrage attended this inhuman sport a century ago, that, according to a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, it was sometimes dangerous to be near the place where it was practised. Hens were also the subjects of popular amusement at this festival. It was customary in Cornwall to take any one which had not laid eggs before Shrove-Tuesday, and lay it on a barn-floor to be thrashed to death. A man hit at her with a flail; and if he succeeded in killing her therewith, he got her for his pains. It was customary for a fellow to get a hen tied to his back, with some horse-bells hung beside it. A number of other fellows, blindfolded, with boughs in their hands followed him by the sound of the bells, endeavouring to get a stroke at the bird. This gave occasion to much merriment, for sometimes the man was hit instead of the hen, and sometimes the assailants hit each other instead of either. At the conclusion, the hen was boiled with bacon, and added to the usual pancake feast. Cock-fights were also common on this day. Strange to say, they were in many instances the sanctioned sport of public schools, the master receiving on the occasion a small tax from the boys under the name of a *cock penny*. Perhaps this last practice took its rise in the circumstance of the master supplying the cocks, which seems to have been the custom in some places in a remote age. Such cock-fights regularly took place on Fastern's E'en in many parts of Scotland till the middle of the eighteenth century, the master presiding at the battle, and enjoying the perquisite of all the runaway cocks, which were technically called *fugies*. The greatest of our alarmists must surely allow that in some small particulars we have improved upon the customs of our forefathers.

Latterly, an idea seems to have prevailed that the cocks martyred upon Shrove-Tuesday were typical, from the identity of their name in Latin (*Galli*), of our great national enemies the French. And we can easily imagine some country justices being led by this notion to encourage the sport, thinking that every *shy* taken at the unfortunate cock was fostering a salutary hatred of the French in the breasts of those who were yet perhaps to fight their country's battles. There was even a supposition, to which Hearne the antiquary gave some countenance, that the practice took its rise at the time when Henry V. was pursuing his wars in France, being designed to show that the English could as easily overthrow the Galli of their own species as the Galli of the farm-yard. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1737, suggests that perhaps we find a trace of this notion in the architectural conceit placed over the portal of Blenheim House, where a monstrous lion is seen tearing to pieces a harmless cock. And he adds a just sentiment with regard to the Shrovetide cock-throwings, supposing them to have the above object in view—"Tis a low mean expression of our rage, even in time of war." But the idea of a reference to the French is totally inadmissible, when we find that the custom existed long before the commencement of our wars with France. Another popular notion is, that it took its rise in consequence of a very early incident in our history. "When the Danes were masters of England, and lorded it over the natives of the island, the inhabitants of a certain great city grown weary of their slavery, had formed a secret conspiracy to murder their masters in one bloody night, and twelve men had undertaken to enter the house by stratagem, and

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\* Hone's Year Book, p. 539.

seizing the arms, surprise the guard which kept it; and at which time, their fellows, upon a signal given, were to come out of their houses and murder all opposers: but when they were putting it in execution, the unusual crowing and fluttering of the cocks about the place they attempted to enter at, discovered their design; upon which the Danes became so enraged, that they doubled their cruelty, and used them with more severity than ever. Soon after they were forced from the Danish yoke, and to revenge themselves upon the cocks, for the misfortune they involved them in, instituted this custom of knocking them on the head on Shrove-Tuesday, the day on which it happened. This sport, though at first only practised in one city, in process of time became a national divertisement, and has continued ever since the Danes first lost the island.\* Such is the story told, it seems, by an old German author named Cranenstein, who writes of the customs observed by Christian nations.† We need scarcely remark that it seems insufficient to account for a sport of so peculiar a nature and so universal.

The other Shrovetide observances were chiefly of a local nature. The old plays make us aware of a license which the London apprentices took on this occasion to assail houses of dubious repute, and cart the unfortunate inmates through the city. This seems to have been done partly under favour of a privilege which the common people assumed at this time of breaking down doors for sport, and of which we have perhaps some remains, in a practice which still exists in some remote districts, of throwing broken crockery and other rubbish at doors. In Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, if not in other counties, the latter practice is called *Lent crocking*. The boys go round in small parties headed by a leader, "who goes up and knocks at the door, leaving his followers behind him, armed with a good stock of potsherds—the collected relic of the washing-pans, jugs, dishes, and plates, that have become the victims of concussion in the hands of unlucky or careless housewives for the past year. When the door is opened, the hero, who is perhaps a farmer's boy, with a pair of black eyes sparkling under the tattered brim of his brown milking-hat, hangs down his head, and, with one corner of his mouth turned up into an irrepressible smile, pronounces the following lines:—

' I be come a-shrovin,  
Vor a little pankiak,  
A bit o' bread o' your biakin:  
Or a little truckle cheese o' your own miakin.  
If you'll gie me a little I'll ax no more,  
If you dout gie me nothin, I'll rattle your door.'

Sometimes he gets a bit of bread and cheese, and at some houses he is told to be gone; when he calls up his followers to send their missiles in a rattling broadside against the door.† It is rather remarkable that, in Prussia, and perhaps other parts of central Europe, the throwing of broken crockery at doors is a regular practice at marriages. Lord Malmesbury, who in 1791 married a Princess of that country as proxy for the Duke of York, tells us, that the morning after the ceremonial a great heap of such rubbish was found at her royal highness's door.

#### M A R C H.

\* *Ash-Wednesday*.—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent, until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III, in the year 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which gives it the name of *Dies Cinerum* or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

*Quadragesima, or first Sunday in Lent*.—Ercombert, King of Kent, first appointed the fast of Lent in England, in the year 641. Succeeding generations marked the distinctions between the various foods. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII. published a proclamation, in 1543, allowing the use of *white meats*, which continued in force until, by proclamations of James I. in 1619, and 1625, and by Charles I. in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

17th. *St. Patrick*.—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish in converting them from idolatry, is called the Apostle and Father of the Hibernian Church, and is the patron or tutelary saint of that island.

*Annunciation, or Lady Day*.—The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival, from the connexion between the circumstance commemorated, and the incarnation. "Our Lady" is the ancient and popular name of the Virgin Mary.

*Mid-lent Sunday*.—This day received its appellation, because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragesima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called

\* Sir W. Ellis's Edition of Brand's Popular Antiquities.

† Hone's year Book, 1599.

the Mothering Sunday, a term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mother, or Cathedral Churches, of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings were made, which are now called Easter Offerings.

## A P R I L.

*Palm Sunday.*—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church, Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week which it commences, was held in strict devotion, and observed with greater rigour, as to fasting and humiliation, than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palm were spread before him.

*Maunday Thursday.*—The name of Maunday Thursday has occasioned some trouble to antiquaries. Danton conceives *Maunday* to be corrupted from the *mandate* of our Saviour to his disciples, "Do this in remembrance of me," or from his other mandate, after he had washed their feet, to "love one another." With better reason it is thought to be derived from the Saxon word, *mand*, which afterwards became *maund*,—a name for a basket, and subsequently for any gift or offering contained in the basket. Thus Shakespeare says, "A thousand favours from her *maund* she drew:" and Hall, in his "Satires," speaks of, "a *maund* charged with household merchandise." So also Drayton tells of "a little *maund* being made of oxen small." And Herrick speaks of *maundie* as alms:—

"All's gone and death hath taken  
Away from us  
Our Maundie; thus  
The widows stand forsaken."

Thus then, "Maundy Thursday," says Archdeacon Nares, "the day preceding Good Friday, on which the King distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, is so named from the maunds in which the gifts were contained." These gifts consist of the provisions, clothing, and the well known Maundy-money presented by the Sovereigns on this day to as many old men and women as he may be years old, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Anciently, on Maundy Thursday, the Kings and Queens of England washed and kissed the feet, also, of as many poor men and women as they were years old, besides bestowing their Maundy on each. This was in imitation of Christ's washing his disciples' feet. Queen Elizabeth performed this at Greenwich when she was 39 years of age, on which occasion the feet of the same number of poor persons were first washed by the yeomen of the laundry, with warm water and sweet herbs, afterwards by the sub-almoner, and lastly by the Queen herself, the person who washed making each time a cross on the pauper's foot, above the toes, and kissing it. The ceremony was performed by the Queen, kneeling, being attended by 89 ladies and gentlewomen. Clothes, victuals, and money were then distributed among the poor. James II. is said to have been the last of our monarchs who performed this ceremony in person. It was afterwards performed by the almoner. This day was also called *Sher Thursday*, and by corruption *Chare Thursday*. *Sher Thursday* signified that it was the day on which the clergy were wont to *shere*, or shear their heads, or get themselves shaven or shorn, and to clip their beards against Easter-day. In the Legend of St. Brandon, it is related that he sailed with his monks to the island of Sh-rep, "and on *Sher Thursday*, after souper, he wasshe their feet and kyssed them, yke as our Loar'd dyd to his disciples."

*Good Friday.*—As the presumed anniversary of the day of the Crucifixion, has for ages been solemnly observed throughout Christian Europe, the only exceptions being in Presbyterian countries, such as Scotland. In Roman Catholic times, the observances of the day in England were of the same character with those which are still maintained in many parts of the Continent. It is still a solemn festival of the Church of England, and the only one besides Christmas which is honoured by a general suspension of business. Strict Church-of-England people abstain from any kind of animal food, even from cream and tea; such, we are informed by Boswell, was the custom of Dr. Johnson.\* The churches are well attended, and it is considered proper to appear there in black clothes.

The religious usages of old times were generally more remarkable for the earnestness which prompted them than for their rationality or good taste. One of those appropriate to Good Friday appears in modern eyes of an unusually grotesque character. The priests took an image of the crucifix, which they carried with doleful hymns round the altar. Then stripping the figure of its coat, they laid it down before the steps of the altar, upon Turkey carpets, and with pillows to support the head. They and the peo-

\* In Ireland many of the common people eat only a crust of bread on good Friday and, in some places, sucking infants are withheld from their ordinary sustenance.

ple then crept along the ground in succession towards the crucifix, when they kissed the feet of the image, with marks of the greatest tenderness and devotion, many shedding tears. This was called "creeping to the cross." An old book containing the ceremonies observed by the English monarchs, directs the usher to lay a carpet on this day for the king "to creep to the crosse upon." The queen and her ladies were also to creep to the cross. On the same day, the king allowed rings to be distributed amongst the people, as a preservative against cramp and falling sickness. This was a custom which took its rise in the supposed virtue of a ring which had been given by King Edward I. to a poor person who asked him alms for the love of St. John the Evangelist, and which, having found its way to Palestine, was afterwards brought back to the king by some persons returning from that country. On account of the healing power believed to reside in it it was kept for centuries in Westminster Abbey with great veneration; and the king was presumed to be able to impart its virtue to other rings, by means of the ceremony of consecration. These were called cramp-rings, and received and sent abroad with an implicit faith in their power to cure fits. In some parts of England, the common people are still found to put some faith in what they call cramp-rings.

Another of the strange religious rites practised on Good Friday was a representation of the burial of Christ. A figure representing the dead Christ, wrapt in grave clothes, was carried along amidst the acclamations of the people, who knelt and beat their breasts before it, and deposited it in a receptacle designed to represent the sepulchre, where it was allowed to rest till Easter day. The service called *Tenebrae* (that is, darkness), which is still practised at Rome, appears to be a modification of this custom. Upon a triangular frame, fifteen candles are arranged, seven yellow ones at each side, and a white one at the top. The fourteen yellow candles represent the eleven apostles, the Virgin Mary, and the women that were with her at the crucifixion; the white one at the top represents Christ. Fourteen psalms are sung, and at the end of each, one of the yellow candles is put out. Then, the light on the altar being extinguished, the white candle is taken down and hid under the altar. The putting out of the fourteen candles denotes the flight or mourning of the apostles and women, and the hiding of the white candle denotes that Christ is in the sepulchre. Then a noise is made by beating the desks and shuffling with feet, to represent the earthquake and the splitting of the rocks. In St. Peter's church, on this day, the hundred lights usually kept burning on St. Peter's tomb are extinguished and an illuminated cross is suspended under the dome where it appears as if self-supported.

Eggs and apples are curiously connected with Good Friday. A Protestant writer in Elizabeth's time notes the Popish custom of "creeping to the cross with eggs and apples." Probably they were used as offerings. Another writer, of the same age, says that the Roman Catholics, on Good Friday, "offered unto Christ eggs and bacon, to be in his favour till Easter day was past." "To hold forth the cross for eggs on Good Friday," occurs among the Catholic customs censured by John Ball, a Protestant writer in 1554. A French writer of a later age speaks of a custom of preserving all eggs laid on Good Friday, as good for extinguishing fires into which they may be thrown. In England, no kind of eatable but one, soon to be adverted to, remains, in association with the day. We find that, in the time of the civil war, the puritan severity relaxed itself on this day upon a principle of contradiction. A "zealous brother" is thus described in 1631:—"He is an Antipos to all church-government; when she fasts, he feasts: Good Friday is his Shrove Tuesday. He commends this notable carnal caveat to his family—Eat flesh upon days prohibited, it is good against Popery."

In old times, Good Friday was distinguished in London by a sermon preached at *Paul's Cross* (a wooden pulpit mounted on stone steps, and surmounted by a cross, which stood till the time of the civil war, in the open air, near the north east corner of St. Paul's Cathedral.) The sermon was generally on the subject of Christ's passion. Connected with it, two or three others were preached on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Easter week, at the Spital in Spitalfields, where the Lord Mayor and all the most eminent persons in London generally attended. The "Spital sermons" are still kept up, but take place in St. Bride's Church.

The eatable above alluded to is the famous Hot Cross Bun. All England still eats hot cross buns on Good Friday. These are small cakes, slightly spiced, sometimes of a round shape, and sometimes long and tapering at both ends, but always marked on the top with an indentation in the form of a cross. In London, as well as in almost every other considerable town in England, the first sound heard on the morning of Good Friday is the cry of "Hot Cross Buns!" uttered by great numbers of people of an humble order, who parade the streets with baskets containing a plentiful stock of the article, wrapped up in flannel and linen to keep it warm. The cry, which is rather musical, is strictly—

Hot cross buns—

One a-penny, buns—two a-penny, buns;

One a-penny, two a-penny—hot cross buns!

Hucksters of all kinds and many persons who attempt no traffic at any other time enter

into the business of supplying buns on Good Friday morning. They make a stir on the streets, which lasts till church time, and it is resumed in the afternoon. About a century ago, there was a baker's shop at Chelsea, so famous for its manufacture of excellent buns, that crowds of waiting customers clustered under its porch during a great part of the day. The buns were brought up from the oven on small black tin trays, and so given out to the people. The king himself had stopped at the door to purchase hot cross buns, and hence the shop took the name of the Royal Bun-House. As always happens in London when any thing original and successful is struck out, the royal bun house soon obtained a rival, and was obliged to advertise as the Old Original Royal Bun-House. The wars of these two houses, like those of York and Lancaster, have long since been hushed to rest, and we find it stated in a recent work\* that neither of them is now distinguished for this article above the other bakers' shops of Chelsea.

Hot cross buns appear to be identical with the small consecrated loaves which are distributed by the church in Catholic countries to those who, from any impediment, could not obtain the host. These loaves are made of the dough whence the host is taken, are marked with a cross, and are kissed before they are eaten. It is remarkable that the bread of the Greeks was marked by a cross on the upper surface, and that they gave such loaves as offerings to the gods, under a name which in the accusative case is *βῶν* (boun). The prophet Jeremiah also speaks of cakes used in Pagan worship. Two small loaves, marked with a cross on the top, were found in Herculaneum.

*Easter Sunday.*—Easter (from the Saxon *oster*, rising, referring to the Resurrection) is observed with much ceremonial, not only throughout Catholic Europe, and in the countries where the Greek church is established, but in Turkey and the Mahomedan countries along the coast of Africa. The festival is an engraftment upon the Jewish Passover, the name of which (*pascha*) is still applied to it in almost every country besides England. The Catholic observances of Easter are of an elaborate character. At Rome, the Pope is carried in state to perform high mass in St. Peter's, from the balcony of which he afterwards blesses the people assembled in the piazza below—perhaps one of the most imposing religious spectacles which the world any where presents. In England, before the Reformation, the Catholic observances of Easter were as fully enacted as in any other country. Early in the morning, a sort of theatrical representation of the Resurrection was performed in the churches, the priests coming to the little sepulchre where, on Good Friday, they had deposited the host, which they now brought forth with great rejoicings, as emblematical of the rising of the Saviour. In the course of the day, the clergy had a game at ball in the church, a custom of which it is now difficult to believe that it ever could have existed. A ball being brought in, the Dean began a chant suited to Easter day, and then, taking the ball in his left hand, commenced a dance to the tune, others of the priests dancing round hand in hand. At intervals, the ball was handed or tossed by the Dean to each of the choristers, the organ playing music appropriate to their various antics until it was time to give over, and retire to take refreshment.

At present, in large seats of population, Easter Sunday is distinguished by little besides the few peculiarities of the service, and the custom of going to church in attire as gay as possible. But in rural districts there still exist a few vestiges of old superstitions and customs connected with the day. It was once a general belief, and probably still is so in a few out-of-the-way places, that on Easter morning the sun danced or played immediately after his rising. People rose early and went into the fields to see this supposed phenomenon. Snickling, in his ballad on a wedding, alludes to it—

“ But, Dick, she dances such a way,  
No sun upon an Easter day  
Is half so fine a sight.”

And Sir Thomas Browne, denying it in his “Vulgar Errors,” uses language which shows how intertwined with religious feeling the notion had become—“We shall not, I hope,” says he, “disparage the resurrection of our Redeemer, if we say the sun doth not dance on Easter day.” In some places, it was considered necessary, in order to realise this spectacle, to go to the brink of a fountain, and observe the reflection of the sun upon its surface, which of course would reduce the miracle to a natural fact. On Easter day, it was customary to adorn the churches with flowers, and there was in some places a custom called Clipping the Church, which was thus acted. The children came one after another to church, where they arranged themselves with their backs against the walls on the outside, taking hold of each other's hands until so many were assembled that they formed a complete cincture round the exterior of the building—the people looking on, and shouting joyfully.

The viands appropriate to Easter day in the old times were, first and above all, eggs, then bacon, tansy pudding, and bread and cheese. The origin of the connexion of eggs with Easter is lost in the mists of remote antiquity. They are as ripe this day in Russia as in England. There it is customary to go about with a quantity, and to give one to each friend one



meets, saying, "Jesus Christ is risen," to which the other replies, "Yes, he is risen," or, "It is so of a truth." The Pope formerly blessed eggs to be distributed throughout the Christian world for use on Easter day. In Germany, instead of the egg itself, the people offer a print of it, with some lines inscribed. Formerly, the King of England had hundreds prepared to give to his household: in a roll of the expenses of Edward I., there occurs, in the accounts of Easter Sunday, in the eighteenth year of his reign, "Four hundred and a half of eggs, eighteen pence." The custom is supposed to have been originally Jewish.

At this day, the Easter eggs used in England are boiled hard in water containing a dye, so that they come out coloured. In some instances, this colouring is variegated or figured, by tracing over the egg with a candle end. The boys take these eggs, and make a kind of game, either by throwing them to a distance on the green sward, he who throws oftenest without breaking his eggs being the victor, or hitting them against each other in their respective hands, in which case the owner of the hardest or last surviving egg gains the day. Even in Scotland, where holiday and holiday observances are almost unknown, *paste* (that is, Pasch) eggs are regularly prepared by the boys, and thrown in the manner here described, but generally on the Saturday before Easter Sunday. When the eggs are broken, the children make a feast of the contents, keenness of digestion making up, it is to be supposed, for the hardness to which they have been boiled.

It was customary to have a gammon of bacon this day, and to eat it all up, in signification of abhorrence of Judaism. The tansy seems to have been introduced into Easter feasts, as a successor to the bitter herbs used by the Jews at their Passover. It was usually presented well sugared. Aubrey tells us that, in his time (the seventeenth century) the first dish brought upon table at Oxford on Easter Sunday was "a red herring riding away upon horseback," that is, a herring placed somewhat after the manner of a man upon horseback, in a corn salad. Throughout England, the fire was allowed to go out on Easter Sunday, after which the chimney and fire place were completely cleaned, and the fire once more lighted.

It was a custom in the thirteenth century to seize all ecclesiastics found walking abroad between Easter and Pentecost, and make them purchase their liberty with money. This was an acting of the seizure of the apostles after Christ's passion. We have still what appears to be a relic of this fashion in a custom which exists in various parts of England. A band of young men go abroad, and whatever female they meet they take hold of her, and pull off her shoes which are only returned to her upon her paying some trifling forfeit. In Durham, it is done by boys, who, on meeting any woman, accost her with, "Pay for your shoes, if you please." The trifling sums which they thus collect are spent in a feast at night. At Ripon, celebrated for its manufacture of spurs, travellers riding through the town are stripped of those articles, which in like manner they have to redeem. On Easter Monday, the women make a return by going abroad in groups, and causing the men to redeem their shoes.

"Lifting at Easter" is another old custom, which may be presumed to have originated in a design of dramatising the events connected with Christ's passion. It consisted in hoisting individuals up into the air, either in a chair or otherwise, until they relieved themselves by a forfeit. A curious record makes us aware that, on Easter day, in the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward I., seven ladies of the queen's household went into the king's chamber, and *lifted him*, for which fourteen pounds appears to have been disbursed as a forfeit. The men lifted the women on Easter Monday, and the women claimed the privilege of lifting the men on the ensuing day. Three hoists were always given, attended by loud huzzas. A gentleman named Loggan thus described the ceremony, as performed in his own case in 1799:—"I was sitting alone last Easter Tuesday at breakfast in the Talbot in Shrewsbury, when I was surprised by the entrance of all the female servants of the house handing in an arm chair, lined with white, and decorated with ribbons and favours of different colours. I asked them what they wanted. Their answer was they came to *heave* me. It was the custom of the place on that morning, and they hoped I would take a seat in their chair. It was impossible not to comply with a request very modestly made, and to a set of nymphs in their best apparel, and several of them under twenty. I wished to see all the ceremony, and seated myself accordingly. The group then lifted me from the ground, turned the chair about, and I had the felicity of a salute from each. I told them I supposed there was a fee due upon the occasion and was answered in the affirmative; and having satisfied the damsels in this respect, they withdrew to *heave* others."

23rd. *Saint George*.—Edward III. at the battle of Calais, in the year 1349, joined to England's then supposed principal guardian, St. Edward the Confessor, the name of St. George, both of whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year, the order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George, and the saint himself has, from that period, been considered as protector of England.

25th. *St. Mark the Evangelist*.—On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

## MAY.

1st. *St. Philip and St. James, Apostles.*—The Church, on this day, commemorates the sufferings of St. Philip; and also of St. James the Less, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

21st. *Rogation Sunday.*—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday immediately following it which are called *Rogation Days*, derived from the Latin *rogare* to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days; a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascension, on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day. The whole week, in which these days happen, is styled Rogation Week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop Week, Grass Week; and Gang or Procession Week. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

*Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday.*—Is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

## JUNE.

*Whit Sunday.*—On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues, and in those miraculous powers which were then conferred upon them. Whitsuntide is seven weeks after Easter.

*Trinity Sunday.*—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, of which originally, it was merely an octave.

24th. *St. John the Baptist.*—*Midsummer Day.*—Considering the part borne by the Baptist in the transactions in which Christianity is founded, it is not wonderful that the day, set apart for the observance of his nativity should be, in all ages and most parts of Europe, one of the most popular of religious festivals. It enjoys the greater distinction that it is considered as Midsummer day, and therefore has inherited a number of observances from heathen times. These are now curiously mixed with those springing from Christian feelings, inasmuch that it is not easy to distinguish them from the other. It is only clear, from their superstitious character, that they have been originally Pagan. To use the quaint phrase of an old translator of Scaliger, they "form the foote steps of ancient gentility;" that is, gentileism, or heathenism.

The observances connected with the Nativity of St. John commenced on the previous evening, called, as usual, the eve or vigil of the festival, or Midsummer Eve. On that evening the people were accustomed to go into the woods and break down branches of trees, which they brought to their homes, and planted over their doors, amidst great demonstrations of joy, to make good the Scripture prophecy respecting the Baptist, that many should rejoice in his birth. This custom was universal in England till the recent change in manners. In Oxford there was a speciality in the observance, of a curious nature. Within the first court of Magdalen College, from a stone pulpit at one corner a sermon was always preached on St. John's Day; at the same time, the court was embowered with green boughs, "that the preaching might resemble that of the Baptist in the wilderness."

Towards night, materials for a fire were collected in a public place and kindled. To this the name of bonfire was given, a term of which the most rational explanation seems to be, that it was composed of contributions collected as *boons*, or gifts of social and charitable feeling. Around this fire the people danced with almost frantic mirth; the men and boys occasionally jumping through it, not to show their agility, but as a compliance with ancient custom. There can be no doubt that this leaping through the fire is one of the most ancient of all known superstitions, and is identical with that followed by Manasseh. We learn that, till a late period, the practice was followed in Ireland on St. John's Eve.

It was customary in towns to keep a watch walking about during the Midsummer Night, although no such practice might prevail at the place from motives of precaution. This was done at Nottingham till the reign of Charles I. Every citizen either went himself or sent a substitute; and an oath for the preservation of peace was duly administered to the company at their first meeting at sunset. They paraded the town in parties during the night, every person wearing a garland of flowers upon his head, additionally embellished in some instances with ribbons and jewels. In London, during the middle ages, this watch, consisting of not less than two thousand men, paraded both on this night and on the eves of St. Paul's and St. Peter's days. The watchmen, were provided with cressets, or torches, carried in barred pots on the tops of long poles, which, added to the bonfires on the streets, must have given the town a striking appearance in an age when there was no regular street lighting. The great came to give their countenance to this marching watch, and made it quite a pageant. A London poet, looking back from 1616, thus alludes to the scene:—

"The goodly buildings that till then did hide  
 Their rich array, open'd their windows wide,  
 Where kings, great peers, and many a noble dame,  
 Whose bright pearl-glittering robes did mock the flame  
 Of the night's burning lights, did sit to see  
 How every senator in his degree,  
 Adorn'd with shining gold and purple weeds,  
 And stately mounted on rich-trapped steeds,  
 Their guard attending, through the streets did ride,  
 Before their foot-bands, graced with glittering pride  
 Of rich gilt arms, whose glory did present  
 A sunshine to the eye, as if it meant,  
 Among the cresset lights shot up on high,  
 To chase dark night for ever from the sky ;  
 While in the streets the sticklers to and fro,  
 To keep decorum, still did come and go,  
 Where tables set were plentifully spread,  
 And at each door neighbour with neighbour fed."

King Henry VIII. hearing of the marching watch, came privately, in 1510, to see it ; and was so much pleased with what he saw, that he came with Queen Catherine and a noble train to attend openly that of St. Peter's Eve a few nights after. But this king, in the latter part of his reign, thought proper to abolish the ancient custom, probably from a dread of so great a muster of armed citizens.

Some of the superstitious notions connected with St. John's Eve are of a highly fanciful nature. The Irish believe that the souls of all people on this night leave their bodies, and wander to the place, by land or sea, where death shall finally separate them from the tenement of clay. It is not improbable that this notion was originally universal, and was the cause of the wide-spread custom of watching or sitting up awake on St. John's night, for we may well believe that there would be a general wish to prevent the soul from going upon that somewhat dismal ramble. In England, and perhaps in other countries also, it was believed that, if any one sat up fasting all night in the church porch, he would see the spirits of those who were to die in the parish during the ensuing twelvemonths come and knock at the church door, in the order and succession in which they were to die. We can easily perceive a possible connexion between this dreary fancy and that of the soul's midnight ramble. The civic vigils just described were no doubt a result, though a more remote one, of the same idea. There is a low Dutch proverb used by those who have been kept awake all night by troubles of any kind—"We have passed St. John Baptist's night." In a book written in the seventeenth century for the instruction of a young nobleman, the author warns his pupil against certain "fearful superstitions, as to watch upon St. John's evening, and the first Tuesday in the month of March, to conjure the moon, to lie upon your back having your ears stopped with laurel leaves, and to fall asleep not thinking of God, and such like follies, all forged by the infernal Cyclops and Pluto's servants." A circumstance mentioned by Grose supports our conjecture—that to sleep on St. John's Eve was thought to ensure a wandering of the spirit, while watching was regarded as conferring the power of seeing the vagrant spirits of those who slept. Amongst a company who sat up in a church porch, one fell so deeply asleep that he could not be waked. His companions afterwards averred that, whilst he was in this state, they beheld his spirit go and knock at the church door.

The same notion of a temporary liberation of the soul is perhaps at the bottom of a number of superstitious practices resembling those appropriate to Hallow-eve. It was supposed, for example, that if an unmarried woman, fasting, laid a cloth at midnight with bread and cheese, and sat down as if to eat, leaving the street-door open, the person whom she was to marry would come into the room and drink to her by bowing, after which, setting down the glass, with another bow he would retire. It was customary on this eve to gather certain plants which were supposed to have a supernatural character. The fern is one of those herbs which have their seed on the back of the leaf, so small as to escape the sight. It was concluded, according to the strange irrelative reasoning of former times, that to possess this seed not easily visible, was a means of rendering one's self invisible. Young men would go out at midnight of St. John's Eve, and endeavour to catch some in a plate, but without touching the plant—an attempt rather trying to patience, and which often failed. Our Elizabethan dramatists and poets, including Shakespeare and Jonson, have many allusions to the invisibility-conferring powers of fern seed. The people also gathered on this night the rose, St. John's wort, vervain, trefoil and rue, all of which were thought to have magical properties. They set the orpine in clay upon pieces of slate or pottery in their houses, calling it a Midsummer man. As the stalk was found next morning to incline to the right or left, the anxious maiden knew

whether her lover would prove true to her or not. Young women likewise sought for what they called pieces of coal, but in reality, certian hard, black, dead roots often found under the living mugwort, designing to place these under their pillows, that they might dream of their lovers. Some of these foolish fancies are pleasantly strung together in the "Connoisseur," a periodical paper of the middle of the last century. "I and my two sisters tried the dumb cake together: you must know two must make it, two bake it, two break it, and the third put it under each of their pillows (but you must not speak a word all the time), and then you will dream of the man you are to have. This we did; and, to be sure, I did nothing all night but dream of Mr. Blossom. The same night, exactly at twelve o'clock, I sowed hemp-seed in our back yard, and said to myself—'Hemp-seed I sow, hemp-seed I hoe, and he that is my true loves come after me and mow. Will you believe me? I looked back and saw him as plain as eyes could see him. After that I took a clean shift and wetted it, and turned it wrong side out, and hung it to the fire upon the back of a chair; and very likely my sweetheart would have come and turned it right again (for I heard his step), but I was frightened, and could not help speaking, which broke the charm. I likewise stuck up two *Midsummer men*, one for myself and one for him. Now, if his had died away, we should never have come together; but I assure you his blowed and turned to mine. Our maid Betty tells me, if I go backwards, without speaking a word, into the garden upon *Midsummer Eve*, and gather a rose, and keep it in a clean sheet of paper, without looking at it till Christmas-day, it will be as fresh as in June, and if I then stick it in my bosom, he that is to be my husband will come and take it out." So also, in a poem entitled the "Cottage-Girl," published in 1786,

"The moss-rose that, at fall of dew  
Ere eve its duskier curtain drew,  
Was freshly gather'd from its stem,  
She values as the ruby gem;  
And, guarded from the piercing air,  
With all an anxious lover's care,  
She bids it, for her shepherd's sake,  
Await the New-year's frolic wake,  
When faded, in its alter'd hue,  
She reads—the rustic is untrue!  
But, if it leaves the crimson paint,  
Her sickening hopes no longer faint;  
The rose upon her bosom worn,  
She meets him at the peep of morn,  
And lo! her lips with kisses prest,  
He plucks it from her panting breast."

We may suppose, from the following version of a German poem, entitled "The St. John's Wort," that precisely the same notions prevail amongst the peasant youth of that country:—

"The young maid stole through the cottage door,  
And blush'd as she sought the plant of power:  
'Thou silver glow-worm, oh, lend me thy light,  
I must gather the mystic St. John's wort to night—  
The wonderful herb, whose leaf will decide  
If the coming year shall make me a bride.'  
And the glow worm came  
With its silvery flame,  
And sparkled and shone  
Through the night of St. John.  
And soon has the young maid her love-knot tied,  
With noiseless tread,  
To her chamber she sped,  
Where the spectral moon her white beams shed:  
'Bloom here, bloom here, thou plant of power,  
To deck the young bride in her bridal hour!  
But it droop'd its head, that plant of power,  
And died the mute death of the voiceless flower;  
And a wither'd wreath on the ground it lay,  
More meet for a burial than bridal day.  
And when a year was past away,  
All pale on her bier the young maid lay;  
And the glow-worm came  
With its silvery flame,  
And sparkled and shone  
Through the night of St. John,  
As they closed the cold grave o'er the maid's cold clay."

Some years ago, there was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries, a ring which had

been found in a ploughed field near Cawood in Yorkshire, and which appeared, from the style of its inscriptions, to be of the fifteenth century. It bore for a device *two orpine plants*, joined by a true love knot, with this motto above, "*Maffiance velt*," that is, *My sweet-heart wills, or is desirous*. The stalks of the plants were bent towards each other, in token, no doubt, that the parties represented by them were to come together in marriage. The motto under the ring was "*Joye l'amour feu*." So universal, in time as in place, are these popular notions.

The observance of St John's Day seems to have been, by a practical bull, confined mainly to the previous evening. On the day itself, we only find that the people kept their doors and beds embowered in the branches set up the night before, upon the understanding that these had a virtue in averting thunder, tempest, and all kinds of noxious physical agencies.

29th. *St. Peter the Apostle*.—The feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 813, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.

## JULY.

25th. *St. James*.—This apostle is called James the Great, to distinguish him from the other apostle, who is called the Less.

## AUGUST.

1st. *Lammas Day*.—Lammas is one of the four cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the next, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Ladyday, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue generally in Scotland.

24th. *St. Bartholomew the Apostle*.—The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130.

## SEPTEMBER.

21st. *St. Matthew*.—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity.

29th. *St. Michael*.—This festival was, in the year 487, established in honour of Michael, the reputed guardian of the Church, under the title of "*St. Michael and all Angels*."

## OCTOBER.

18th. *St. Luke the Evangelist*.—The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist, was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1130.

28th. *St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles*.—The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are jointly commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 1091, when their feast was first instituted.

## NOVEMBER.

1st. *All Saints*.—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs, in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

4th. *King William Landed*.—"On the 3d of November," says Burnet, who was in the fleet, "we passed between Dover and Calais, and before night saw the Isle of Wight. The next day, the 4th, being the day on which the Prince was both born and married, he fancied, if he could land that day it would look auspicious to the army, and animate the soldiers; but others, who considered the day following was Gunpowder Treason day, thought our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Providence so ordered it, that after all hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and Russell bid me go to my prayers for all was lost, the wind suddenly shifted, and carried us into the desired haven. Here the Prince, Marshal Schomberg, and the foot soldiers, landed on November the 5th." The Almanac is thus at variance with the historian.

5th. This day is commonly called *Gunpowder Treason*, and has been kept as an anniversary in commemoration of the great plot of 1605.

11th. *St. Martin*.—This anniversary is still one of the four cross Quarter Days.

## DECEMBER.

*Advent Sunday*.—Advent in the Calendar properly signifies the approach of the Feast of the Nativity. It includes four Sundays, the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew, whether before or after. Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours, in the 6th century.

25th. *Christmas Day*.—Christmas Day is a festival of the Church, universally observed on the 25th of December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviour; and it has been denominated Christ *mass*, from the appellative Christ having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or the Anointed.

26th. *St. Stephen*.—He was the first Martyr to the Christian faith. Lordner and Doddridge think his death was rather the effect of popular fury than the result of a legal sentence.

27th. *St. John the Evangelist*.—This day is observed as a festival by the Reformed Church, in commemoration of this distinguished Apostle and Evangelist.

28th.—*Innocents*.—This festival is kept to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Herod. This is also called *Childmas-Day* (from child and mass,) on account of the masses said in the Romish Church for the souls of the innocents.

### TIME TABLES.—No. 1.

1st.—Shews the number of days from any given day in one month to the same day of any other month. It must be observed, that in Leap Year, if the end of the month of February be included in the time, one day must be added. If it be desired to find the number of days from a given day in one month to a different day in another, the difference between the dates must be added to, or subtracted from, (as the case may be) the amount. For example:—to find the number of days between the 5th of January and 12th of November:—

From 3th of January to 5th November..... 304 Days.

From 5th to 12th of November..... 7

311

If it be Leap Year, add..... 1

Answer..... 312

2d.—Shows the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of 365½ days.

*Number of Days from one Month to another.*

Between	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January.....	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
February.....	31	365	337	316	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	62
March.....	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April.....	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May.....	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
June.....	151	120	92	61	30	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July.....	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	242	212
August.....	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	243
September.....	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
October.....	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
November.....	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
December.....	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

Decimal Parts of Days in the Twelfth part of a Year.							
Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.
1	.033	9	.296	17	.558	25	.821
2	.066	10	.328	18	.591	26	.854
3	.098	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.131	12	.394	20	.657	28	.92
5	.164	13	.427	21	.69	29	.953
6	.197	14	.46	22	.723	30	.986
7	.23	15	.493	23	.756		
8	.263	16	.525	24	.788		

No. 2.  
Number of Days from 1st January to the end of the Year.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

*In Leap Years one day must be added after the 28th of February.*

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLES.

I. To find the number of days from the end of the year to any day in any month of the year following.—*Rule* : Opposite the given day in the margin, look under the given month which will show the number of days required. Thus, from 31st December till 18th August following are 230 days, and to 30th October 303 days.

II. To find the number of days from any particular day to the end of the year : suppose 27th July From 365, the days in a year, take the number answering to 27th July, viz. 208.

Remainder 157 days required.

III. To find the number of days from any day in one month, to any day in another month—Suppose from 5th of April to 28th November.—*Rule* : Take the difference between the numbers corresponding to those days.

28th November... 332  
5th April..... 95

Answer.... 237

IV. To find the number of days between any day in one year to any day in the year following.—Suppose from 21st August 1822, to 27th May 1823—(See Rules 1 and 2.)

From 365 days in a year

Take the number of 21st August, 233

132 days in 1822

Add the number of 27th May 147

Total.... 279 days required.

## DOMINICAL LETTERS' TABLE.

Shewing, by Inspection, all the Dominical Letters that have been, since the correction of the Julian Calendar by Pope Gregory XIII. which took place from the ides of October 1582, or that can occur in any future times.

	A. G. F. E. D.	C. B. A. G. F.	E. D. C B. A.	G. F. E. D. C.	B. A. G. F. E.	D. C. B. A. G.	F. E. D. C. B.
	1584	88	92	96			
0	1612	16	20	24	1600	4	8
	40	44	48	52	28	32	36
	68	72	76	80	56	60	64
	96				84	88	92
1	1708	12	16	20	24	28	1704
	36	40	44	48	52	56	32
	64	68	72	76	80	84	60
	92	96					88
2	1804	8	12	16	20	24	28
	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	60	64	68	72	76	80	84
	88	92	96				
3	1904	8	12	16	20	24	28
	28	32	36	40	44	48	52
	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
	84	88	92	96			
				2000	4		8

The letters for the first, second and third years after every bissextile, are the triple letters, placed under the double letters, in the same column with the bissextile, they immediately follow. For example, as the Dominical letters for 1600 were B. A., so the Dominical letter for 1601, was C.; for 1602, F. and for 1603 E. So for 1796 the Dominical letter will be C. B.; consequently 1797, 1798, and 1799, must have A. G. and F.; and the letter for 1800, (which is to be accounted a common year,) will be F. E.; herefore 1801, 1802, and 1803, must have the subsequent letters D. C. and B.; and then 1804, being bissextile, will come under the letters A. G.; and from thence every fourth year will be leap year.

## A PERPETUAL DIARY.

MONTH.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
January.....	⊙	Sat.	Friday.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
February.....	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday.	Thurs.
March.....	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday.	Thurs.
April.....	Sat.	Friday.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙
May.....	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.
June.....	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday.
July.....	Sat.	Friday.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙
August.....	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday.	Thurs.	Wed.
September.....	Friday.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.
October.....	⊙	Sat.	Friday.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
November.....	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday.	Thurs.
December.....	Friday.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.

Having the Dominical Letter for the year at the top, and the month in the side column, will give the day of the week that begins the month.

Thus the Dominical Letter for 1838 is G.; opposite January under that column sheweth the day of the week, viz. Monday; for February, Thursday, and so on.





## TERRESTRIAL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

The following preliminary definitions will be found useful by those who have not studied the principles of mathematical phrenology.

1. The earth is very nearly a globe, having its mean *diameter*, or measure, through the centre, 7,912 miles, very nearly, and its mean *circumference*, or the measure round it, 24,979 miles, or in round numbers 25,000 miles. A degree is the 360th part of a circumference; thus a degree of the earth's circumference is  $69\frac{1}{2}$  miles very nearly. A degree is understood to be divided into 60 minutes, which in the earth's circumference are called *nautical* or *geographical* miles; and the minute is divided into 60 seconds. For common purposes, a degree may be called 70 English miles, and, then a minute will be 2,053 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards and a second, 34 2-9 yards. Half a circumference, or a *cemicircle*, is of course 130 degrees, and a quarter, or *quadrant*, 90. All circles, whether large or small, are divided, into the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds.

2. The earth turns round the same diameter, at a uniform rate of motion every 23 hours, 56 minutes, nearly. The extremities of this diameter, (which though a mere imaginary line, is called the axis of rotation) are called the *poles*: from a Greek word signifying to turn. The daily rotation of the earth from west to east causes an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west, and they all appear to revolve round the *poles of the heavens*; that is, the points to which the axis of the earth is directed.

3. At whatever part of the sea or the land one may be a heavy weight so suspended by a string as that it touches nothing, stretches the string so, that the weight end points very nearly to the centre of the earth, and the other, or upper end, to the middle of the sky over us.

4. The *horizon* is the circle which, if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the upper half (or hemisphere) of the sky, which we see, from the under half, which we do not see. The *zenith* to which the upper end of the string points, is in the centre of the first; and the *nadir*, to which the weight end of the string points, is in the centre of the second.

5. From the zenith to the horizon is 90 degrees; the measure across the zenith from horizon to horizon is 80 degrees; and the measure from any point in the horizon to the opposite point is the same.

6. If one stand upon one pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be in the zenith and the other one in the nadir. If we stand at any number of degrees distance from a pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be as many degrees from the zenith.

If one stand midway between the poles of the earth, the north pole of the heavens will be in the north point of the horizon, and the south pole of the heavens in the south point. A circumference of the earth passing through all the points that are equally distant from both poles, is called the *equator* of the earth; and the circumference of the heavens directly over it is called the *celestial equator*. The first of these divides the Earth into two equal *hemispheres*, (a north and a south); and the last divides the heavens in the same way. The corresponding pole is in the centre of the hemisphere, whether of the earth or the heavens.

7. If one stands at any number of degrees distance from the equator, the nearest pole will be that number of degrees above the horizon, and the other pole the same number below. Hence every change of place, northward or southward, will cause an alteration in the *elevation* of the pole, with regard to the horizon; but no alteration will be made by a change eastward or westward if the same distance from the pole (or equator) be preserved.

8. A line drawn directly north and south is called a *meridian* line, because it points to the place of the sun at 12 at noon, or mid-day. If such a line were supposed to be continued northward and southward to the poles, it would be a half circumference of the earth; the equator would divide it in the middle and all the points through which it passed would be directly north and south of each other. If a line were supposed to be drawn, in the heavens, directly over all the points of a meridian, that would be the corresponding *celestial meridian*, and would pass through the poles of the heavens. If the meridian on earth and the celestial meridian were both continued completely round, they would be circles, and the former would divide the earth, and the latter the heavens, into an eastern and a western hemisphere.

9. As the meridians of all places pass through the poles, and as the poles are points, all meridians must meet one another in these. Lines and circles that meet one another

are said to form an *angle*. That angle is the measure of the *inclination* of the one to the other. Thus, the angle which any two meridians make, with each other is measured by that part of the equator that lies between them, and counted in degrees, minutes, &c.

10. As the whole heavens appear to revolve round the poles in 24 hours nearly, a twenty-fourth part must pass any point, as for instance, the south point, in one hour. But the twenty-fourth part of 360 is 15; therefore 15 degrees of the heavens must apparently pass the south, or meridian, every hour nearly.

When we cannot see one place from another, or measure the distance between them by a rod or line, we can determine them by knowing the positions of both on the earth's surface. As, for instance, a man living in London wishes to know how far it is to Jerusalem, or Mexico, and in what direction those places lie from London; or a sailor, in the middle of the Atlantic, wishes to know how he can find his way to the Land's End in Cornwall, or to Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. In either case, he can neither see the direction nor measure the distance directly; and thus, if he had not some means of ascertaining them, travelling and sailing would be at an end.

When, as in these cases, we cannot point out the direction, or measure the distance directly, we find how far the one place is north or south of the other, and also how far it is east or west, and when we have once found these, we can calculate the others. The distance north or south is found, first finding how far each place is north or south of the equator, and then taking the sum, if they are on opposite sides, or the difference, if they are on the same side; and the distance east or west is found, by first finding the angle that is made of the pole by the meridians of two places, or, which is the same thing, by finding what portion of the equator lies between their meridians.

The *LATITUDE* of any place is its distance from the equator, and is *north* when it is nearest the north pole, and *south* when it is nearest the south pole. No place can have more than 90 degrees of latitude; neither can two places lie more than 180 degrees asunder.

The latitude is easily found by observing the height of the sun, the moon, or any other celestial body, when it is on the meridian.

The height of the pole above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place. This may be ascertained by observing the greatest and least elevations above the horizon of the pole star, at any other star which never sets. Half the sum of these elevations is equal to the height of the pole, or the latitude.

When we take our measurement of the latitude of any celestial body, (which is effected by means of an instrument which measures angles,) we must previously know how far that celestial body is from the celestial equator. The distance of any celestial body from the celestial equator, is called its *declination*, and is *north* or *south*, according to the situation of the body. If the declination be of the same kind with the latitude, we must subtract it from the height of the body when on the meridian; and if it be of the opposite kind, we must add it; the difference between the result and 90 degrees, is the latitude. In every method when our observation requires to be accurate, we must make other corrections; as, we must allow for the *dip* or height we are above the mean surface of the earth; for the *half diameter* of the body, if we take the outside or *limb* of it instead of the centre; for the *refraction*, or bending of the light on passing through the atmosphere; and for the *parallax*, or difference of position in the body, as seen from the surface of the earth, and from the centre. All these matters are, however, inserted and explained in the tables that are used by seamen and others, who have occasion accurately to find the latitude.

For common purposes, all degrees of latitude may be considered as of the same length; but as in reality, the earth is a little flattened toward the poles it takes a passage over rather a larger space there, to make the same angular distance.

The *LONGITUDE* of a place is much more difficult to find than the latitude, because here we have no point fixed by nature from which to begin. We are therefore obliged to take the meridian of some particular place as a first meridian, find the longitudes of other places by observation, and count them from that. It is indifferent what place we take, and, therefore, British geographers and sailors take the meridian of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich. Most other nations reckon from their chief city; but it would be much more convenient if the first meridian were the same with all; at least it would save the trouble of adding or subtracting the difference. Thus, in reducing French longitudes, (which are reckoned from Paris,) to English, 2° 20' 24" must be added, if they are east; and the same must be subtracted if they are west.

The general method of finding the *difference of longitude* is to find the *difference of time* between the two places. The sun, by the motion of which time is usually measured, apparently comes from the east, consequently, it must be noon, or any other hour at the easternmost place, before it is at the westernmost. The difference, as has been stated, is 15 degrees for half an hour, four minutes of time for a degree, fifteen minutes of longitude to a minute of time, or, under the equator, about 510 yards for a second of time. These numbers are near enough for purposes of explanation, but for all purposes of computation, they require to correspond with the accurate period of the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

When the celestial bodies are visible, it is always easy to find the exact time at the place of observation, whether that place be on land or at sea; and, therefore, if it were possible to convey the exact time at the first meridian over the world, the longitude would be easily found.

A watch, or chronometer, as it is called, that goes at a perfectly uniform rate, may so far answer the purpose, but there is no absolute check upon it. If there be two or three, the average of them is a little more to be depended on, but even that gives no absolute certainty.

There are several other methods:—the eclipses of the sun, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, the distance of the sun and moon, and the distance of the moon from certain known stars. These can all be computed before hand; and they are inserted in the nautical almanacs, for the benefit of seamen. But eclipses of the sun happen very seldom. The eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter cannot be observed at sea, in consequence of the motion of the ship. The method mostly resorted to is derived from observing the distance of the moon from a star. Those distances are marked in the nautical almanac with the times at Greenwich when they take place, and by making the proper corrections for refraction, parallax, and the other circumstances mentioned, the longitude may be found by the difference between the time at which they are observed, and that stated at the first meridian. Thus, if any position of the moon and a star be stated in the nautical almanac to take place at Greenwich at 12 at night, and if, after all corrections, the same be found to take place at 4 in the morning, the place of observation will be in 60 degrees east longitude nearly. Such are the principles, but the details are too minute for being noticed here.

The degrees of longitude are not all of the same length. The meridians meet at the pole, and are at the greatest distance at the equator; therefore, as the latitude increases, the longitude becomes less and less, and consequently, an error in the longitude becomes a smaller number of miles. At latitude 60 the degree of longitude is half of what it is at the equator.—where, upon the supposition that the earth is a perfect globe, it is equal to a degree of latitude. The decrease is most rapid toward the poles, and at the pole itself the degree of longitude has no length whatever.

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TABLE OF THE LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

*of certain remarkable PORTS and PLACES on the COROMANDEL and MALABAR COASTS, deduced from the operations of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India.*

Names of Places.	Latitude North.	Long. E. from Greenwich.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	D. M. S.	D. M. S.		
Adonidroog.....	15 38 53	77 19 9	Ceded Districts.	Station on the Droog.
Agoda.....	15 29 31	73 48 53	Goa.....	Light House.
Alamparva.....	12 16 14	80 3 13	Jaghyr.....	N. W. turret of the Fort.
Anjengo.....	8 39 48	76 48 19	Travancore....	Flag Staff.
Arcot.....	12 54 16	79 22 31	Arcot.....	Nabob's House in the Fort.
Bangalore.....	12 57 37	77 36 56	Mysore.....	Palace.
Baypoor.....	11 10 3	75 50 44	Malabar.....	Saw Mill.
Beakul.....	12 23 33	75 4 29	N. Malabar....	Cavalier.
Beder.....	17 54 57	77 34 21	Nizam's.....	Mosque.
Bednore.....	13 49 12	75 4 31	Mysore.....	Flag Staff.
Bejapoor.....	16 49 54	75 46 39	Mahratta.....	Dome of Sultan Mahomed's tomb.
Bellary.....	15 8 57	76 57 10	Ceded Districts.	Flag Staff.
Bussawarragadroog...	14 18 49	74 26 35	N. Kanara.....	Summit of the Fort on Is-land.
Butcuildroog... ..	13 37 59	74 34 27	do.....	Platform.
Calicut.....	11 15 19	75 48 49	Malabar.....	Flag Staff.
Cannanore.....	11 51 12	75 24 44	N. Malabar....	Flag Staff.
Cape Ramus.....	15 5 12	73 57 27	Goa.....	Tower.
Cauverypatam.....	11 8 4	79 54 10	S. Arcot.....	Station.
Chapora.....	15 36 20	73 46 36	Goa.....	Obelisk.
Chendraghierry...	12 27 55	75 2 44	S. Kanara.....	Highest Cavalier.
Chittledroog.....	14 13 8	76 26 15	Mysore.....	Flag Staff.
Chittoor Fort.....	13 15 8	79 8 2	North Arcot....	
Chitwa.....	10 32 6	76 4 23	Cochin.....	Bungalow.
Cochin.....	9 58 7	76 17 0	do.....	Flag Staff.
Coimbatore.....	10 59 11	76 59 46	Coimbatore....	Palace.
Colar Fort.....	13 8 24	78 10 47	Mysore.....	Pagoda.
Coomptee.....	14 25 11	74 26 3	N. Kanara.....	Redoubt.
Covelong.....	12 47 38	80 17 27	Jaghyr.....	Church (centre of the West Face.)
Cranganoor.....	10 11 50	76 15 9	Cochin.....	Fort.
Cuddalore.....	11 43 24	79 49 0	S. Arcot.....	Flag Staff.
Cuddapah.....	14 28 49	78 51 47	Ceded Districts.	Mosque in the Fort.
Dindigul.....	10 21 39	78 0 17	Madura.....	Flag Staff.
Durrea Bahaderghur.	13 20 13	74 43 46	S. Kanara.....	
Elgundel.....	18 25 20	79 4 56	Nizam's.....	
Ennore.....	13 15 1	80 22 3	Jaghyr.....	Remarkable tree in the vil-lage.
Fort St. George . .	13 4 8	80 17 12	do.....	Steeple of St. Mary's Church.
Gawilghur.....	21 22 25	77 23 0	Nizam's.....	Mosque.
Ghoonty.....	12 15 15	77 53 46	Ceded Districts.	Station.
Goa.....	15 28 10	73 54 39	Port. Territory..	St. Anne's.
Guntoor.....	16 17 42	80 29 0	Guntoor.....	Mosque.
Honoor.....	14 16 36	74 29 4	N. Kanara.....	Bungalow.
Hulliaul.....	15 19 58	74 47 44	Mahratta.....	Flag Staff.
Hyderabad.....	17 21 41	78 30 54	Nizam's.....	Mecca Musnud (City.)
Jalycoond (Island)...	13 59 58	74 30 20	N. Kanara.....	Peak.
Kasragooda.....	12 29 38	75 1 15	S. Kanara.....	Highest Cavalier in the Fort.
Kistnagherry.....	12 32 19	78 15 27	Karamahl.....	Flag Staff.
Kodachee Purwuddam	13 51 25	74 54 31	N. Kanara.....	Pagoda (Barcelore Peak).

Names of Places.	Latitude North.	Long. E. from Greenwich.	Provinces.	REMARKS.
	D. M. S.	D. M. S.		
Kolachy.....	8 10 43	77 16 57	Travancore.....	Church.
Koomlah.....	12 36 7	74 59 5	S. Kanara.....	Highest Cavalier.
Koondapoor.....	13 38 13	74 43 4	S. Kanara.....	Flag Staff.
Kootapilly.....	8 8 53	77 38 3	Tinnevely.....	Church.
Kummammett.....	17 14 4	80 11 17	Nizam's.....	
Kurnool.....	15 49 58	78 5 2	Ceded Districts...	Laul Battery.
Madura.....	9 55 16	78 9 44	Madura.....	N. E. Pagoda in the Fort.
Mangalore.....	12 51 40	74 52 36	S. Kanara.....	Flag Staff.
Masulipatam.....	16 9 8	81 11 38	Masulipatam.....	Flag Staff.
Hookoor.....	9 7 52	78 31 10	Rannad.....	Church.
Moordalshwar.....	14 5 36	74 31 29	N. Kanara.....	Hill Fort.
Murmagaon.....	15 24 33	73 49 50	Joa.....	Flag Staff.
Mysore.....	12 18 24	76 41 48	Mysore.....	Centre Cavalier.
Naggery Nose.....	13 22 53	79 38 1	North Arcot.....	Summit of the Peak.
Nagure.....	10 49 16	79 52 5	Panjore.....	Mosque.
Nataneegooda.....	14 1 3	74 22 1	S. Kanara.....	Pigeon Island.
Nagapatam.....	10 45 37	79 53 28	Panjore.....	Flag Staff.
Nellore.....	14 28 1	80 1 40	Nellore.....	Pagoda.
Nirmul.....	19 5 49	78 24 1	Nizam's.....	Shangud.
Nundirong.....	13 22 17	77 43 38	Mysore.....	Station.
Ongole.....	15 30 10	80 5 1	Nelore.....	Jagodi on the Hill.
Omrawutty.....	20 56 0	77 46 54	Nizam's.....	Fort Kolshpore Gate.
Palancottah.....	8 43 32	77 46 4	Tinnevely.....	Flag Staff.
Paniany tree.....	10 46 54	75 57 44	Malabar.....	
Pondicherry.....	11 55 57	79 52 3	P. Settlement.....	Flag Staff.
Porto Novo.....	11 29 25	79 48 1	S. Arcot.....	Flag Staff.
Pulicat.....	13 25 8	80 21 2	Jaghyr.....	Chu ch.
Quilon.....	8 53 28	76 36 5	Travancore.....	Flag Staff.
Rajamandroog.....	14 30 22	74 24 4	N. Kanara.....	Platform.
Ramisseram.....	9 18 7	79 20 5	Rannad.....	Great Pagoda.
Ryacottah.....	12 31 20	78 4 44	Baramahl.....	Flag Staff.
Rydoor head.....	13 52 11	74 38 47	N. Kanara.....	Platform.
Sadras.....	12 51 3	80 12 22	Jaghyr.....	Flag Staff.
Salem.....	11 39 16	78 11 47	Salem.....	S. W. E. of the Fort.
Secunderabad.....	17 26 40	78 32 37	Nizam's.....	Cenotaph.
Seidashughur.....	14 50 42	74 10 21	N. Kanara.....	Flag Staff.
Sevan Pagodas.....	12 36 57	80 14 1	Jaghyr.....	Power of the Pagoda on the hill.
Sherandram.....	8 9 22	77 30 2	Travancore.....	Pagoda.
Tanjore.....	10 47 0	79 10 2	Panj re.....	Great Pagoda.
Tellicherry.....	11 44 5	75 31 3	N. Malabar.....	Flag Staff.
Trechundoor.....	8 29 51	78 10 1	Tinnevely.....	Pagoda.
Fondi.....	9 44 48	79 3 3	Rannad.....	
Tranquebar.....	11 1 3	79 53 5	Panjore.....	Flag Staff.
Trichinopoly.....	10 49 45	78 44 1	Trichinopoly.....	Pagoda on the Rock.
Trivandrum.....	8 29 8	76 59 1	Travancore.....	Pagoda.
Tutocorin.....	8 47 17	78 14 15	Tinnevely.....	Land Mark.
Calabar.....	9 5 0	78 24 10	do.....	Church.
Vypar.....	9 0 46	78 18 5	do.....	Church.
Varrungul.....	17 57 51	79 39 11	Nizam's.....	Fort.
Woodroog or.....	12 18 32	75 8 16	N. Malabar.....	Highest Cavalier in the Fort.
Wooduruga.....				

TABLE OF THE LATITUDES, LONGITUDES, BEARINGS, DISTANCES, AND DIFFERENCE OF TIME.  
*between MADRAS, and most of the PRINCIPAL PLACES, in the Known World.*  
*\* \* The Table shews the direct Distances between Madras and the Places named*

Names of Places.	Sea or Country.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Bearings. from Madras.	Distance from Madras.	Difference in time.
		D. M.	D. M.	D.	D.	A. M. S.
Acheen.....	Sumatra Isle.....	5 22N	95 26E	S 63E	1006	1 0 26
Adoni.....	India.....	15 39	77 20	N 49W	234	0 12 12
Agra.....	India.....	26 43	76 44	N 14W	844	0 14 28
Ahmednuggur.....	India.....	18 20	74 15	N 48W	473	0 24 24
Aleppo.....	Turkey.....	35 45	37 20	N 66W	2578	2 52 4
Alexandria.....	Egypt.....	31 11	30 16	N 62W	2988	3 20 20
Amboyna.....	Molucca Isle.....	3 44S	128 14	S 70E	3015	3 11 40
Amsterdam.....	Holland.....	52 23N	4 45	N 58W	4487	5 2 34
Aracon.....	India.....	20 17	93 5	N 59E	850	0 50 56
Athens.....	Greece.....	38 5	23 52	N 64W	3406	3 45 56
Aurangabad.....	India.....	19 45	76 23	N 40W	484	0 21 4
Ava.....	Burmah.....	21 00	96 28	N 63E	1638	1 4 20
Bagdad.....	Mesopotamia.....	33 20	43 46	N 59W	2355	2 26 20
Bangalore.....	India.....	13 00	77 42	S 89W	154	0 10 36
Batavia.....	Java Isle.....	6 10S	106 51	S 54E	1946	1 46 0
Bednour.....	India.....	13 47N	74 47	N 82W	328	0 22 24
Berhampore.....	India.....	21 20	76 19E	N 25W	546	0 16 4
Berlin.....	Prussia.....	52 32	13 26	N 55W	4123	4 27 40
Bianagar.....	India.....	15 18	76 00	N 62W	286	0 17 2
Bokhara.....	Partary.....	39 15	65 50	N 26W	1755	0 58 4
Bombay.....	India.....	18 56	72 58	N 50W	553	0 29 30
Borne.....	Borneo Isle.....	4 55	114 55	S 77E	2105	10 26 24
Boston.....	N. England.....	42 24	71 3W	N 78W	8227	0 5 34
Botany Bay.....	N. S. Wales.....	34 6S	151 22E	S 54E	4822	4 44 12
Brosch.....	India.....	21 35N	72 57	N 39W	669	0 29 30
Buenos Ayres.....	Brazil.....	34 35S	58 24W	S 69W	8132	9 16 20
Bussorah.....	Arabia.....	30 31	37 30	S 60W	2109	2 11 25
Calcutta.....	India.....	21 2	88 25	N 44E	665	0 32 20
Calicut.....	India.....	11 15	75 49	S 68W	287	0 18 4
Candahar.....	Afghanistan.....	33 00N	67 35	N 30E	1388	0 51 4
Canton.....	China.....	23 7	113 12	N 72E	1969	2 11 24
Cape Comorin.....	India.....	8 5	77 44	S 27W	336	0 10 1
Cape of Good Hope.....	Africa.....	34 27S	18 31	S 50W	4434	4 7 20
Chanderaghur.....	India.....	22 51	88 29E	N 38E	748	0 32 32
Charles Town.....	America.....	33 22	79 50W	N 82W	8918	10 40 44
Chicacote.....	India.....	18 12	84 00	N 34E	373	0 14 30
Chittledroog.....	India.....	13 56	76 22	N 77W	238	0 15 50
Cochin.....	India.....	9 58	76 18	S 52W	302	0 16 12
Coimbatore.....	India.....	11 3	77 6	S 58W	225	0 13 00
Colombo.....	Ceylon.....	6 57	80 00	S 3W	368	0 1 2
Constantinople.....	Turkey.....	41 1	28 54	N 59W	3220	3 25 48
Copenhagen.....	Denmark.....	55 41N	12 35	N 52W	4232	4 50 4
Cracow.....	Poland.....	50 10	19 50	N 51W	3810	1 2 4
Cuttack.....	India.....	19 52	86 6	N 39W	525	0 23 4
Delhi.....	India.....	28 35	77 9	N 9W	942	0 10 40
Diadigul.....	India.....	10 22	78 00	S 40W	212	0 9 24
Dowlatabad.....	India.....	18 40	76 55	N 31W	390	0 13 44
Dublin.....	Ireland.....	53 21	0 6W	N 61W	4667	5 45 48
Edinburgh.....	Scotland.....	55 58	3 12W	S 56W	4865	5 34 12
Ellichpoor.....	India.....	21 14	78 14E	N 14W	500	0 8 28
Enjam.....	India.....	19 22	83 10E	N 36E	468	0 19 16
Goa.....	India.....	15 29	74 2	S 69W	402	0 25 18
Gurrah.....	India.....	23 6	80 20	N 71E	602	0 0 4
Helena, St.....	Atlantic Ocean.....	15 55	5 40W	S 71W	5292	5 44 4
Hendrabud.....	India.....	17 12S	78 52E	S 18W	61	0 5 4

Names of Places.	Sea or Country.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Bearings from Madras.	Distance from Madras.	Difference in time.
		D. M.	D. M.	D.	M.	d. m. s.
Indore.....	India.....	22 55	76 43	✓ 19W	624	0 14 12
I-lamabad.....	India.....	22 20	91 54	✓ 50E	863	0 46 16
I-pahan.....	Persia.....	32 25	52 50	✓ 53W	1914	1 50 4
Jerusalem.....	Palestine.....	31 55	35 20	✓ 66W	2739	3 0 4
Ladrone Grand.....	Pacific Ocean.....	22 2	113 56	✓ 74E	1994	2 14 20
Lassa.....	Thibet.....	20 23	91 40	✓ 56E	784	0 45 16
Lima.....	America.....	12 18	76 49W	✓ 81W	9330	0 28 40
Lisbon.....	Portugal.....	38 42N	9 10	✓ 72W	5073	5 58 4
London (St. Paul's).....	England.....	51 31	0 6	✓ 60W	4687	5 21 48
Lucknow.....	India.....	26 50	81 2E	✓ 3E	829	0 2 44
Macassar.....	Ile W. Point.....	5 9	119 49	N 78E	2386	2 37 52
Madras.....	India.....	13 4	80 17			
Madrid.....	Spain.....	42 25	3 26W	N 70W	4779	5 35 8
Madura.....	India.....	9 54	79 18E	✓ 32W	225	0 8 12
Malacca.....	India.....	2 12	102 5	✓ 63E	1448	1 26 56
Malta Isles.....	Mediterranean Sea	35 54	14 28	N 69W	3849	4 23 32
Mangalore.....	India.....	12 52	74 53	✓ 88W	319	0 21 52
Manilla.....	Philippine Isles.....	14 36	120 51	N 88E	2361	2 42 00
Masulipatam.....	India.....	16 9	81 13	✓ 15E	193	0 3 28
Mauritius.....	Indian Ocean.....	20 27S	57 29	✓ 33W	2402	1 31 28
Mecca.....	Arabia.....	21 29S	39 15	✓ 78W	2409	2 44 24
Mexico.....	America.....	19 54	99 42W	N 88W	10366	12 0 12
Mocha.....	Arabia.....	13 20	43 20E	West	2062	2 28 4
Moorshedabad.....	India.....	24 11	88 28	N 35E	811	0 32 28
Mosambique.....	Africa.....	15 18	40 47	✓ 54W	2854	2 38 16
Moscow.....	Russia.....	55 45N	37 46	N 39W	3317	2 50 20
Moulton.....	India.....	25 52	70 40	N 35W	943	0 38 44
Munnypoor.....	Burmah.....	26 40	95 00	✓ 45E	1161	0 53 36
Nagpore.....	India.....	21 8	79 46	✓ 3E	484	0 2 0
Nagassachi.....	Japan.....	32 32	128 46	✓ 66E	2921	3 13 40
Naples.....	Italy.....	40 51	14 14	N 72E	3720	4 44 28
Negapatam.....	India.....	10 46	79 51	✓ 10W	140	0 1 44
New York.....	America.....	40 41	74 11W	N 79W	8432	0 18 8
Oraheite.....	South Sea.....	17 29S	149 36	✓ 76E	7749	8 40 12
Ougain.....	India.....	23 26N	70 56E	N 12W	1173	0 17 44
Palamcottah.....	India.....	8 43	77 49	✓ 30W	300	0 10 8
Paris.....	France.....	48 50	2 20	N 62W	4551	5 12 4
Patna.....	India.....	25 38	85 22	N 21E	805	0 20 4
Pegue.....	Burmah.....	18 00	96 52	N 73E	1000	1 6 4
Pekin.....	China.....	39 54N	116 27E	✓ 50E	2520	2 24 24
Petersburgh.....	Russia.....	59 56	30 19	N 41W	3705	3 20 8
Philadelphia.....	America.....	39 57	75 10W	N 79W	8569	10 22 28
Pondicherry.....	India.....	11 54	79 74E	✓ 21W	75	0 1 48
Poonah.....	India.....	18 30	74 12	✓ 48W	483	0 24 24
Port Royal.....	Jamaica.....	18 00	76 45W	N 88W	1087	10 28 24
Pulo Penang.....	Bay of Bengal.....	5 27	100 25E	✓ 69E	1273	1 20 16
Rio Janeiro.....	America.....	23 00S	41 40W	✓ 73W	7291	8 8 4
Rome, (St. Peter's).....	Italy.....	41 59N	12 20E	N 64W	4036	4 31 28
Rutenpour.....	India.....	22 16	82 36	✓ 13E	569	0 9 4
Senegal.....	Africa.....	15 58	16 31W	✓ 89W	7026	6 27 28
Seringapatam.....	India.....	12 32	76 52	✓ 81W	206	0 13 44
Siam.....	Asia.....	14 18	100 50E	N 86E	1195	1 21 56
Siringahur.....	Mogulistan.....	31 00	78 10	N 6W	1083	0 8 44
Smyrna.....	Notolia.....	38 28	27 20	N 62W	3244	3 32 4
Stockholm.....	Sweden.....	59 21	18 4	✓ 47W	4099	4 9 8
Surat.....	India.....	21 1	73 8	N 42W	642	0 31 24
Taholki.....	Siberia.....	58 12	68 13	N 12W	2772	0 48 32

\* The subjoined information has been politely supplied by Lieutenant Indlow, Superintendent of the Magnetic Observatory, Madras. As it was given so recently as July 1842, it supersedes all information of a similar kind published in former Almanacs.—Compiled for the Madras Almanac for 1844.

" The variation at Madras now is 1° 14' Eastward of True North.  
The dip 7° 22' of the North Pole of needle.



Names of Places.	Sea or Country.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Bearings from Madras.	Distance from Madras.	Difference in time.
		D. N.	D. N.	D.	M.	H. M. S.
Tanjore.....	India.....	10 46	79 10	s 27w	154	0 4 44
Tatta.....	India.....	24 56	67 41	N 45w	1012	0 54 40
Tellicherry..	India.....	11 45	75 32	s 74w	293	0 19 16
Tranquebar ..	India.....	11 1	79 55	s 12w	125	0 1 44
Travancore....	India.....	8 24	77 15	s 33w	334	0 12 24
Trichinopoly...	India.....	10 50	78 44	s 35w	164	0 6 28
Trincomallee..	Ceylon.....	8 33	81 24	s 13a	277	0 4 12
Tripoli.....	Africa.....	32 54	13 5	N 72w	3900	4 29 4
Upsal.....	Sweden.....	59 52	17 42	N 47w	4126	4 10 36
Vellore.....	India.....	12 54	79 25	s 80w	55	0 00 3
Venice.....	Italy.....	45 26	12 4	N 67w	3878	4 33 8
Vienna.....	Germany.....	48 13	16 22	N 57w	3918	4 15 56
Vizagapatam....	India.....	17 42	83 26	N 35e	337	0 12 20
Warsaw.....	Poland.....	51 14	21 0	N 52w	3810	3 57 24

## THE BAROMETER.

(From "Observations on a Meteorological Diary," published by A. Abraham and Co., Opticians, Glasgow.)

The barometer indicating the most minute variations of atmospherical pressures when correctly observed in connexion with other meteorological phenomena, various changes of weather may be deduced; hence the instrument derives its familiar appellation of the weather-glass. By ordinary observers, too much importance is attached to the words invariably engraved on the scales of barometers—*fair, change, rain, &c.*, without paying the required attention to the actual cause of fluctuations in the mercurial column. The changes of weather are not indicated by the actual height of the mercury, but by the change from a given point. If for instance, the mercury has rapidly fallen from 30 to 29 inches, or from the words *fair to rain*, and the result, as indicated, has been a storm, probably, after a short interval, the mercury gradually rises, accompanied by fine weather; by the casual observer the instrument would be deemed imperfect, because the mercury stood one or two tenths above *rain*, and the sun shining brilliantly—the farmer perhaps waiting anxiously for the mercury to rise to *fair*, would thus risk the loss of a favourable opportunity of reaping his produce. Again, if the mercury be at the word *fair*, and gradually descending, and rain the result, the barometer is condemned as useless. To prognosticate changes in the weather by the action of the barometer, the changes of the mercurial column should only be attended to. The barometer being an instrument for determining the weight of the air, and influenced in its action by variations of atmospherical pressure, if placed at a considerable elevation, would stand proportionally lower than one at the level of the sea; the mercurial column falls one-tenth of an inch for every ninety feet of perpendicular ascent—hence its value for determining altitudes; if, then, the words on the scale, are only referred to, corresponding changes of the weather could seldom occur at the summit and base of a hill. In the British Isles the fluctuations of the barometer are influenced in a great measure by the direction or force of the winds. In serene and settled weather, the mercury generally ranges about 30 inches at the level of the sea; and previous to, or during storms, it falls below 29. The following rules for predicting the changes of the weather, as indicated by the barometer, are from the best authorities:—

1. The gradual rising of the mercury generally indicates the advance of fine weather in summer, and in winter of continued frost, more particularly if accompanied by a north or north-east wind.

2. A gradual descent of the mercury denotes rain in summer, and snow in winter; westerly winds most generally prevail during the fall of the mercury, a south-west wind indicating a longer continuance of rain. If the fall has been very rapid, it invariably portends stormy weather, the surface of the mercury presenting a very uneven and jagged appearance; after stormy weather, the mercury generally rises very rapidly.

3. In sultry weather, the sudden fall of the mercury indicates thunder showners; during frosty weather, a thaw, and a sudden rise in winter, usually high wind and snow.

4. If, during summer, the mercury is low, with beautifully clear sky, the atmospheric appearance must yield to the barometer—rain and sudden changes will soon approach; if the mercury has been low for two or three successive days, with the wind veering from north-west to south-west, heavy showers, with squalls of wind, are usually indicated.

5. Whatever change of weather suddenly follows any change in the barometer, its continuance will be of short duration: thus, if fair weather *immediately* attend the rise of the mercury, or reverse, if rain a fall of the mercury.

6. If fair weather continue for several days, during which the mercury is gradually descending, a long succession of foul weather will most probably ensue.

7. If no change in the barometer is indicated in the wheel form by the motion of the hand, or in the vertical by a visible change in the mercurial column, by gently tapping the former, a slight movement of the hand will indicate its tendency to rise or fall; and by observing the surface of the mercury in the latter, if *concave*, falling; *convex*, rising.

8. If the mercury fluctuates considerably, alternately rising and falling, the weather will prove generally very unsettled and changeable; if the mercury falls *gradually* very low from a given point, it portends a heavy and long continuance of rain.

9. A sudden and extreme change in temperature, either from heat to cold, or reverse, rain generally follows within twenty-four hours.

Some of the preceding barometrical denotations occasionally occur without the anticipated results visiting the immediate locality of observation, although experienced at a distance.

No XXXIV.—BAROMETRICAL TABLE.

English Barometer.		English Barometer.		French Barometer.	
In. 10ths.	millimet.	In. 10ths.	millimet.	In. 12ths.	millimet.
24 0	609.59	27 4	695.95	26 0	703.82
1	612.13	5	698.49	1	706.07
2	614.67	6	701.03	2	708.33
3	617.21	7	703.57	3	710.59
4	619.75	8	706.11	4	712.84
5	622.29	9	708.65	5	715.10
6	624.83	28 0	711.19	6	717.36
7	627.37			7	719.61
8	629.91	1	713.73	8	721.86
9	632.45	2	716.27	9	724.12
25 0	634.99	3	718.81	10	726.38
		4	721.35	11	728.63
1	637.53	5	723.89	27 0	730.89
2	640.07	6	726.43		
3	642.61	7	728.97	1	733.15
4	645.15	8	731.51	2	735.40
5	647.69	9	734.05	3	737.66
6	650.23	29 0	736.59	4	739.91
7	652.77			5	742.17
8	655.31	1	739.13	6	744.42
9	657.85	2	741.67	7	746.68
26 0	660.39	3	744.21	8	748.94
		4	746.75	9	751.19
1	662.93	5	749.29	10	753.45
2	665.47	6	751.83	11	755.70
3	668.01	7	754.37	28 0	757.96
4	670.55	8	756.91		
5	673.09	9	759.45		
6	675.63	30 0	761.99	1	760.22
7	678.17			2	762.47
8	680.71	1	764.53	3	764.73
9	683.25	2	767.07	4	766.98
27 0	685.79	3	769.61	5	769.24
		4	772.15	6	771.49
1	688.33	5	774.69	7	773.75
2	690.87	6	777.23	8	776.01
3	693.41	7	779.77	9	778.26

The following shows the comparative value of English inches and French centimeters, or of tenths of an English inch and French millimeters.

1	=	2.54	4	=	10.16	7	=	17.78
2	=	5.08	5	=	12.70	8	=	20.32
3	=	7.62	6	=	15.24	9	=	22.86

## REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY.

FROM THE YEAR 1817 TO 1844.

Years.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		Total fall in June, July, August, September & October, of each year.	
	Fall in the month.		Fall in the month.		Fall in the month.		Fall in the month.		Fall in the month.			
	Inc.	Cts	Inc.	Cts.	Inc.	Cts.	Inc.	Cts.	Inc.	Cts.	Inc.	Cts.
1817	45	72	23	67	9	34	24	87	...	..	103	60
1818	22	54	17	69	28	45	10	39	2	07	81	14
1819	15	95	31	66	20	24	10	11	...	...	77	96
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	10	66	...	..	77	34
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	18	29	...	..	82	59
1822	29	21	26	59	33	83	22	16	...	...	112	23
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	4	28	...	..	61	70
1824	3	89	8	07	17	86	1	78	2	37	33	97
1825	24	45	25	17	12	94	9	68	...	..	72	24
1826	17	75	26	97	08	40	23	50	1	23	78	49
1827	49	15	10	29	10	51	10	16	0	92	81	3
1828	23	53	52	75	17	22	22	08	6	40	121	98
1829	27	86	19	78	12	40	4	95	0	66	65	65
1830	20	96	32	46	10	66	7	78	..	..	71	86
1831	22	46	27	31	27	64	22	34	2	08	101	83
1832	13	63	48	06	04	65	7	11	0	65	74	09
1833	12	50	21	80	13	35	23	51	0	20	71	39
1834	14	16	21	83	18	05	12	55	3	88	70	47
1835	9	99	4	27	35	76	12	17	..	42	62	61
1836	21	36	24	53	37	41	4	69	...	..	87	99
1837	12	61	24	39	22	43	5	15	..	..	64	68
1838	29	70	8	70	07	34	5	04	...	..	50	78
1839	11	28	32	19	13	45	4	05	...	...	68	62
1840	25	4	24	24	04	20	7	55	2	12	63	15
1841	25	22	21	21	20	58	1	27	3	21	71	49
1842	16	84	26	45	37	10	10	41	4	36	95	16
1843	8	49	23	15	20	26	9	10	0	97	61	97
1844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	18

Average fall for the last 28 years..... 75 | 83

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE THERMOMETERS OF FAHRENHEIT AND REAUMUR, AND THAT OF  
CELSIUS, OR THE CENTIGRADE THERMOMETER OF THE MODERN FRENCH CHEMISTS.

Fahr.	Reaum.	Celsi.	Fahr.	Reaum.	Celsi.	Fahr.	Reaum.	Celsi.	Fahr.	Reaum.	Celsi.
212	80	100	148	51.5	64.4	85	23.5	29.4	22	44	55
211	79.5	99.4	147	51.1	63.8	84	23.1	28.8	21	48	61
210	79.1	98.8	146	50.6	63.3	83	22.6	28.3	20	53	66
209	78.6	98.3	145	50.2	62.7	82	22.2	27.7	19	57	72
208	78.2	97.7	144	49.7	62.2	81	21.7	27.2	18	62	77
207	77.7	97.2	143	49.3	61.6	80	21.3	26.6	17	66	83
206	77.3	96.6	142	48.8	61.1	79	20.8	26.1	16	71	88
205	76.8	96.1	141	48.4	60.5	78	20.4	25.5	15	75	94
204	76.4	95.5	140	48	60	77	20	25	14	8	10
203	76	95	139	47.5	59.4	76	19.5	24.4	13	84	10.5
202	75.5	94.4	138	47.1	58.8	75	19.1	23.8	12	88	11.1
201	75.1	93.8	137	46.6	58.3	74	18.6	23.3	11	93	11.6
200	74.6	93.3	136	46.2	57.7	73	18.2	22.7	10	97	12.2
199	74.2	92.7	135	45.7	57.2	72	17.7	22.2	9	10.2	12.7
198	73.7	92.2	134	45.3	56.6	71	17.3	21.6	8	10.6	13.3
197	73.3	91.6	133	44.8	56.1	70	16.8	21.1	7	11.1	13.8
196	72.8	91.1	132	44.4	55.5	69	16.4	20.5	6	11.5	14.4
195	72.4	90.5	131	44	55	68	16	20	5	12	15
194	72	90	130	43.5	54.4	67	15.5	19.4	4	12.4	15.5
193	71.5	89.4	129	43.1	53.8	66	15.1	18.8	100	12.8	16.1
192	71.1	88.8	128	42.6	53.3	65	14.6	18.3	2	13.3	16.6
191	70.6	88.3	127	42.2	52.7	64	14.2	17.7	1	13.7	17.2
190	70.2	87.7	126	41.7	52.2	63	13.7	17.2	0	14.2	17.7
189	69.7	87.2	125	41.3	51.6	62	13.3	16.6	0	14.6	18.3
188	69.3	86.6	124	40.8	51.1	61	12.8	16.1	2	15.1	18.8
187	68.8	86.1	123	40.4	50.5	60	12.4	15.5	3	15.5	19.4
186	68.4	85.5	122	40	50	59	12	15	4	16	20
185	68	85	121	39.5	49.4	58	11.5	14.4	5	16.4	20.5
184	67.5	84.4	120	39.1	48.8	57	11.1	13.8	6	16.8	21.1
183	67.1	83.8	119	38.6	48.3	56	10.6	13.3	7	17.3	21.6
182	66.6	83.3	118	38.2	47.7	55	10.2	12.7	8	17.7	22.2
181	66.2	82.7	117	37.7	47.2	54	9.7	12.2	9	18.2	22.7
180	65.7	82.2	116	37.3	46.6	53	9.3	11.6	10	18.6	23.3
179	65.3	81.6	115	36.8	46.1	52	8.8	11.1	11	19.1	23.8
178	64.8	81.1	114	36.4	45.5	51	8.4	10.5	12	19.5	24.4
177	64.4	80.5	113	36	45	50	8	10	13	20	25
176	64	80	112	35.5	44.4	49	7.5	9.4	14	20.4	25.5
175	63.5	79.4	111	35.1	43.8	48	7.1	8.8	15	20.8	26.1
174	63.1	78.8	110	34.6	43.3	47	6.6	8.3	16	21.3	26.6
173	62.6	78.3	109	34.2	42.7	46	6.2	7.7	17	21.7	27.2
172	62.2	77.7	108	33.7	42.2	45	5.7	7.2	18	22.2	27.7
171	61.7	77.2	107	33.3	41.6	44	5.3	6.6	19	22.6	28.3
170	61.3	76.6	106	32.8	41.1	43	4.8	6.1	20	23.1	28.8
169	60.8	76.1	105	32.4	40.5	42	4.4	5.5	21	23.5	29.4
168	60.4	75.5	104	32	40	41	4	5	22	24	30
167	60	75	103	31.5	39.4	40	3.5	4.4	23	24.4	30.5
166	59.5	74.4	102	31.1	38.8	39	3.1	3.8	24	24.8	31.1
165	59.1	73.8	101	30.6	38.3	38	2.6	3.3	25	25.3	31.6
164	58.6	73.3	100	30.2	37.7	37	2.2	2.7	26	25.7	32.2
163	58.2	72.7	99	29.7	37.2	36	1.7	2.2	27	26.2	32.7
162	57.7	72.2	98	29.3	36.6	35	1.3	1.6	28	26.6	33.3
161	57.3	71.6	97	28.8	36.1	34	0.8	1.1	29	27.1	33.8
160	56.8	71.1	96	28.4	35.5	33	0.4	0.5	30	27.5	34.4
159	56.4	70	95	28.0	35	32	0	0	31	28	35
158	56	69.4	94	27.5	34.4	31	0	0	32	28.4	35.5
157	55.5	68.8	93	27.1	33.8	30	0	0	33	28.8	36.1
156	55.1	68.3	92	26.6	33.3	29	0	0	34	29.3	36.6
155	54.6	67.7	91	26.2	32.7	28	0	0	35	29.7	37.2
154	54.2	67.2	90	25.7	32.2	27	0	0	36	30.2	37.7
153	53.7	66.6	89	25.3	31.6	26	0	0	37	30.6	38.3
152	53.3	66.1	88	24.8	31.1	25	0	0	38	31.1	38.8
151	52.8	65.5	87	24.4	30.5	24	0	0	39	31.5	39.4
150	52.4	65	86	24	30	23	0	0	40	32	40

## PROTECTION OF LAND FROM STORMS.

*(From the Gardener's Chronicle.)*

Few things are of greater importance to those who live in bleak situations, or on the coast, than to know in what way they may best break the force of the prevailing winds. Belts of wood are generally resorted to, and when they can be formed, they are the best kind of defence; but the difficulty is to obtain them. Many persons are to be found who, after incurring considerable expense in the attempt, have been obliged to abandon it as hopeless. In Mr. Stephens's "*Book of the Farm*," of which we have on former occasions spoken as a most valuable work, full of interesting practical information, is an account of a method protecting leak situations effectually, which will certainly be interesting, and probably will be new to our readers; and which, by permission of the proprietors of that work, we have been able to introduce into our pages. The excellent remarks of the author render any addition on our part superfluous:—

"That a fence affords shelter," says Mr. Stephens, "must be a fact cognisant to every one. Feel the warmth of a walled garden—the calm felt under the walls of even a ruin compared to the howling blast around—observe the forward grass in early spring, on the south side of a hedge compared to that on its other side—and listen to the subdued tone of the wind under a shed to its boisterous noise heard in the open air. Sensibly felt as all these instances of shelter are, they are but isolated cases. In more extended spheres, cottages stand in a calm in the midst of a forest, come the wind from whatever quarter it may. Farmsteadings lie snug under the lee side of a hill. Whole farms are unaffected by wind when embayed amidst encircling hills; and be the shelter, therefore, great or small, the advantages derived from it are sensibly felt. As one instance of the benefits of shelter afforded by even a low wall to a park, from the cutting effects of the sea air, I give a sketch to show you its effects better than words can convey. The wall and the wood next it are of the same height, but a few yards only inwards; the wood rises to a considerable height, and this is effected by a very simple contrivance, namely, the peculiar form of the cope of the wall. It is raised like an isosceles triangle, by which the wind, when it beats against its side, is reflected upwards into the air at the same angle. Had the cope been flat, the blast would have cut off the tops of the trees in a horizontal direction. But without the wood, such a form of coping would afford similar shelter. Suppose land exposed on a top of a high coast, where the wind generally sweeps along the surface of the ground, injuring every plant it blows against by a momentum acquired in passing over the tops of ocean—were a wall built on the top of the crag, at such a distance from its brow, and of such a height and with such an angle to its cope, as would deflect the wind upwards, it would cause the wind to have lost most of its momentum before it again reached the ground. Such a wall, or such a belt of wood, or such a plantation without a wall, if projected on a large scale, and planted near the top of a sloping precipice, or other rising ground, would shelter a large extent of country against the prevailing winds. Were such barriers placed in lines, in suitable places, across the country, not only its local but its general climate would be greatly ameliorated.

Instances are not wanting to show the usefulness of such barriers. Even within the experience of the present generation, shelter has been found to amend the climate and increase the crops of particular parts of the country. As instances of wall shelter, the garden of the earl of Lauderdale at Dunbar, and the plantations, along the seaside, of the Earl of Wemyss at Gosford, both in East Lothian, afford good examples. In the latter instance a coped wall has afforded so perfect a shelter to the plantations, that, at the distance of from twenty to thirty yards, the forest trees, are scarcely affected by the sea-breeze, on ground which formerly produced nothing of higher growth than sweet briar and whins. The garden of Mr. Traill, of Woodwick at Kirkwall, Orkney, affords another remarkable instance of the benefits of wall-shelter. But the benefits derived from plantations are far more extensive and important, not only in affording shelter, but in improving poor land. 'Previous to the division of the common moor of Methven (in Perthshire) in 1793,' says Mr. Thomas Bishop, 'the venerable Lord Lynedoch and Lord Methven had each secured their lower slopes of land adjoining the moor with belts of plantation. The year following I entered Lord Methven's service, and in 1798 planted about sixty acres of the higher moor ground, valued at two shillings per acre, of shelter to eighty or ninety acres set apart for cultivation and let in three divisions to six individuals. The progress made in improving the land was very slow for the first fifteen years, but thereafter went on rapidly, being aided by the shelter derived from the growth of the plantations; and the whole has now become fair land, bearing annually crops of oats, barley, peas, potatoes, and turnips; and in spring, 1838, exactly forty years from the time of putting down the said plantation, I sold four acres of larch and fir (average growth) standing therein for £. 220, which, with the value of reserved trees, and average amount per acre of thinnings sold previously, gave a return of £. 67 per acre.' In some

situations trees will afford better shelter than stone walls, the latter being most available near the seaside in warding off the blighting effects of the sea breeze. On the summit of Shotley Fell, sixteen miles west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Burnet, of Shotley Bridge, enclosed 400 acres of moorland with high stone walls, and he cropped the ground in an easy manner for the soil. The land was thus kept in good heart; but the soil being very poor, stock advanced but little, and consequently the land would not have let for above sixpence an acre even under the best management, and after all that had been done for it; but the centre part of each field was then put within a plantation, and the improvement which followed was surprising.

## WATER SPOUTS.

(From Chambers' *Edinburgh Journal*.)

The most common appearance of a waterspout is as a circular pillar extending between the sea and a cloud above, and composed of water which seems to have been sucked or spouted up from below. Sailors are accustomed to see them stalking along over the surface of the sea, and sometimes have been involved in the midst of them. Professor Oersted of Copenhagen has recently given the phenomenon a studious attention, and announced some new views on the subject in a scientific journal.

According to Oersted, the object is not rightly named, water being only an accidental feature of it. The phenomenon is fundamentally a whirlwind, or vortex in the atmosphere, which only draws up water when it happens to pass over a sea or lake. The Danish professor, defining it as "a strongly agitated mass of air, which moves over the surface of the globe, and revolves on an axis, one extremity of which is in the earth and the other in a cloud," thinks that the term "storm-pillar" would be more suitable.

A waterspout, or, to adopt the improved name, storm-pillar, usually appears wide at the top and bottom, and narrow in the middle. The upper portion being always dependent from a cloud, the height may be presumed to be more considerable than observers have commonly believed. The altitude of 2000 feet has been that most frequently assigned to them. It seems more likely that the visible portion of them is often from 5000 to 6000 feet in height, though, in this respect, considerable variations must exist. In point of diameter, the lower portion has been found to measure from one hundred to above one thousand feet. The marks left on the earth, however, occasionally indicate a diameter smaller than a hundred feet. The colour of storm-pillars also varies much, the majority being grey in appearance, while others are of a dark blue, a dark brown, or a fire-red tint. They assume, in fact, all the hues taken by the clouds in different states of illumination; and the hue of the substances which they take up, as dust or water must always greatly modify their appearance. The middle part of the pillar, when over water, is transparent; when over land, it is opaque.

The larger these vortices or revolving pillars are, the longer they endure. For the most part they do not last above half an hour, and usually travel at an uncertain rate during that time. In some cases they have passed over thirty-seven English miles in one hour; at other times, a person on foot can follow them easily; and occasionally they remain nearly stationary, for a greater or lesser part of their duration. Their course, again though most commonly in a straight line, is not unfrequently zig-zag, and they often rise and fall, quitting the ground for a few minutes to return to it again. The rate of motion of the pillar on its own axis is also very variable—sometimes extremely rapid, sometimes comparatively slow. Some persons speak of having observed ascending and descending movements, and spiral windings in the different parts of the pillar. When the onward and revolving motions are both violent, the power of these storm-whirls is very great. They have moved heavy cannons, and torn up large trees, carrying the latter to a distance of several hundred (in one case 600) feet. Roofs of houses have been wrenched off by them, and large beams cast to a distance of 1400 feet. A log of wood, with other matters, the whole weighing 500 pounds was lifted on one occasion from the ground, and thrown over a house forty feet high, to a total distance of 140 feet. A small object, such as a letter has been carried twenty English miles. A fish-pond has been emptied in an instant; and the harbour of Christianso was once swept out so fully, that much of its bottom lay bare. Beyond all question, the showers of frogs, fishes, seeds, and other small bodies which occur not unfrequently, are to be ascribed to the elevating and transporting powers of the storm-pillar.

As these atmospheric movements occur most frequently at sea, may reach a great height, and generally pursue one direction with violence, we need not be surprised that light bodies should be transported to considerable distances, without the elevating cause being noticed. The storm-pillar is accompanied by noise in most cases, and

at sea, a roar has been sent forth like that of a waterfall, attended also with piping or whistling sounds. A sulphurous smell has also been felt at times. The sea, the sea coasts, and tropical climes, are the localities most frequented by the storm-pillar, and almost always electrical phenomena are found occurring simultaneously with it. Storm-clouds are frequently seen before it, and great storms usually follow its appearance.

It has been mentioned that the upper portion of the pillar is connected with a cloud. In that cloud, the pillar has to appearance its origin. One philosopher, indeed, M. Michaud, who had an opportunity of watching several in the harbour of Nice, declared himself able to observe their gradual origin in the surface of the sea; but he had been deceived by the fact, that the whirl of air which forms the pillar is not visible till impregnated with vapour or drops of water, which it raises, slowly at first, into its lower extremity, from the surface of the ocean. At the commencement of this process, a small circular portion of that surface is seen to be uneven, and somewhat darkened. Soon after, a pillar of water rises, in which is seen a violent internal movement, the height being several fathoms. It foams and produces drops of water above, which it scatters on all sides, so that it distinctly exhibits an ascending and descending course, which moves in parabolic curves, like jets of water ascending in a slanting direction. In the highest region, the mass of cloudy vapour assumes the form of an inverted cone, and the part joining this to the actual water below is transparent at sea. There can be little doubt, however, of the continuous agitation and revolution of the air from cloud to sea; but the moving air is seldom visible, having no vapour carried so high as to betray its motion. Sometimes the mid part resembles a thin cloudy streak.

The origin of a storm-pillar on land is not otherwise visible than as regards the gradual dipping of the cloudy cone above. But the effects of the storm-pillar on land—of the whirlwind, in short—are soon made not less apparent, in well-marked cases, than when the air has raised water into its vortex. The nature of the motion, the power displayed, the mode of displaying it, and the connexion with the sky, are in both cases so exactly alike, as to prove that the whirlwind and the waterspout are intrinsically one and the same phenomenon—a revolving pillar of air, namely, acting in different fields. For proof of this, indeed, we should require no more than the simple fact, that when a previously dry whirlwind meets a fish-pond in its way, it licks up the waters with the same facility evinced by the water-spout in raising the contents of the sea.

The old and yet very general idea that a waterspout was an ejection (or spouting) of water from the sea, is therefore utterly erroneous. There is no cause connected with the earth's crust, by land or by sea, that could account for the phenomenon. It takes its place alike in non-volcanic and volcanic countries. Nor can the sea itself, by any explicable mode of action, be the cause of such an effect; and as little can we ascribe it to the ordinary winds on the earth's surface, since it most frequently occurs in the midst of an atmosphere at the moment serene. The storm-pillar must therefore have its origin in the upper regions.

As a necessary consequence of the rotatory motion, all the parts exhibit a centrifugal action towards the circumference. Any person taking a transparent vessel filled with sand and water, and giving it a quick rotatory motion on a perpendicular axis, will see the heavier portions thrown to the outside. They may also be observed to pass upwards, exemplifying another feature of the storm-pillar phenomenon. The agency which drives the large sand particles outwards, finds a bound or check at the circumference, and the only direction which they can take under the influence of the pressure is upwards. This action may be further illustrated by emitting smoke into the open air, and, at the distance of one or two feet, producing a rapid rotation in the air; when the upward extension of the whirlwind is shown by means of the smoke. Here we have the elevating power of the whirl or vortex in part explained and illustrated.

All the phenomena indicate a whirlwind which begins, not on the earth, but in the higher regions of the air, and becomes expanded as it descends, till contact with earth or sea develops its influence. Whence originates this vortex? It is known that two currents of air, following parallel but opposite courses, can produce a slight species of whirlwind on the surface of the earth. There is nothing to prevent us from assuming the existence of such currents in the higher regions of the atmosphere. We know that currents, running in various directions, and also whirling clouds, have been found in the upper strata of the air by aeronauts; and we also know that these often exist and contend with one another when all is tranquil below. That the vortices of whirlwinds and waterspouts have such a source, is partly confirmed by their frequently oblique character, showing that the contending winds above may not be precisely in the same course at all times when they produce the phenomenon. Great wood fires in the open air have been found to produce vertical columns of smoke and flame, having all the character and powers of the whirlwind. These of considerable size were raised by them to the height of forty or fifty feet. These vortices were formed in calm evenings, and they ap-

pear to have resulted from the collision, under peculiar circumstances, of currents formed by the fires. The phenomenon tends to explain the liability of calm or tropical latitudes to become the scene of storm-pillars.

Storm-pillars, as already stated, are always attended with electrical action. Light and noise, and smells, accompany them, as in the case of lightning and thunder. The rapid condensation of moisture, which develops electricity, is doubtless the chief cause of its appearance in the case of storm-pillars. Some people have explained their whole phenomena by supposing in them the existence of a strong electrical current, which received its vortical movement through the magnetism of the earth. One argument is sufficient to overturn this opinion. Such an electrical current could not but affect violently the magnetic needle. Now, storm-pillars have passed close to and even over vessels at sea, without any affection of the needle being noticed.

## NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

The term Chronology is made up of two Greek words *chronos* "time," and *logos*, literally "word," or "description;" so that the simplest definition of its meaning is, the story of time,—or the narrative of the succession of recorded events, in their proper order, noticing the portions of time that elapse between them.

As the past is our only safe guide for the present, and our only useful key to the future, the story of time, or the consideration of events, in the order in which they happen, becomes a matter of the utmost importance. Even to our merely historical knowledge, that is, our knowledge of the events themselves, and without any reference to the comparison of them together, chronology is important, because, without that our knowledge is not correct. But when we wish to turn our historical knowledge to a practical use, by reflecting upon the causes and results of human actions, chronology becomes indispensable. The great practical use of past events is the effect that the *antecedent* event has upon the *consequent*; and if we mistake the order of succession, (and where we have no information we are more likely to be wrong than right) we are in a worse condition than if we had no information whatever: we are in a similar condition to a man travelling along the road from Loudon to Dover, in order to arrive at Liverpool,—farther from the object we wish to arrive at, than if we had not moved at all.

Now, men seldom take the first step in any art or science, until they are goaded on by necessity: and as the use of chronology is philosophical, and thus does not appear till men begin to compare the former events with the latter and draw conclusions, it cannot be known among very illiterate nations, and could not be known in the early ages of the world. The memories of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands do not extend backwards above an age or two: and even then they are vague, not agreed about the events themselves, or informed as to the intervals between them. Of the recorded events of the early ages of the world, the information is so very uncertain, that the most acute and laborious inquiries into the subject are at variance.

Before the story of time can be known, we must know something of time itself; we must know how to compare two portions or periods of it, so as to be able to say either, that they are of equal length, or that the one is longer than the other, and how much longer it is. In order to do this, we must fix upon some standard of which the length is known; and as we cannot keep a portion of time by us to apply to other portions as we do a standard pound for weight, or a standard bushel for dry measure, we must have recourse to some event which we have reason for believing does not take up a longer period at one time than another,—such as the rotation of the earth upon its axis, the revolution of the moon round the earth, or that of the earth round the sun. Of the absolute equality of any two portions of time, whatever may be the event by which they are measured, we never can be certain; because we cannot be in possession of two of them at once so as to compare them together. If we can find no other difference between the events, we have no reason to believe that the times in which they happen are of different lengths; and this negative proof is all that we can get. In using the measures of time, we observe the same method as with other measures. If the period be less than a day, we mention the number of hours, or parts of an hour, that are in it; if it be of moderate length, such as the life of a man, we count it in years; and if it be long, we count it in centuries or hundreds of years.

Though to all nations, the various lengths of the day, as arising from the rotation of the earth; of the month, as arising from the revolution of the moon; and of the year as arising from the revolution of the earth, be each dependent upon the same cause; and though as the other circumstances of those causes—the spaces over which those bodies pass,—do not vary much the same day, or month, or year, still they must be of the same length to the people of all nations, and there cannot be much difference between one and another; yet different nations have had different modes of reckoning them.



When a nation came to such a degree of information and importance, as that it felt a desire of recording the events of its own history, it generally began with some great event, as a fixed point or *epoch*, from which it counted the *era* or succession of portions of time, all presumed to be equal, and each equal to that which the nation happened to take for a standard. The day being the portion with which people are most familiar, and also the one of which the appearance is the most striking—light and darkness being the greatest of all contrasts—most nations made the day the absolute measure; but as the day is rather short for measuring long intervals, they generally had periods of so many days, and of so many times these again, corresponding with, or rather having some resemblance to our weeks, months, and years.

As an exact number of times of the rotation of the earth is not contained in the revolution of the moon, and as an exact number of times of either this rotation or this revolution is not contained in the revolution of the earth, *eras* which are reckoned in terms of either of these fixed periods, do not agree with each other. In other words, as days, lunar months, and years, are not even parts or multiples of each other, two *eras* which are accounted, one in so many times of one of these, and the other in so many times of another, cannot be made to agree, so as to point out the time at which any event happens, without making correction for the fractional differences. The period of time in which those fractional differences amount to an unit of the shorter measure, is called a cycle.

Those nations among whom the Christian religion has been disseminated have, ever since its introduction, abandoned all *eras* save that which began at the birth of our Saviour. This is called the *Christian era*; and when the date or number of the year is spoken of in a solemn or formal manner, the words *Anno Domini*, or the contraction A. D., meaning "the year of the Lord," are prefixed to the number, to distinguish it from other *eras*. When we count from the birth of our Saviour backward, we either put B. C., "before Christ," or *Anno ante Christum* A. A. C., which is the same. Events are sometimes dated from the creation of the world; and the term *Anno mundi*, A. M. that is "year of the world," prefixed to the date, but as opinion is divided as to the precise date of the creation in terms of the Christian *era*, the commencement of that *era* is considered as the preferable epoch.

To find the distance of any event—if it be before the birth of our Saviour, add the date of it to the date of the year; if after, subtract the sum in the first case, as the difference in the second, is the time from the present date, or the distance of the event.

As the *eras* of the nations of antiquity have become obsolete, and as the principal events in their histories have been produced to the respective years of the Christian *era*, either before or after the birth of our Saviour, those *eras* are needed only by those who read the writings of antiquity, and therefore, it is not necessary, in the present case to detail them. There is, however, one *era* which is used by a very large portion of the moderns,—the *Hejira*, or *era* which commences at the epoch of the flight of Mahomed from the city of Mecca, to that of Medina, which took place in the 622d year of the Christian *era*. The Mahomedan year is regulated by this event.

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## PRINCIPAL ERAS.

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*Creation of the World.*—There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between this event and the birth of our Saviour. Some make it as small as 3616 years, and some as great as 6424. The chronology which is usually given with the authorized version of the Bible, places the event in the 4004th year before the commencement of the common *era*.

*The Olympiads.*—The first year of the first Olympiad, begins in the summer of the 776th year before the common *era*; the first year of the second Olympiad in the summer of the 772d year, and so on.

*The Foundation of Rome.*—The 753d year before the commencement of the common *era* according to the calculation usually adopted.

*The Birth of Christ.*—This is probably to be dated in the 4th year before the commencement of the common *era*.

*The Hejira.*—Commencing on the 16th of July in the 622d year after the common *era*.

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## RELATING TO THE EAST INDIES.

A. D.

- 1497 The Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, doubled the Cape of Good Hope on the 20th November, and on the 22d May of the following year, arrived at Calicut on the Malabar Coast, returning by the same Cape to Lisbon, in September 1499.
- 1500 In consequence of Vasco de Gama's success, a Portuguese expedition under Pedro Alverez Cabral, arrived at Calicut, on the 13th September; formed the first European factory in India at that place and returned to Lisbon on July 1st, 1501.
- 1503 Alphonso de Albuquerque erected the first European fortress in India, at Cochim, and re-established the factory at Calicut; he settled a trade at Conlan, and a factory at St. Thome.
- 1506 Alphonso de Albuquerque, the founder of the Portuguese Eastern Empire, now commenced a career on a larger scale, with a squadron of 16 ships, having troops on board. He defeated the Tamorin of Calicut, formed a settlement at Goa, which he fortified, sailed to the Straits of Malacca, and took the place of that name in February 1510: reduced the Molucca, and Banda islands, at that time the gardens of the East for cloves, nutmegs, &c. and at last in 1514, finally reduced Ormuz, the chief seat of Persian Commerce. In 12 years he raised the Portuguese empire in India to the greatest height it had ever attained; all the principal emporia from the Cape to the China frontier, an extent of 12,000 miles of coast, being in his possession.
- 1517 The Portuguese got possession of Point de Galle and Colombo.
- 1518 Albuquerque recalled. The decline of the Portuguese empire may be dated from this event.
- 1530 Sultan Baber, the eighth in descent from Tamerlane, died near Agra. He had seized the empire, and re-established the dynasty of the Moguls. The Portuguese driven by the natives from Ternate.
- 1531 The Portuguese viceroy burned the principal towns from Din to the Red Sea.
- 1538 The Grand Seignior attacked the Portuguese at Din from Suez, and failed; but at this time the increased military forces sent from Portugal to India, evince the decline of their real power in the East.
- 1558 Mr. Anthony Wilkinson, agent to the Russia Company, crossed the Caspian Sea into Persia, and opened a considerable trade for Eastern produce. In India, the Portuguese viceroy, Francisco Baretto, was succeeded for 4 years by Don Constantine Braganza, one of the royal family.
- 1586 Thomas Cavendish sailed 21st July, 1586, with three ships, via Straits of Magellan, and visited, after capturing a Spanish merchantman, the Ladronez and Philippines, acquiring much knowledge of the Indian Archipelago. He returned to Plymouth 9th September, 1588. This year the Portuguese took possession of Macao, as a station for the China trade.
- 1589 Divers English merchants petitioned the Queen for permission to make a voyage with three ships, and as many pinnaces, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.
- 1595 In the meantime, the Dutch having gone round the hitherto interdicted Cape, openly opposed the Portuguese in the Eastern seas. They supplanted the Portuguese in the spice trade. In a very few years expelled by force their rivals from the Moluccas, formed establishments at Java and Sumatra, and swept the Chinese and Pacific oceans with an overpowering force. During the year 1596, they took possession of the Mauritius, then first occupied, but abandoned it thirteen years afterwards. Bantam allowed to be occupied that year by the Dutch, as their first factory, as a reward from the king for their aid against the Portuguese.
- 1599 The English determining to keep peace with their rivals, an association of "Merchant Adventurers," was formed this year, a fund raised to be managed by a committee of 16 persons, and the Queen again more earnestly petitioned for a charter. Her Majesty referred it to her council, and John Middenhall, a merchant, was sent, via Constantinople, on an embassy to the great Mogul. The first authentic deed of the company is preserved, and is entitled "the names of such persons as have written with their own hands to venture in the intended voyage to the East Indies, (the which it may please the Lord to prosper,) and the names that they will adventure, the xxij September, 1599." The fund subscribed was £30,133 6 8 divided into 101 shares, varying from £100 to £3,000.
- 1600 A corporation formed in London, entitled "Governors and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." Their original petition, which is now extant, stated that no "gentleman was to be employed in any place of charge" This corporation is the origin of the present Company, and of the British Empire in India. Their capital was £70,000. There were 215 shares, and the Earl of

## A. D.

- 1600 Cumberland at their head, forming the Company. The first Court of Committees of 17 Directors was held on the 23rd September 1600. The number was changed to 24, and then their first regular meeting was held on the 31st October.
- 1601 The earliest ship purchased was the *Susau* of 240 tons, for £1,600—thus the first Indianman in the service. The Company fitted her out with three others, the *Malicecourse*, of 600 tons, the *Hector* of 300, the *Ascension* of 260, and a *Pinnace* of 100 tons, freighted with cloth, tin, lead, cutlery, glass, amounting to £6,860, and with £28,742 in bullion. The fleet was commanded by Captain James Lancaster, as "General or Admiral," and Captain Davies, second in Command, called "Pilot Major;" the latter to have £100 wages, £300 in credit and if the voyage gave cent per cent £50:0 at the end, if 200 per cent £100, if 400 per cent, £2000. The scale of remuneration to Captain Lancaster or others, does not appear. They sailed on the 2d May. The French this year endeavoured to obtain a footing in India, sending out three ships from St. Maloes, but they failed to reach their destination.
- 1602 Captain Lancaster, who had been furnished with general letters from Queen Elizabeth "to the great, and mightie kings of our loving brother greeting," arrived at Acheen, and formed with its king the first treaty of the Company in the East; with permission to settle a factory, our first establishment.
- 1608 The English fleet returned in September, having made a successful voyage. After touching at Acheen, they captured in the Straits of Malacca a Portuguese ship of 900 tons: then put into Bantam in Java, settling there a factory or "house of trade," from whence to England.
- 1604 King James granted a license to Sir Edward Michlborne and others, to trade to the East: the first violation of the exclusive privileges of the Company, who designated the parties interlopers or private traders.
- 1606 Captain Hawkins visited Agra as Envoy.
- 1609 A new charter granted by James to the Company, who now saw the evil of separate licenses; the privileges rendered perpetual.
- 1620 The English settled at Madras and built Fort St. George. Seringapatam built about this time.
- 1622 The English cruelly massacred by the Dutch at Amboyna.
- 1640 The English settled at Bengal.
- 1650 The Mahomedans entirely reduced the Carnatic.
- 1651 The Cape of Good Hope taken possession of by the Dutch, and St. Helena by the English.
- 1653 The Dutch made themselves masters of Negapatam.
- 1669 Bombay given to the East India Company by King Charles II.
- 1680 The first stone of St. Mary's Church in Fort St. George, laid by S. Master then Governor, October 28.
- 1683 India Stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent.
- 1689 Calcutta settled by the English.
- 1694 The Dutch took Pondicherry from the French.
- 1698 The Old and New East India Companies united, Sept. 2.
- 1700 The first Auction in Britain by E. Yale, Governor of Fort St. George, of the goods he brought home with him.
- 1716 The French took possession of the Island of Mauritius.
- 1726 The Company obtained Charters of Incorporation, for the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The East India House, Leadenhall-street, built.
- 1739 A great storm at the mouth of the Ganges, where 8 East India Ships and many other vessels were destroyed and 30,000 people lost their lives by the inundation—October 11.
- 1740 Thirty Thousand Chinese massacred by the Dutch in Java.
- 1742 Trichinopoly taken and possessed by the English.
- 1746 Madras surrendered to the French, Sept. 26th; restored, 1748. A violent hurricane at Madras which destroyed almost the whole of the French Fleet and 20 other Ships of different nations were driven on shore, Oct. 2d O. S.
- 1753 The Free Mason's Lodge at Madras constituted, and the new style introduced.
- 1756 116 Englishmen confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta, and 123 were found dead the next morning, June 20.
- 1757 The battle of Plassey, gained by Colonel Clive, and Fort William taken February 5.
- 1759 Madras besieged by the French, raised, February 7. Arcot and Surat taken by the English.
- 1761 Pondicherry taken from the French by Colonel Coote. Ceylon nearly destroyed by the Natives to revenge the Dutch cruelties.

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- 1763 A storm at Madras which continued 14 hours with great violence, where-by all the ships in the roads were destroyed, and almost every person on board perished, Oct. 21. Hyder Ally deposed the Rajah of Mysore.
- 1766 Ally Cawn made Nabob of Bengal by Lord Clive. A Military Fund for Superannuated Officers, &c. established by Lord Clive.
- 1770 A grievous famine in Bengal.
- 1772 The Powder Magazine at Trichinopoly blew up.
- 1774 Judges sent to India, and the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta established, April 2.
- 1778 Mahratta War commenced. Pondicherry taken, the second time, October 10th.
- 1780 Tellicherry and Mahe taken March 17th. Hyder Ally commenced hostilities against the English and invaded the Carnatic, July 1st. Colonel Baillie's Detachment cut off, September 10th. Negapatam taken from the Dutch.
- 1781 Battle of Porto Novo, where Hyder Ally's Army consisting of 100,000 men was defeated by 8,000 under the Command of General Coote, July 1st. Hyder again defeated, August 27. Battle of Sholungur, September 7.
- 1782 Admirals Rodney and Hughes defeated the French Fleets in the East and West Indies, April 12th. A violent storm at Surat, April 22. Treaty of peace with the Mahrattas signed, May 7. Trincomallee taken January 11th. Retaken by the French. A violent storm at Madras, October 5th, when almost all the country ships laden with rice were driven ashore, and a famine produced, whereby upwards of 10,000 native inhabitants perished.
- 1783 General Sir Fyre Coote died, April 27. Battle at Cuddalore, June 13.
- 1784 Board of Control in London, and the Asiatic Society in Bengal instituted. Peace with Tippoo Sultan.
- 1785 A violent storm of thunder and lightning at Madras, where many people were killed and wounded, Nov. 26.
- 1787 Warren Hastings, Esq., impeached by the House of Commons, May 21st. The Female Asylum erected by subscription, under the patronage of Lady Campbell.
- 1788 The Male Asylum erected by subscription; opened, Feb. 2d, 1789. The Powder Mills at the Black Town wall blew up.
- 1789 Tippoo Sultan commenced hostilities against the Rajah of Travancore, Dec. 29th.
- 1790 Tippoo's Army attacked Colonel Lloyd's Detachment near Sittamungalam, repulsed with great slaughter, September 13th and 14th.
- 1791 Bangalore taken by storm in the sight of Tippoo's Army, March 31st. Battle of Seringapatam, May 15th.
- 1792 Battle of Seringapatam, when Tippoo's fortified camp was stormed by the English army under the command of Lord Cornwallis, February 6th. Peace with Tippoo concluded, March 8.
- 1793 Pondicherry taken the 3d time, August 23. The Lunatic Hospital at Madras erected.
- 1794 The fortifications of Pondicherry demolished.
- 1795 Warren Hastings, Esq., acquitted by the House of Lords after a trial of nearly 8 years, April 25th. Malacca taken, August 13. Trincomallee surrendered, August 25. The Cape of Good Hope taken, September 16. Cochin taken, October 20.
- 1796 Colombo taken, February 16. The Molucca Isles also, March 6.
- 1797 Admiral Jervis defeated the Spanish Fleet, February 14. Admiral A. Duncan, defeated the Dutch Fleet off the coast of Holland, October 11.
- 1798 Buonaparte, with 40,000 men landed in Egypt, and took Alexandria, July 13. Admiral Nelson gained a complete victory over the French Fleet on the mouth of the Nile, August 1. Treaty with the Scobah of the Deccan concluded, September 1.
- 1799 Seringapatam stormed and taken by the English under the command of Lieut. General Harris, and Tippoo killed in the assault, May 4. Krishna Rajah Wodeyav placed on the Musnud of Mysore, June 30. Battle of Sedasere, March 16, and that of Halavaly, March 27.
- 1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, January 1. The Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras instituted, September 3. Alexandria in Egypt taken by the English Army under the command of General Hutchinson, and the French entirely driven out of the country, September 12. The preliminary articles of peace between the French and English signed at London, October 1.
- 1803 War between the French and English renewed, May 16. His Highness the Peshwa restored to the dominions and government of the Mahratta empire and resumed his seat upon the Musnud at Poonah, May 13.
- 1805 Glorious naval victory of Trafalgar, in which Lord Nelson lost his life, October 21.
- 1806 The Cape of Good Hope capitulated to His Majesty's Forces under the command of Sir David Baird, and Sir Home Popham, January 19. The Government Bank of Madras established, February 1. Mutiny at Vellore, July 10.

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- 1807 Copenhagen capitulated to the English, Sept. 7 Russia declares war against England, Oct. 28. Royal Family of Portugal arrived at the Brazils, Oct. 29. Violent hurricane at Madras, Dec. 10 and 11.
- 1808 The Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales' Island opened 28th May. Vice Admiralty Court at Madras established, 11th August. Vice Admiralty Court at Calcutta established, 10th September.
- 1809 Treaty of peace concluded between England and the Ottoman Government, 5th January. Treaty of alliance between Great Britain and H. C. Majesty Ferdinand 7th, signed at London 14th January. Retreat of the English army from Spain, and General Sir John Moore killed, 15th January.
- 1810 The Isle of France capitulated to the English, December 3.
- 1811 Massena retreated before Lord Wellington, March 4. General Graham defeated General Victor at Barossa, March 5. Violent Storm at Madras, by which H. M. Ship *Dorer*, store Ship *Chichester*, and a number of vessels and small craft were lost in the roads and driven on shore, May 1 and 2. The troops under the command of his Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty landed at Java, August 4. Final conquest of Java by the English, September 18.
- 1812 America declared war against England, June 19. Treaty of peace between Great Britain. Surrender of Fort Detroit and the American Force under General Hull, to the British Forces, under General Brock, Aug 16. The foundation stone of St. George's Church, Madras laid September 28.
- 1813 East India Company's Charter renewed, July 21. Holland emancipated Peace between England and the United Netherlands, December 13.
- 1814 Buonaparte deposed by the French Senate and Louis 18th restored, April 3. Louis 18th entered London in great State, April 20. Convention for the suspension of hostilities between Great Britain and France signed, April 23. Ferdinand the VIIth, King of Spain, released by Buonaparte, returned to Madrid, May 14. Definitive treaty of peace between the Allies and France, signed, May 30. Buonaparte landed at Elba, May 4. Grand Jubilee in England in celebration of the Peace, and the Centenary of the Accession of the House of Brunswick, August 1.
- 1815 Kandy, in the Island of Ceylon taken, February 18. Buonaparte escaped from Elba and landed in France, March 1st; entered Paris at the head of the Troops sent to oppose him, April 12. St. George's Church on Choultry Plain opened, April 30. Naples taken by the British and Austrians, and Murat escaped to the Island of Ischia in the Bay of Naples, May 22 and 23. Severe battles between the French, commanded by Buonaparte in person, and the English and Prussians commanded by the Duke of Wellington, and Marshal Blücher, June 15, 16, and 18: on the latter day at Waterloo, Buonaparte completely defeated; attempting to escape by Sea to America, he found the port of Rochefort blockaded by English ships of War, delivered himself to Captain Maitland, of H. M. S. Bellerophon, and proceeded with him to England. The British and Prussians occupied Paris July 7, and Louis the XVIIIth entered that city on the 18th. Murat, ex-King of Naples, taken and shot, October 13. The first Knights Commanders of the Bath in the Honorable Company's Service installed by the Earl of Moira at Calcutta, October 14. Buonaparte removed to St. Helena, Oct. 15. Treaty of peace between the Allied Powers and France signed at Paris. Marshal Ney shot, Dec. 7. Kurnool surrendered to the English, December 15.
- 1816 Java delivered up to the Dutch, August 19. Algiers bombarded by the British and Dutch squadrons under Lord Exmouth, August 25.
- 1817 The Habeas Corpus Act suspended—January. Rebellion in Kandy in the Isle of Ceylon, September. The City of Poonah taken possession of by the British, November 19.
- 1818 Peace concluded between the British Government and that of Holkar, January 6. The foundation stone of the Scotch Church at Madras laid April 6. Madras Literary Society established, September 8. An epidemic, designated the Spasmodic Cholera, which had appeared in Bengal, and spread over the Northern parts of the Peninsula, reached Madras—Oct. Violent storm at Madras, Oct. 24.
- 1819 The Island of Singapore taken possession of by the English, January.
- 1820 His Highness the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadar installed as Nawab of the Carnatic, Feb. 3. A strong gale at Madras, when several of the small craft were lost at sea and much damage sustained, and many lives lost, March 29, and 30. The Spasmodic cholera having broken out at Manilla, and thousands of the Natives having perished, the Native population commenced a general massacre of the Europeans, under an impression that disorder was created by them for their destruction, Oct. 9.
- 1821 Treaty of peace concluded between the Imam of Senna and the British Government, Jan. 15. The capital, of the Arab tribe of Beni Boo Ali, taken by the forces under Colonel Lionel Smith, March. Napoleon Buonaparte died at St. Helena, May 5. St. Andrew's Church opened at Madras, March 25. Caroline Queen of England, died

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- 1821 August 5. His Majesty George the Fourth visited Ireland, August 12. His Majesty landed at Calais on a visit to Hanover, September 25. The epidemic cholera ravaged Persia, September.
- 1822 The King visited Scotland, August—Emperor of Brazil crowned, December.
- 1824 War declared against the Burmese, March 5. Rangoon taken by the British Naval and Land Forces under Brigadier Sir Archibald Campbell and Commodore Grant, c. B., May 11. Island of Negrais, taken from the Burmese, May 17. Great scarcity of grain throughout the Madras Territories in consequence of the failure of the monsoon rains, May 17. Cheduba taken from the Burmese, May 27. Tavoy and Mergui taken from the Burmese, September 15, and Martaban, October 30. Kummendine and Dallah with the greater part of their military stores taken from the Burmese, 9th December.
- 1825 Syrian taken from the Burmese, 11th January, Rungpore and Tantabain taken from the Burmese, the former on the 2d, and the latter on the 6th February. Donabew with the greater part of their military stores taken from the Burmese, and Bundoolah their most active and enterprising General, killed, 2d April. Ramree and Promé taken from the Burmese, the former on the 2d, and the latter April 25. Wattogyon and Pagham Mow taken from the Burmese, the former on the 11th, and the latter on the 25th April. The Enterprize (the first steam vessel in India) Captain Johnstone, having 10 Passengers on board, sailed from England on the 16th August, arrived at Bengal, Dec. 8.
- 1826 Bhurtpore stormed and taken by the British under the personal command of His Excellency Lord Combermere, after a regular siege, and Durjunt Saul with his wife and Children, taken prisoners, January 18. The Burmese completely defeated at Melloon, by the army under Sir A. Campbell, January 19. Treaty of peace concluded between the English and Ava Governments after a field service of nearly 3 years, Feb. 24. The new Missionary Church at Vepery in Madras opened, June 18.
- 1827 Natives of India permitted to sit as Jurors, July 9. A severe Naval action at Navarino, between the allied squadrons under the command of Vice Admiral Sir E. Codrington, and the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, in which the latter were defeated, October 20. Hurricane at Madras; six vessels wrecked and considerable damage sustained on land, December 6.
- 1828 A branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain established at Madras, August 7.
- 1829 The Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies brought into operation, March 1. The Catholic Relief Bill passed the House of Lords by a majority of 104, and the Royal assent obtained, April 13. The foundation stone of the church at the Neilgherry Hills, laid by the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, Governor of Madras, April 23. The rite of *Suttee* in India abolished by Lord Wm. Bentinck, December.
- 1830 A revolution in France and Charles X. dethroned, July 27, 28 and 29. The provisional Government resumed the tri-colored flag, July 30. The two Chambers decreed the Crown to the Duke of Orleans, who was proclaimed King of the French with the name of Louis Philip I., August 9. Charles X. with his family arrived at Spithead, August 26. An insurrection at Brussels and partially throughout Belgium, August 18. The Duke of Wellington and colleagues resigned office, November 16. Cholera raged in St. Petersburg, November. The first church erected at Ootacamund, Neilgherries, consecrated and dedicated to St. Stephen, by the Right Reverend John Mathias Turner, D. D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, December 5.
- 1831 The Reform Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Russell. Ram Mohun Roy, a Bramin, native of Calcutta, arrived at Liverpool, April 8. The second reading of the Reform Bill carried in the House of Commons by a large majority, July 5. The last clause of the Reform Bill passed the Committee of the House of Commons, September 6. Warsaw taken by assault by the Russians, Sept. 7. His Majesty William IV. and Queen Adelaide crowned, September 8.
- 1832 Madras Club established, Jan. The Reform Bill read a third time in the Commons and passed, March 23. The third reading of the Reform Bill passed the Lords on the 7th June, and received the Royal assent, June 12. Discovery of an intended mutiny at Bangalore, October 28. A combined fleet of English and French ships under Sir P. Malcolm and Admiral Villeneuve, sent to the Scheldt, and a French army of 50,000 men marched towards Antwerp, Nov. A group of fourteen islands discovered in the Pacific, by Captain Covel, of the Alliance, in lat. 4 deg. 80m N. long. 168 deg. 40m. E.—November.
- 1833 Meetings held at Calcutta Madras, Bombay and Ceylon, for the purpose of establishing a regular communication between England and India by steam, Sept. 6.

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- 1833 Ram Mohun Roy died in England, Sept. 27. France and England protested against the Treaty entered into between Turkey and Russia, Sept. Lord Napier appointed Chief Commissioner at Canton, Nov. Mecha captured by a storming party of a powerful tribe of Bedouins, in the pay of Mehemet Ali, December 13.
- 1834 Extensive failure in New York, March. Declaration of War against the Rajah of Coorg, and the British troops marched into the enemy's country, April 2. Mercara, the capital of Coorg, surrendered, April 6, and the Rajah unconditionally on the 10th. Don Carlos, family, and suite, landed in England, June, 16. Lord Melbourne, succeeded Earl Grey as Premier, July. Slavery in the West Indies abolished, August 1. The China trade stopped by the Hong Merchants, Sept. 2. The Imogene and the Andromache force the Boruo after a slight skirmish, Sept. 7. The China Foreign Trade re-opened, Sept. 23, and the English, Sept. 27. The two houses of Parliament destroyed by fire Oct. 19. A change in the English Ministry, the Duke of Wellington assumed the, office of first Lord of the Treasury, until the arrival of Sir R. Peel from the Continent, November 16.
- 1835 Medical College for the instruction of Native youths in Surgery and Medicine established at Calcutta on an extended scale, February 4. A Temperance Society formed at Trichinopoly, Feb. 19. A G. O. by the Governor General of India in Council of this date abolished corporal punishment in the Native Army, Feb. 24. A cessation of hostilities took place and a treaty of peace concluded with the Caffer Chief Hintza by the British force at the Cape Colony, May 4. St. Andrew's School founded at Madras, May 11. A strong commotion occurred in the city of Jeypore on the occasion of a visit to the Palace, by the British Resident, and suite; the Resident Major Alves, attacked, and seriously wounded, and Mr. Blake, a Bengal Civilian, murdered, June 4. Halley's Comet made its first appearance, August 30. A serious disturbance took place at Lahore, Sept. 8. The new Press Law passed the Legislative Council and came into operation, do. 15. The King of England sent Commissioners to Canada for the purpose of composing the differences by which that Colony had been so long agitated, December.
- 1836 Her Highness Begum Sumaroh, the celebrated Princess of Jaghire, died at Sir-dhaunah in her 87th year, leaving 30,000 Rupees to the Propaganda Chapel at Agra, for the purpose of founding a college for young men, to serve on the Apostolic mission of Thibet and Hindoostanee, January 27. The Queen of Portugal married to prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, January.—Madame Maria Letitia, mother of the late Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte, died at Rome, February 2. The steam Petitions to Parliament sent home from Madras, via Ceylon, bearing the signatures of 1141 to the Lords and 1162 to the Commons, April. A violent disturbance in the city of Hyderabad between the Arabs and Rohillas, quelled by the Bolarum force, May 6. The magnificent present made by the Imam of Muscat to the English Sovereign, of a ship of War, carrying 74 guns, arrived in England, and named the "Imaum," May. A destructive fire took place in the city of Nagpore, raging uninterruptedly for three days. It was extinguished after six thousand dwellings had been consumed, and property to the amount of twenty-lake destroyed, July 28. The work for the Railway between the Red Hill and Madras commenced upon by Government, August. The Peers of Portugal signed a protest against the decree of the Queen, acknowledging the Constitution of 1820.
- 1836 September 18. A numerous meeting of the Merchants of Madras, took place at the Office of Messrs. Binny and Co. to form a Chamber of Commerce, September, 29. An attack made by the Carlists, on the lines of the British Legion at St. Sebastian, which was repulsed with considerable loss on both sides, Oct. 1. An attack made at Goomsoor, by a party of the 49th N. I. and some of the Nizam's Horse against several Matchlock men and Khoons, one Chief killed and another wounded, and taken prisoner, a slight loss sustained by the English Force, Nov. 26. An insurrection broke out at Golcondah, near Samulcottah, a party of rebel's killed, the neighbouring Zemindar and a force moved out to dis-lodge them from their position, Nov.—The New Court House on the beach opened, Dec. 2.
- 1837 An order of merit of two classes instituted by the Court of Directors denominated "The order of British India" to be conferred on Native Officer and Sepoys, January 10. A terrific loss of life occurred at Bona by the explosion of a Powder Magazine—180 soldiers killed, 192 wounded, and a great part of the fortifications in the city blown up, January 30. The barque Skimmer, on her return from Suez with the January mails wrecked on the Moosmarre reef near Judda, Passengers and Crew saved, February 12. The Goomsoor Campaign terminated after the capture of several rebel chiefs, who were tried by martial law, convicted and suffered death. Boera Dissoye, the principal chief, escaped

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1837 February. An atrocious attempt to assassinate John Loch, Esq. *Deputy Chairman* of the East India Company at the East India House by John Kearney, formerly employed as a Conductor of Ordnance in India on the Bengal Establishment, he was immediately secured, and placed in confinement, and afterwards destroyed him-self by poison. March 15. A magazine at Bhurtpoor, containing upwards of 10,000 lbs. of powder exploded—30 persons killed and as many wounded—several houses built of stone shattered into fragments, ditto. An alarming formidable and serious insurrection broke out in Canara. The insurgents with an irregular force of 5000 armed men, principally Moplas of that country and of Persian origin, attacked the town of Mangalore, murdered the Dawk runners and cut off all communication by land. The Collector was driven out, the town set fire to from one end to the other, and a powder magazine blown up. The Barque *Eamont*, Captain N. Burstall, a vessel sailing from Bombay providentially passing the Fort and observing signals of distress hoisted on the Flag staff, stood into the roads immediately and rendered assistance. The families of the Collector and other gentlemen residing at Canara, embarked and sailed for Cannanore. Re-inforcements from the nearest stations and from Bombay arriving, the insurgents were repulsed with heavy loss, ditto 5—A second attack made by the insurgents at Mangalore: the enemy advanced from four different quarters, but being met by discharges from the cannonades smartly followed up by attacking parties, they were forced to retire with 40 killed, 2 of the number being leaders, April 7. A wide and destructive conflagration at Surat for three days which destroyed nearly 20,000 houses accompanied by considerable loss of life and property. April 24. The ex-Rajah, of Queda, who had for some time been preparing an attack upon the town of Singapore, captured on his own Brig by H. M. Sloop *Zebra* and carried to Penang as a state prisoner, April 25. The plague spread rapidly over the southern portions of Marwar, near Bombay. 100,000 died since its first appearance, April. The King of Ava died, April. A battle fought between Runjeet Sing (the Sikhs) and Dost Mahomed Khan (the Affghans) Troops. The latter with an Army of 15,000 men attacked the Sikh troops by surprise at Peshawur, and after a desperate conflict and considerable loss on both sides, the battle ended in favour of the Affghans, May 12. Baleanaph who raised the standard of Apparamph in the Canara insurrection executed, June 19. The Princess Victoria, only daughter of the late Duke of Kent, succeeded to the throne, June 20. A political disturbance in the internal administration of Burmah took place in Ava. The Prince of Tharawaddy, or new King, made a triumphal entry into the capital, and the people immediately testified their allegiance to him, June. The Chelera raged violently at Madras, proving chiefly fatal to the Native Inhabitants, June. A disturbance took place in the city of Oude by the Begum, who endeavoured to place her son on the throne: in consequence a battle was fought, between her troops and the uncle of the late King, but by the interference of the British Resident it was quelled after a loss on both sides. Nuwab Nusseer Ood Dowlah, the uncle, proclaimed King, with the sanction of the British Resident, July 8th. A dreadful mutiny on board the British Ship *Nanny*, Capt. Mackay, which sailed from Channuroo Bay for Lintin. The captain, officers, and greater part of the European crew murdered and thrown overboard by the Manila seacunnies, who, after plundering the vessel and seizing specie to the amount of 100,000 dollars, sunk her to the North Coast of Luconia, the chief of the Philippine Islands, Aug. 17. A gang of Thugs, 60 in number, chiefly of the Mussulman tribe, caught in a village, near Darwar, by an Officer in charge of the Thuggee Department, Sept. 2. An expedition composed of two French corvettes, under the command of Captain D. Urille, left France for the purpose of exploring the Arctic Sea, Sept. 4. The New British Legion formed subsequently to the departure of Colonel Evans in Spain attacked by an overwhelming force of the Carlists; the Spanish troops desert them, they are almost totally destroyed, Sept. 13. The Civil war in Portugal suddenly brought to an end after a severe battle between the Constitutionalists and Charterists: a convention agreed upon between the leaders of the two parties by which the Marquis of Saldanha and the Duke of Terceira, the principal adherents to the Charterists bind themselves to leave Portugal, Sept. 18. Boera Dissoye, the Go-moor rebel captured and lodged in the Cuttack Jail, Oct. 1. An open insurrection and rebellion took place in the lower province of Canada: the rebels taken to Arms, an English force assembled under Colonel Wetherall, after an action of several hours, stormed the stockades by which the Canadians were defeated with severe loss in killed and wounded, Oct. 28. Constantinople, after a desperate struggle with a French Army of 14,000 men under the command of General Damremont, and the storming party, under the command of the Duke de Nemours stormed and taken by the



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1837 French after the 5th assault with a loss of 6000 of the troops of the Ney, and a number of the inhabitants who perished in the slaughter, and the loss of 97 killed and 494 wounded on the part of the French, with General Dainremont, Oct. The Queen visited Guildhall, Nov. 9. A force of 80,000 Russians sent to Circassia, but returned, most of them having lost their sight through ophthalmia, Nov. 24. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick, of the Netherlands and Prince of Orange Nassau, arrived at Calcutta, Nov. 28. The Royal Geographical Society of France, awarded a gold medal of 1,000 francs to Captain Baek for his discoveries in the Arctic regions, Nov. A serious disturbance in Canton. The British Flag struck, and Captain Elliot, Superintendent in Canton, embarked for Macao. The opium trade completely put a stop to at Lintin, Dec. Two typhoons occurred in the China Seas, by which several vessels suffered severely, Dec. Butmese affairs assumed an unpleasant appearance: several persons murdered by Burman robbers from the other side of the water, active preparations seemed to be making for war, Dec. The town of Aden definitively made over to the British Power, Dec. The civil war in Lower Canada finally subdued—the insurgents surrendered unconditionally to Sir John Colborne—105 made prisoners, December 17.

1838 The Royal Exchange of London burnt to the ground, Jan. A disturbance took place at Assam: a detachment of Assam Light Infantry suddenly attacked from a breast-work on the top of a hill by Beega Goam's men. The Infantry attacked the stockade, but found the chiefs had made their escape. The King of Tharrawaddy under a false expectation of the English being about to attack Hocktam, sent a party of 3000 men to the place as a defence, Feb. 10. The siege of Hocktam raised by the Shah of Persia. The Shah after reducing to subjection several rebel tribes in Kurdistan, arrived before Herat with 60,000 men and 200 pieces of artillery and invested the town. The Shah commenced the siege, and the lines of attack traced by Russian officers who obtained permission to serve the Shah. They compelled the Russians to surrender, Feb. 10. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, held the first levee of her reign, February 21. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Orange, arrived at Madras on board H. N. M. Frigate Bellona from Calcutta, March 1. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Orange embarked for the Netherlands on board H. N. M. Frigate Bellona, March 13. Mr. Poynder's motion on British connection with idolatry negatived at the Quarterly Meeting at the India House, March 23. Famine and Cholera in the North Western Provinces prevailed to a serious extent; innumerable deaths took place both of men and cattle, and thousands emigrated to the south—subscriptions opened in Madras, for the sufferers, March. A severe action fought between the Carlists and the National Guards of Huesca. After an obstinate resistance of 36 hours the Guards routed the Carlist army which sustained a severe loss, March 21. A Russian Force of 60,000 men stationed on the Pruth, who formed magazines on that line, April 10. A dreadful conflagration occurred at Mozufferpore in the Mofussil district, which completely destroyed the whole of that station: property to a large amount, and upwards of 100 lives lost, April 29. A dreadful famine in the Doab: hundreds perished daily from want. A sailors home and Temperance Society established in the Town of Madras, April. King Tharrawaddy, positively and finally refused to receive a new Resident or to comply with any other demands which were insisted on by the agents of Government, April. The state of British affairs in Persia assumed a threatening aspect: Mr. McNeil, the British Envoy, ordered to quit the Persian Court. British interests threatened by Russian intrigue, and a body of Russians entered the Persian Service, for the purpose of maintaining the influence of the Czar in the Councils of the Shah, May. A bloody transaction took place at Ava: several of the followers of the Heli Apparent upon a pretended charge of high treason, put to death, May. The East India Company voted a sword value 200 guineas, to Captain Chads, R. N. for his exertions in the suppression of piracy in the Indian Seas, May. The Bark Ruby on her passage from China to Bombay foundered to the northward of Chagos Archipelago, with specie to the amount of 30 lacs: crew saved, June 22. A large force of the Goorka tribe, assembled and took possession of Bogra near Dorjeling, formerly occupied by the Company's Sepoys, June 23. An attack made by General O'Donnell, with 5 Battalions, the Lancers, and Artillery of the English Legion, against the Carlist line at St. Sebastian, when the Carlists retired, (their retrenchments were destroyed,) June 24. Prince Mirza Hyder Shikoh, cousin of H. M. the Emperor of Delhi, tried by the laws of his country and found guilty of the wilful murder of his wife Kandra Sultan Begum, and executed at Delhi, June 26. Her Majesty Queen Victoria crowned, on occasion of which an extensive Brevet in the army and navy of Her Majesty, and in the army of the East India Company took place, and a creation of Peers and Barons to a li-

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1888 limited extent, June 28. 80 Pirates killed and captured by H. M. Ship Wolf in the Straits of Singapore, June. Dost Mahomed Khan, the Chief of Cabool, joined the King of Persia with an army of 125,000 men, June. A new treaty agreed to between Portugal and England for the suppression of the slave trade, June. The Russians completely failed in an attempt to land a considerable force in the East at Sothana in Circassia, and upwards of 400 men lost, June. The Enterprize a new Steamer built at Calcutta, launched July 10. A destructive fire took place near the Monegar Choultry, which burnt 220 houses to the ground, July 30. The mercantile community of Singapore voted their thanks and a sword, value 100 guineas, to Captain Stanley, of H. M. Ship Wolf for his persevering and successful exertions to cripple the pirates in those seas, July. A battle fought between the Afghans and Persians: 500 of the former made a sortie from Herat, attacked a Corps of 2,500 Persians, put them to flight, and made good their retreat into the city, without loss, leaving 300 of the Persians dead in the trenches, July. The blockade of Buenos Ayres rigorously enforced by the French Admiral, July. Colonel Benson, Resident, embarked from Rangoon (unattended by a single Burmese functionary) in consequence of King Tharawaddy refusing to receive any one from the British Government, Aug. 29. A desperate attack made on Herat by the Persians which was gloriously repulsed by the gallant band which formed the garrison, killing a great number of the enemy, and among the rest a Russian Ambassador and his A. D. C., August. The town of Quedah in the possession of the Siamese at Singapore attacked and retaken by the Malays, August. The siege of Herat abandoned by His Majesty the King of Persia, who complied with the whole of the demands made by the British Government, through Lieutenant Colonel Stoddart, September 9. Several acts of piracy committed in the neighbourhood of Tringano in Singapore. The Dutch Schooner Maria Frederica captured, September. War declared between the East India Company, and Persia and Dost Mahomed Khan, the Prince of Cabul, the latter having broken the treaty of 1832 with the British Government and de throne d his Majesty Shah Soojah ool Moolk, and the Court of Persia having commenced a course of injury and insult to the Officers of Her Majesty's mission in the Persian territory, October 1. A severe gale off the Sandheads at Calcutta. The Ship Protector, free trader, from London to Calcutta wrecked and 112 soldiers with crew and passengers lost. Several vessels totally dismasted, and a number of boats destroyed, October 18. A Commercial Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Turkey, granting to British subjects and vessels the full privileges and advantages of trade enjoyed by the subjects and vessels of other nations, in all parts of the Ottoman empire, Oct. Sir John Keane, with his staff and the Bombay Army, destined to form part of the force for the North Western frontier, sailed from Bombay and landed on the banks of the Indus, November 27. Prince Tharawaddy crucified 3 conspirators of a band of 70 a few leagues below Prome, having their mouths cut from ear to ear and a stick thrust down their throats, their bodies remaining on the cross 3 days, Nov. 30. The meeting of Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, and His Highness Maharajah Runjeet Sing, at Ferozepore, (Sir Henry Fane being present), conducted with great pomp and ceremony, Dec. 3. The trade in China suspended, in consequence of a large quantity of smuggled opium brought into Canton in treasure chests by an American merchant having been detected and seized by the Mandarins. A serious commotion and affray took place in front of the foreign factories between foreigners and the Chinese in consequence of an intended execution of a Chinese by strangling, who was found guilty of keeping an opium smoking shop. The Viceroy at Canton issued several proclamations against the opium trade, Dec. 4. A fresh invasion broke out in Canada. A patriot force consisting of 900 men crossed the river from Detroit, and attacked the detachment of British regulars and Black and White militia at Windsor by surprise, whom they defeated with a loss of 60 men in killed and wounded, burned the barracks and other buildings, and on their way down destroyed the British Steam Boat Thames, lying at a wharf. An army of regulars arrived and attacked them: they were defeated broken and driven into the woods, and several killed and wounded and made prisoners, Dec. 8. The Polish General Von Schoultz executed at Kingston, Dec. 8. The opium market continued in a very depressed state, and an Edict issued at Peking of great severity denouncing death to all smokers and dealers in that drug, Dec. Dr. MacNeill resumed his duties at the Persian Court, December. Another rebellion in Canada, but promptly crushed by Sir J. Colborne's adopting severe and rigorous measures against the insurgents.

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1839 The transfer of the town of Aden on the Arabian Coast, which had been ceded to the English by the Sultan in consideration of an annual stipend of 8,000 Rs., frustrated through the intrigues of Mahomed Ali. A severe engagement took place in consequence, between the Arabs, and the English, assisted by H. M. S. Volage, and the H. C. Cruiser Coote and Schooner Mahe. After an engagement of 4 hours, the town was stored and captured with the loss of 100 to 150 Arabs and 35 guns, Jan. 19. A rebellion took place in the Southern provinces in Burmah, headed by the young hereditary Prince Thinkseameng. The party were incited to rebellion, partly from a wish to see the legitimate heir on the throne, and to revenge the cruelties the present Burmese Government had inflicted on their relatives. The Woonghs of Rangoon ordered troops, collected and despatched 500 men by land, and 400 by water in war boats, who attacked and dispersed them, Jan. 19. General Allard in the service of H. H. the Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and a faithful friend to the English, expired at Peshawur, Jan. 27. The station at Suddeah in Upper Assam, occupied by the Assam Light Infantry, attacked simultaneously and set fire to in various places by a strong party of Kampteas from the villages between 2 and 3 A. M. The Light Infantry at break of day attacked the Kampteas and burned several of the villages to the ground, killed the leader Renowah Gohain, and made several prisoners, Jan. 27. A Malay force of 7,000 men, under their chief Tuanke Mahommed Tcheb, assembled and defeated the Siamese with great slaughter and captured their two strong frontier towns of Madelong and Sangoree, January. The Court of Directors presented a very valuable and handsome sword to Captain Chads, of H. M.'s Navy, for the suppression of piracy in the Straits of Malacca, Feb. A company formed in Great Britain, denominated "the Assam Company," for the cultivation and manufacture of Tea in Assam, and its importation into Great Britain; its capital to be £500,000, in 10,000 shares of £50 each; 8,000 shares to be for allotment in Great Britain, and 2,000 to be reserved for allotment in India, Feb. The Boat Monopoly at Madras abolished, March 4. The Emigrant Farmers at Port Natal, Cape Town, with a body of 450 men, most gallantly obtained a decisive victory with their marauding enemy Dingaan, with a body of 7000 men, March 22. Two public notices issued to all British subjects in Canton by Captain Elliott Chief Superintendent, for the surrender of all Opium to the Chinese, and 20,283 chests estimated at two millions of pounds sterling, delivered into their hands, 23. The British flag staff at Bushire in the Persian Gulph struck, and the Residency abandoned. The crews of H. M. Ships Wellesley, with the H. C. Ships in the harbour, who had proceeded in boats to land and procure provisions, were prevented from embarking,—an armed Persian force of 500 men attacked the English Admiral (Sir F. Maitland) his officers and crew. An English Force arrived from Karrack under Colonel Sherreff, and with the aid of the Marines of H. M. and the H. C. Ships attacked the party, fired and killed some of them, putting the rest to flight. The Shah of Persia with an army of 50,000 men accompanied with a great body of guards commenced his march for Herat, contrary to the advice of his counsellors, March. The Bengal army proceeding up the N. W. frontier of India, impeded in their progress by predatory bands of Bechouchees, who intercepted the Post Office Cossids, and cut off all communication for 10 or 12 days, April 24. Candahar, one of the Principal cities in the N. W. frontier of India surrendered to H. M. Shah Soojah, with the aid of the British forces, April 24. Dr. MacNeill, Envoy to the Court of Persia, Knighted a Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath, April. Turkey assembled an army of 100,000 men in Syria. The English and French ambassadors made a peremptory notification to the Porte against war with Egypt. The Sultan would hear of no pacific arrangement. Russia proposed to assist the Sultan on condition that he should renounce all allegiance with England and France, April. The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia and Prince William of the Netherlands visited England, May 3. A General Meeting of the friends and supporters of Steam Communication held at the College Hall, Madras, for the purpose of forming a comprehensive Steam Committee in connexion

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1839 with the Committee formed in Great Britain, May 10. A further quantity of Opium consisting of 20,291 Chests delivered to Governor Lin at Canton, and dissolved with lime and salt, June 5. The Sugar Act for Madras, passed the Legislative Council and came into operation, June 10. The foundation stone of a Masonic Temple in the vicinity of Copper House, St. Thome, laid, by the Right Honorable Lord Elphinstone, G. C. H., Governor of Madras, June 24. A Public Meeting held at the Freemason's Hall, London, for the purpose of forming a Society in London to be designated "The British India Society," for ameliorating the condition of the Natives and the Europeans resident in India, July 6. The important and far famed fortress of Ghuzni, in Afghanistan, stormed and taken by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H. Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus. Dost Mahomed Khan retreated to Balmain, the Chiefs of Afghanistan having deserted his cause, with a loss of 500 killed, besides an immense number of horses, July 23. The territory of Upper Assam, which was placed by the British Government in 1833 under the administration of Rajah Poorunder Singh was, in consequence of the failure of that Chief to provide adequately for the protection and well-being of the country and its inhabitants, was annexed to the Bengal Presidency, July 31. The city of Cabool surrendered to H. M. Shah Soojahool Moolk, supported by British Troops under the command of His Excellency Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H. Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus. The Troops of Dost Mahomed refused to stand by him and he retreated with a party of 300 horsemen to Bamean, leaving guns, ammunition, &c. behind, Aug. 3. All British merchants and others ordered to quit Macao within 12 hours, in consequence of the death of a Chinese killed in a scuffle at Hong Kong, Aug. 29. A slight affray took place at Coanton Bay between Captain Elliot and a party of Chinese. Captain Elliot while attempting to embark supplies was opposed by the Mandarins on board the war Junks. A battle was fought between the parties; 2 Mandarines, and 4 Chinese Soldiers were killed and 7 persons wounded, and 4 Englishmen wounded mortally, Sep. 4. His Highness the Rajah of Sattarah dethroned, in consequence of his refusing to abide by the engagement entered into with the British Government in Sept. 1819, and his ex-brother Appa Sahib proclaimed under the style and title of Shreemunt Maharaj Shajee Rajah Chat terputty of Sattarah, Sept. 5. The fort of Joudpore taken possession of by a British force, Sept. 16. Oct. 5. Kurnool, stormed and taken by an English force under the command of Lieut. Col A. B. Dyce; the Nabob taken a prisoner with the loss of all his elephants, horses, treasure, and a large quantity of firearms and ammunition, October 18. An action took place at Canton in China opposite the small fort of Anson's bay, in consequence of all communication being cut off with the British Government by the Chinese. A fleet of 24 Chinese war junks attacked H. M. Ships Volage and Hyacinth, and after a smart engagement, six of the junks were sunk, and the others disabled and scattered in all directions. Between four and five hundred Chinese were killed and wounded, Nov. 2. A furious attack made by a body of 6000 Arabs to repossess themselves of Aden: they attacked the British Troops, but were repulsed with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and seventeen male prisoners, Nov. 11. The important fortress of Khelat stormed and captured by the British under the command of Major General T. Willshire, C. B. Commanding the Bombay column of the army of the Indus, Nov. 13. An important engagement entered into between the British Government and 4 Arab Chiefs, for the suppression of Slave Trade in the Persian Gulph, December 3.

**JANUARY 1840.**—Jubber Khan, the eldest brother of Dost Mahomed, agrees to the terms proposed to him by Shah Sooja. France openly sides with Mehemet Ali with reference to the Turco-Egyptian question, in direct opposition to England, Russia, and Austria. Intelligence received from China to the effect that by an Imperial Mandate "the English trade is to be stepped for ever." A Russian force advances upon Khiva and arrives within four marches of Orenburgh. Captain McCleod leaves Ava, being forced away by the offensive line of conduct pursued by the Burmese Government. The Governor Ge-

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1840 neral returns to Calcutta, having received instructions from England to send a naval and military force to China to seek reparation for insults offered to the British by the Chinese.

**FEBRUARY.**—Rules for a Madras University promulgated. Opium reported to be saleable on the Chinese coast at from eight hundred to a thousand dollars per chest.

**MARCH.**—The Governor General patronized the Assam Tea Company. Shashadah Warriswoodcen, a descendant of Tippoo Saib, committed by the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs to take his trial for the capital offence of cutting and maiming. Two sons of Rajah Buddinath Roy committed to take their trial for murder before the Supreme Court at Calcutta. Colonel James Sutherland satisfactorily settles the troubles at Joudpore. Prince Hyder Khan, the second son of Dost Mahomed, arrives at Bombay, and is placed under the charge of the Town Major. Lieutenant James Abbott proceeds from Herat to Kliwa on an embassy. The ex-Nabob of Kurnool sent as a state prisoner to Trichinopoly. The King of Bokhara according to Bombay papers offers to give up Dost Mahomed and to unite with the British in an alliance, offensive and defensive against Russia. News received from China to the 20th January via Ceylon: matters were getting more and more unsettled.

**APRIL.**—News received from China to the 1st February; Commissioner Lin was in high favour with the Emperor, and as determined as ever in his measures against the British. Tuanku Mahomed and his followers commit some daring acts of piracy in the neighbourhood of Penang. Lin converts some English vessels which he had purchased, into Men-of-war, for the use of His Imperial Majesty of China. The Turco-Egyptian question continues in abeyance, and appearances promise determined resistance on the part of Mahomed Ali to the policy of the European powers. The Chinese make an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the British fleet at Tangkoo off the mouth of the Canton River. It is rumoured that the Madras and Bombay presidencies will be shortly united. Bank of Bombay commences operations. The Eastern Steam Navigation Company, or Precursor scheme, established.

**MAY.**—Intelligence from Herat states that the Vuzer is acting treacherously towards the British. Measures adopted for the establishment of an "enlarged and well-founded" Bank at Madras. Report speaks highly of the popularity and mild sway of the Ava monarch. A female sailor arrives at Bombay from England, in the Bucephalus, under most romantic circumstances. Russia sounds the London capitalists for another loan. A public subscription set on foot by Captain Biden, Master Attendant at Madras, in aid of the Hospital for sick and distressed seamen on board the Dreadnought, moored off Greenwich. The king of Cochin China purchases the Diana Steamer for seventy thousand Rupees.

**JUNE.**—It is stated that the Court of Directors purpose establishing regular steam communication between Calcutta and Madras. The powder magazine at Mazagon is struck by lightning. Opium continues to be sold on the coast of China at from seven to eight hundred dollars per chest. Intelligence received of the arrival of the China expedition at Singapore. The Arabs in great numbers, make a desperate attack upon Aden, but are defeated with great loss. A skirmish takes place between the British troops and the Ghilzies, in which the latter are completely defeated. All the shares in the Madras Bank are taken. It is said that Queen Victoria is in a fair way to perpetuate the succession to the British throne.

**JULY.**—Intelligence received of the sailing of the China expedition in three divisions from Singapore, the whole under the command of commodore Sir Gordon Bremer. Vessels of two hundred and fifty tons pass through the Paumotu Channel for the first time. France and America send ships to watch the operations of the British fleet in the China seas. The remains of Napoleon permitted to be removed from St. Helena to Paris. The British Parliament votes 50,000*l.* for Steam Communication with India by the Red Sea. Nawaub of Kurnool is murdered in the Protestant Church at Trichinopoly. An insurrection takes

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1840 place at Rangoon, the Nepalese assume a threatening attitude, and an incursion into the British territories is apprehended. The Court of Directors determine on fortifying Aden at an expense of 500,000*l*. Intelligence received of the arrival of Admiral Elliot at Singapoore, who immediately seizes the Chinese Junks at anchor there. A native gentleman gives 20,000 Rupees for the erection of a bridge over a stream at Mirzapore.

**AUGUST.**—It is reported that a deeply-laid plot has been discovered, having for its object the massacre of every European officer at Herat and Candahar. The Kakurs attack Quettah but are beaten off with considerable loss. A Persian army takes the Fort of Solomania by storm. The Arabs again attack Aden without success. Khelat retaken by the son of Mehrab Khan, though zealously defended by Lieut. Loveday, and a very small garrison of sepoy. The British fleet takes the Island of Chusan. The batteries at Amoy destroyed by two of H. M. Ships. Admiral Elliot makes his way to Pekin. A high Chinese functionary deputed to adjust matters with the Admiral at Canton. The Rev. Mr. Staunton captured by the Chinese at Macao, and carried to Canton. Captain Anstruther of the Madras Artillery captured in Chusan and carried by the Chinese to Ningpo.

**SEPTEMBER.**—Dost Mahomed makes his escape from Bokhara, and raises troops in the vicinity of Bameean. The Bombay Steam Committee grant Mr. Hill, their agent in Egypt, 900*£* to be applied in facilitating arrangements for carrying the Overland mail across the desert. A native gentleman gives forty thousand Rupees to build a bridge across the *Tamrapoorey* in Tinnevely. The Chinese send poisoned tea for sale among the British troops. Major Clibborn meets with a repulse in Scinde owing to physical causes which he could not control.

**OCTOBER.**—Louis Buonaparte heads an insurrection in France which is speedily put an end to. Captain Hammersly defeats the Beloochees at Quettah. Six forts are captured near Kudjah by a small detachment, before breakfast. Mount Dolly, to the north of Cannanore, selected as a harbour for shipping. Dost Mahomed's son defeated in the Hindoo Kooli by a small detachment under Captain Cudrington. Dost Mahomed with six thousand men, defeated at Bameean by Colonel Dennie, with eight hundred. Lin disgraced and ordered to Pekin to give an account of his conduct. Captain Brown and his gallant little detachment evacuate Kahun. General Nott defeats the Beloochees near the Bolan pass.

**NOVEMBER.**—Major General Sale completely defeats Dost Mahomed in three several actions, and at length the Dost surrenders himself to the British Envoy at Cabool, 15 lacs of rupees captured en route, from the Sikhs to aid Dost Mahomed. Mr. Stewart MacKenzie recalled from the Government of Ceylon, and Sir Colin Campbell appointed in his room. The American Cotton Planters who arrived per *Ida* proceeded to Tinnevely to be there located under the Collector. General Nott advances on Khelat for the purpose of re-capturing it, but finds it evacuated by Mehrab Khan's son. The Supreme Government orders Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., to proceed forthwith to China to take command of the land forces employed there.

**DECEMBER.**—The far-famed fortress of St. Jean D'Acre captured by the combined fleet in the Mediterranean. The Egyptian coast completely blockaded by the allied fleet. The French clamour for war with England, but the firmness of Louis Phillippe prevents it. Attempts made to fire the Dockyards at Plymouth and Sheerness.

**JANUARY 1841.**—The Madras Infantry Retiring Fund established. Intelligence received from the China Expedition at Chusan, where the deaths among the troops averaged fourteen per day. Intelligence received of the resignation of the Command of the China fleet by Admiral Elliot, consequent of ill health. Sir Gordon Bremner succeeds to the appointment as a temporary arrangement. Pacific measures triumph in the councils of Europe, and the amicable adjustment of the long entangled affairs between Turkey and Egypt takes place. The Nepaul authorities assume a hostile aspect towards the British Government. Intelligence received of the disinterment of the remains of Napoleon, and thus having placed on board a French conveyance to France. The Fort of Nepanee captured with trifling loss by a British force.

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**FEBRUARY.**—Intelligence from China announces that the Imperial Commissioner, Keshen, continued to shuffle and procrastinate, and that it was in contemplation immediately to batter down the Bogue Forts. An engagement takes place between Shah Soojah's troops and the Ghilzies, in which the latter are defeated with considerable loss. The 2d Regiment of Bengal Cavalry ignominiously disbanded for cowardly and disgraceful conduct at Purwan Durrah. A large convoy of treasure, ammunition, and commissariat stores, passes in safety through the Punjab to Cabool. News received of the preliminary adjustment of affairs with the Chinese. H. M. ships leave the Bogue, and Mrs. Noble and Captain Anstruther are liberated. Hong-kong, ceded by the Chinese, is taken possession of by Captain Elliot in the name of Her Britannic Majesty. The number of deaths reported as having taken place at Chusan in connexion with the China expedition since July last, is *six hundred and twenty-one*, or *one fifth* of the force landed.

**MARCH.**—Unsatisfactory intelligence received as to the state of affairs in China. The Rajah Tuanka Mahomed Saad tried at Singapore for Piracy and acquitted. The British troops meet with a disastrous reverse in Scinde. An Army of observation assembled on the Punjab frontier. Major Todd unceremoniously dismissed from Herat by Yar Mahomed. A reinforcement to the troops in Scinde dispatched from Bombay. Sehee in Scinde captured, after a desperate engagement with the Kudjucks, with considerable loss on the part of the British. Colonel Wilson dies from the effects of the wounds received in the encounter with the Kudjucks. The *President Steamer* with a *hundred and twenty* souls on board, totally lost on the voyage from America to England.

**APRIL.**—The *Lady Stormont* wrecked in the troughly, Colonels Lafont, Ford and Mort are murdered in the Punjab. Chusan abandoned by the British. The Madras University opened. An infernal machine tried in England, said to be capable of destroying the largest fleet or army and reducing a fort of any strength. A new Government *five* per cent loan opened.

**MAY.**—A serious revolt takes place in Sumatra occasioned by the overhearing conduct of the Dutch, many of whom are massacred. Admiral Sir W. Parker succeeds Admiral Elliot as Naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. The Bogue Forts, and other defences near Canton completely destroyed by the British. The Chinese Admiral Kawn, killed. The plague breaks out at Damascus. A secret expedition proceeds from Bombay to the coast of Abyssinia. A touching narrative of Mrs. Noble's captivity and sufferings in China, is published from her own pen. Canton surrounded by the British troops, and the city ransomed by the Chinese for *seven millions* of dollars after having been invested seven days. Two Companies of the 37th Regiment M. N. I., detached from the main army and surrounded by the enemy, display considerable bravery.

**JUNE 1841.**—A public meeting held at the College Hall in support of Comprehensive Steam Navigation, when a vote of thanks to the Pacha of Egypt is unanimously agreed upon, to be conveyed to him in a silver box of the handsomest workmanship. The brig *Agra* wrecked off point Palmyras. The fort of Beilamy captured from the Arabs. Sir Henry Pottinger appointed H. M.'s Plenipotentiary in China instead of Captain Elliot. The Seiks plunder *four or five* lakhs of treasure passing through the Punjab to Cabool. Intelligence from China states that Keshen had been put to death and the whole of his property confiscated. The *Callanet* arrives from America with a cargo of ice, which is all safely landed and stowed away with but comparatively little wastage. The brig *Anna* lost off the Arracan coast. The crew of the *Fergusson* arrive at Madras, having been shipwrecked in the Torres Straits.

**JULY.**—The powder magazine at Rangoon explodes. The Ghilzies completely routed with considerable loss by a force under command of Colonel Wymer. The *David Scott* completely burned in the harbour of the Mauritius. The American ship *Republic* destroyed by fire at the Mauritius. Our expenses in Afghanistan to maintain Shah Soojah on the throne, estimated at *forty-two* lakhs of rupees per annum. The Indus inundated, owing to the shock of an earthquake, occasioning great loss of life and property. The *Miranda* wrecked on Hog Island, near Java. The Court of Directors pass a high eulogium on the conduct

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1841 of Major Clibborn and the troops under his command in Scinde. Nusser Khan surrenders to Colonel Staey.

**AUGUST.**—The artificers in the Bombay Dockyard strike work for higher wages. Auctar Khan, a Ghilzie chief, completely defeated by a detachment of troops under command of Captain Woodburn. An extensive promotion takes place among the Naval officers serving with the China Expedition. A Charter granted to the proposed new Bank at Madras. Astley's amphitheatre, for the third time completely destroyed by fire. Amoy taken by the British. The Melbourne ministry resign.

**SEPTEMBER.**—A severe shock of an earthquake experienced at Salem. Tharrawaddie starts from Ava for Rangoon with a large force, and apparently with warlike intentions. The Interpreter to the British at Aden, cowardly and treacherously murdered by the Arabs. Mr O'Gorman horribly murdered in cold blood at Canlahar. A series of disturbances break out in the Mahratta country, which gives temporary employment to the troops stationed in that province. Sixty lacs of treasure from China are landed at Calcutta from H. M. ship. *Calliope*. A British force has another sharp encounter with the Ghilzies who are completely defeated. A sharp shock of an earthquake takes place at Trevandrum. The Kattywar country threatened with famine from the swarms of locusts which infest it.

**OCTOBER.**—Nussee Khan installed by Major Outram on the Musnud of Khelat. Beerjeeboy Rustomjee gives a donation of *twelve thousand* Rupees for the endowment of a hospital for foreign seamen at Hong Kong. Colonel Stoddart obtains his liberty and leaves Bokhara for Cabul. Large detachments of troops proceed from Calcutta to Maulmain consequent on Tharrawaddie's movement on Rangoon. A reward of *ten thousand* rupees offered by Bahoo Mothylal Seal to the first Hindoo youth who will marry a widow; for which honour, a respectable candidate speedily presents himself. *Ninety-nine* of the Bedamy rebels convicted and sentenced to death, but only *one* is left for execution, the sentence of the remainder being commuted to transportation for life. A British force under Sir R. Sale forces the Khoord Cabul Pass, in a series of engagements, which last for several days: our troops are victorious but suffer considerable loss. An awful conflagration takes place in the Tower of London which destroys the Grand Store House and Small Armoury, containing in addition to the almost innumerable quantity of trophies and other evidences of British glory, no less a number than 200,000 stand of arms.

**NOVEMBER.**—A dreadful insurrection breaks out in Afghanistan, when Sir Alexander Burnes, his brother and some ten or twelve British Officers are killed. In a series of engagements, the British troops are victorious, though their position still continues critical. The *New Orleans* arrives from America with a cargo of ice. Her Majesty's new Warrant of precedence in India published. The *India* steamer sold to the *India Steam Company* for *three and a half lakhs* of Rupees. An insurrection breaks out among the Araks in the Nagpore territory which is speedily checked, and the ringleader Appa Saib, captured. Dr. Robert Young submits a claim to priority with regard to the performance of the operation for the cure of squinting, in India.

**DECEMBER.**—Considerable excitement and anxiety occasioned by recent untoward events in Afghanistan, and additional troops ordered with all haste to the seat of war. The *Carnatic European Veteran Battalion* ordered to be disbanded on the 31st instant. The 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, ordered to be constituted a *Grenadier Regiment* for its gallantry in China.

**JANUARY 1842.**—The British army at Cabool treacherously destroyed by the Affghans on its retreat to India from that place: one officer only, Dr. Brydon, making his escape to Jellalabad. The ladies with the force and several officers are detained as captives by the Affghan Chiefs. Intelligence received of the assassination of Sir W. Macnaghten at Cabool on Christmas day by Akhbar Khan. General Nott defeats Sufier Jung and Mahomed Khan at Candahar. Intelligence received of the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 9th November 1841. The *India* steamer arrives at Madras from Calcutta on her first trip to Suez. Dest Mahomed and suite are placed under close



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1842 restraint. Some of the native corps at Secunderabad mutiny and refuse to receive their pay: also a wing of the 52nd Regiment N. I. in the Deccan. The Prince of Wales is christened at Windsor, and a splendid banquet is given by the Queen in honor of the occasion. Dwarkanauth Tagore proceeds to England.

**FEBRUARY.**—An earthquake takes place at Jellalabad. Sir Robert Sale gallantly defeats Ukhbar Khan before the city walls. A strong reinforcement of troops for China ordered to be in readiness to join the force under Sir Hugh Gough. The 14th Regt. M. N. I. to a man volunteer to proceed to China. A tenth Company ordered to every Regiment of Native Infantry throughout India. A subscription set on foot throughout India for the relief of the Cabool sufferers. Colonel Wild is defeated on the Khyber pass, and the corps sent to Ali Musjid obliged to retire. Lord Ellenborough, Governor General arrives at Madras from England on his way to Calcutta. A most violent earthquake takes place at Peshawur. Parliament re-opens and, Sir Robert Peel revises the Tariff, and brings in a Bill to amend the Corn Laws, and an income tax Bill.

**MARCH 1842.**—General Pollock's force arrives at Peshawur on its way to relieve General Sale at Jellalabad. The Madras detachment embarks for China. The authorities award six months batta to the families, of the unfortunate men who perished in the *Golconda*. Sir J. D. Norton, the new Puisne Judge, arrives at Madras. Brigadier England is defeated in the Hykulzie Pass.

**APRIL.**—General Pollock forces the Khyber Pass, and advances on Jellalabad, relieving General Sale, who on the 7th completely routed Akhbar Khan and fired his tent. The gallant Colonel Dennie is killed in action with Akhbar Khan. Shah Soojah is murdered at Cabool. General Elphinstone dies in captivity in Afghanistan. Captain Colin McKenzie of the Madras Army one of the Cabool captives visits General Pollock's camp at Jellalabad with proposals from Ukhbar Khan. The captives are robbed of all their money and jewels.

**MAY.**—The Governor General suspends the Hon. Mr. Erskine for defending the character of the late Sir W. MacNaghten in the *Friend of India*. The *India steamer* arrives at Madras from Calcutta on her second voyage to Suez. The death of the Rajah Muda of Acheen is announced. The uncertain fate of our Captive countrymen and countrywomen excites very deep and general interest throughout India. It is rumoured that the Marquis of Tweeddale will succeed Lord Elphinstone as Governor of Madras. Brigadier England succeeds in forcing the Hykulzie Pass, and completely defeats the enemy. The death of the Earl of Munster by suicide is announced. Also the death of the King of Oude. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is knighted at Bombay by Her Majesty's Patent. General England's Brigade clear the Kojuck Pass. Chappoo taken by the China expeditionary force.

**JUNE.**—The Income Tax Bill causes general chagrin and annoyance throughout England. A "Monster Mortar" from Kurnool arrives at Madras. The Bengal Civil Service decide on presenting Sir Robert Sale with a splendid sword as a testimony of their high estimation of his gallant services in the defence of Jellalabad. The Madras Diocesan Institution established. The death of Mr. David Hare is announced. A destructive fire breaks out in Black Town near the Commissariat godown, which after consuming several thousand rupees worth of private property, is got under. Sir George Arthur, as Governor, arrives at Bombay. The Marquis of Tweeddale appointed both Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras. The *Vansittart* and *Cornwallis* destroyed by fire at Bombay, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

**JULY.**—An attempt is made on Her Majesty's life. The new Rocket and Life Boat apparatus tried on the beach with promising results. An action by *Major Clarke* against the *Athenaum* for Libel is tried in the Supreme Court, when the plaintiff gains a verdict of *eight hundred* rupees. Finance Committees appointed at the three Presidencies for the reduction of the public expenditure. The China expedition proceeds successfully along the coast of that country. The *Adelaide* is destroyed by fire at Bombay. The Governor general issues a General Order limiting the tenure of Staff Appointments to five years. Captain Troup, one of the Captives, visits General Pollock's camp on a message from Akbar Khan.

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**AUGUST.**—The New Light House on the Beach rapidly progresses towards completion. Parliament is prorogued. The death of the Nabob of Surat from cholera is announced. The Nabob of the Carnatic having come of age is duly installed on the Musnud. General Nott commences his advance from Candahar on Ghuznie and Cabool. The China expeditionary force, after taking Chin-Keang-foo proceeds to Nankin.

**SEPTEMBER.**—The Queen visits Scotland. A public meeting is convened by the Sheriff to decide on the best means of doing honor to Lord Elphinstone previous to his departure from Madras. Intelligence received of the death of the Duke of Orleans by being thrown from his carriage. The Marquis of Tweeddale and family arrive at Madras, when his Lordship is sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this presidency. General Pollock advances on Cabool. The native community of Madras give a splendid entertainment to Lord Elphinstone previous to his departure from Madras. General Pollock defeats the Affghans at Mamoon Khail. Intelligence received of a serious insurrection among the Boers at Port Natal in South Africa. The death of Mr. Tandy, editor of the *Agra Ukhbar* is announced. Generals Pollock and Nott arrive at Cabool. The captives in Affghanistan are liberated, and escorted to General Pollock's camp. A shock of an earthquake is experienced at Delhi.

**OCTOBER.**—General Nott is gazetted Resident at Lucknow. Intelligence is received of peace with China, the expeditionary force having threatened Nankin. The Emperor agrees to pay twenty one millions of dollars, to cede Hong-kong, and open six ports to British trade. General Pollock destroys the grand bazar and mosque at Cabool and otherwise does injury to the city. General McCaskill defeats the Affghans at Istaliff and destroys the Town and fortress. A storm occurs at Madras, when five vessels are wrecked on the coast and two are dismantled in the roads. The *Frankling* arrives at Madras, from America, with a cargo of ice. All the troops in Affghanistan commence their return to the provinces.

**NOVEMBER.**—The army of Reserve commences assembling at Ferozepore. The Honorable Mr. Erskine's suspension is removed under secret instructions from the Court of Directors. The whole of the Affghan troops clear the Khyber pass, with some trifling loss, and encamp at Peshawur. The Bishop of Calcutta arrives at Madras on a tour of Metropolitan visitation. The insurrection in Bundelkund continues, and the commissioner is fatally wounded. General Nott resigns the Command of his division of the army, which is not accepted.

**DECEMBER.**—The August vessels from England arrive at Madras some ten or twelve days earlier than usual. The *True Briton* brings out a New Life boat for that port. The *Hindustan Steamer* arrives at Madras from England, being the first vessel sent out belonging to the Oriental Steam Company for the line between Calcutta and Suez. The Overland Mail brings intelligence of the formation of a Company at home who have obtained a Patent for an Aerial Steam Carriage for the conveyance of Passengers, goods, dispatches, &c. between England and India in four days. Sir Robert Sale and the "Illustrious garrison" are received at Ferozepore by the Governor General with great pomp. Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, the celebrated anti slave Trade lecturer, arrived from England, under the auspices of Dwarkanath Tagore, a native gentleman of Bengal.

**JANUARY.**—1843. The Ameers of Scinde forced to submit to terms proposed by the British.—One of the Chiefs arrives in General Napier's Camp for the purpose of concluding the Treaty. The Foundation Stone of the Jams-ties Jorjeebhy Hospital laid at Bombay, and a grand Masonic Entertainment given on the occasion. Intelligence received from China of a spirited Proclamation issued by Sir Henry Pottinger, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary demanding atonement for the atrocious murder of the crews of the Ships *Nerbudda* and *Ann*, on the Island of Formosa. The Five per cent Loan is closed. An East Indian named Pybus hanged at Secunderabad for murder. Intelligence is received from England of the capture of Cabul, release of the captives, and Peace with China, having caused great joy throughout the country; and the death of Mr. Home, the well known author of several popular works is announced. A serious mutiny breaks out in the 1st Light Infantry Battalion of His Majesty the king of Oude.

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**FEBRUARY.**—The late Begum Sumbroo made a saint of by the Romanists. Tidings received of Ukhbar Khan having defeated the Kuzzulbashas with great slaughter and ascended the Throne of Affghanistan. Captain Quinton of the "Sir James Carnac" presented with a piece of plate for having been the first to take a Steamer through the Paumban Channel. His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior dies. Serious disturbances take place in Bindelkund. Sir Hugh Gough and other brave Warriors returned from the China War, are splendidly entertained at the Town Hall, Calcutta. E. Drummond, Esq. Private Secretary to Sir R. Peel, was assassinated by a man named Daniel McNaughten.

**MARCH.**—Accounts received from Manilla of a serious emeute in one of the Regiments there, terminating in the execution of ninety soldiers. Great annoyance caused to the Mercantile Houses in Madras owing to a misunderstanding between the Boat owners and the Beach Authorities. A splendid victory gained over the Beloochees and the city of Hyderabad surrendered. A Magnificent Comet makes its appearance quite unexpectedly, in the Western Horizon. Dwarkanauth Tagore is expelled from native society on account of his visit to Europe. Dost Mahomed, having obtained his liberty, is hospitably entertained by the Maharajah of Lahore. Ukhbar Khan threatens the Sikh possessions beyond the Indus. A meeting takes place in Calcutta with reference to the "Seal College" about to be founded by Baboo Muttylall Seal, for the instruction of five hundred Hindoos. The Beloochees recommence hostilities and Troops are dispatched to reinforce the Army under the command of Sir Charles Napier. Intelligence received of a revolting massacre at Kerhela in Turkey of about twelve thousand Sheahs by another Mahomedan Sect denominated Soonere. The February Mail brings accounts of a dreadful Hurricane which swept the British Islands on the 13th January, when not less than one hundred vessels wrecked and about a thousand persons perished. The Bengal Government determine on the abolition of Lotteries. Two British Officers, Col. Stoddart and Captain Arthur Conolly are reported to have been brutally murdered by order of the King of Bokhara. An awful Hurricane occurs at Ahmednuggur. News received of a dreadful volcanic eruption at Arracan. The American Ship John Perkins arrives, laden with Ice, apples and grapes. Treasure to a very considerable amount discovered in Hyderabad.

**APRIL.**—Proceedings commenced in the Supreme Court, Madras, on the Prosecution of the Attorney General in England, against Capt. Douglas, late Resident of Tanjore. The foundation stone of the "Grant Medical College" is laid at Bombay. Great mortality by Cholera at Broach and Ahmednuggur. Capt. Geo. Mackenzie, the projector of the "Infantry Retiring Fund" dies. Intelligence arrives of further hostilities in China. Jesuits appointed Teachers to the native "Seal College" in Calcutta. A large Bell taken at Ningpo, in China, is presented to the new Cathedral Church of Calcutta. A severe shock of Earthquake is felt at Shorapoor. Baboo Omakent Sein is appointed a Deputy Collector in Bengal, being the first native vested with the authority of a Covenanted Officer. Much sickness prevailed at Bellary, H. M. 63rd losing a great many men, besides two hundred Camp-followers. Capt. D. L. Richardson, the well known poet, takes his departure for England per Steamer Hindostan. A meeting takes place at Ootacamund, relative to a substantial Testimonial for the services of the late Capt. G. G. Mackenzie. A new Parsee Cemetery erected by Rustomjee Patell, is consecrated at Bombay. The Steamer India arrives with the March Mail, announcing the acquittal of McNaughten, Mr. Drummond's assassin, on the ground of insanity. A Mussulman and Hindoo Woman are sentenced to death for adultery, by Mr. Hutt, a Judge of the Sudder Court, Bombay. An insurrection takes place in Kurnaul. Mohungunge, in Bengal, is visited by a most dreadful tornado, causing an immense loss of life and property. The remains of Sir W. McNaughten late Envoy in Affghanistan, arrive and are interred in Calcutta.

**MAY.**—Mr. Greenlaw is substantially rewarded for his able and successful advocacy of Steam Communication. His Excellency Condé das Antas resigns the Governorship of Goa. Mr. George Thompson retained by the King of Delhi to plead His Majesty's cause in England. A violent thunder-storm occurs in Bengal, when several persons are killed by Lightning. An Act is passed by the Legislative Council, appointing Natives uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates. The appointment of Majors to the command of Corps is discontinued by an Order of

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1843 the Governor General in Council. Omercote, in Scinde, captured by the Forces under the Command of Sir Charles Napier. The London Mail reaches Bombay, bringing intelligence of the demise of the Duke of Manchester and of the celebrated Dr. Southey. Accounts are received of a dreadful fire having broken out at Manilla, which destroyed upwards of two thousand houses. A gold Medal from the Court of Directors is presented to Dwarkanauth Tagore for the benefits conferred by him upon British India. Several vessels and lives lost in a gale at Madras. The "Pearl" arrives from England with a statue of the late Bishop Corrie. Act VII of 1843, abolishing the Provincial Courts, is published.

JUNE.—The American Mission Church, at Royapooram, erected by subscription is opened. The French Consul General Count Ratti Menton embarks at Bombay with his Countess for China. A revised scale of allowances to Civilians absent on leave, is fixed by the Supreme Government and gives great umbrage to that branch of the Company's service. A new system of Thuggism, by poisoning, detected in the N. W. Provinces. Mr. Serle, nephew of the Chief Judge, Madras, was sworn in as acting Registrar and Prothonotary in the room of Mr. Acworth, and the appointment occasioned much dissatisfaction amongst the Gentlemen of the Bar. The Steamer Hindostan arrives from Suez, bringing intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and of the birth of a Royal Princess. A dreadful conflagration occurs amongst the Bombay shipping. Sir Antony Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon, is removed from amongst the vice Presidents of the Church Missionary Society, by the Bishop of Madras.

JUNE.—Mr. G. R. Clerk, is appointed governor, of the N. W. Provinces, and Lieut. Col. Butterworth, of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

JULY.—The new Madras bank commenced its operations on the first of this month. Three violent shocks of earthquake occur in Ceylon. An appeal was made on behalf of the Madras Friend in Need Society, and a general meeting held at the banqueting room, the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale presiding, when a little more than fifteen hundred rupees was contributed. Intelligence received of the army of the Amir, Sher Mahomed in Scinde having been completely defeated by a force under the command of Captain Jacob. A special court held at Madras, for enquiring into the legality (which was fully established) or otherwise, of Mr. Serle's appointment as Registrar. A testimonial to the memory of the late Hon. G. T. T. Esq., agreed upon at a meeting held at Colombo.

AUGUST.—A gold medal was presented by the King of Prussia to Mahah Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur through the Earl of Ripon one of Her Majesty's Ministers, for his translation of the Maha-Nataka. An extensive gang-robbery carried on for many years is discovered at Bombay and creates a great sensation. Mr. Lang Barrister of the supreme court admitted an authorized Pleader in the court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut at Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the church of St. Francis Xavier in Black Town, was performed by the Right Rev. Doctor Fenelly. The Rev. Mr. Whitford, of the Madras establishment suspected of Puseyism and suspended by the bishop. Intelligence received from Arracan of a volcano having broken out in the sea at a short distance from the island of Chedooha, forming a new island of itself. The cholera commits great ravages at Agra. An action for trespass was brought by Dackjee Dadajee against the Honorable Company in the Supreme Court, Bombay. A verdict for the plaintiff was given in the Supreme Court Madras, in the case of J. C. Morris, Esq., v. Joachim for the recovery of 3,500 rupees paid in 1839, as purchase money of a stable and land under an assignment from defendant. Intelligence received of Sir Henry Pottinger having on the 26th June last assumed charge of the government of the colony of Hong-Kong, pursuant to the treaty of peace between her Majesty Queen Victoria and the emperor of China. Much sickness prevailed at Sukkur.

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**OCTOBER.**—A subscription opened for the benefit of the widow and family of the Rev. John Smith, who was on board the barque *Favorite*, supposed to have foundered in the gulf of May last. Swarms of Locusts appear in Agra, Futtighur, Etwah and other places in the North West causing great destruction to vegetation. Intelligence is received of a serious insurrection at Lahore, the Maha Rajah Sher Singh and his son Pertab Singh with their wives and children were assassinated. Dyhan Singh, Ajeet Singh, and some other Sardars of note having also been slain. The young Prince of Candy, a state prisoner, died at Vellore, having a short time before married two wives and borrowed ten thousand Rupees from government to defray the expenses of nuptials. Sir John Norton Puisse Judge of the supreme court, Madras, died at Sea on board the *Castle Eden*, four days after his departure from the presidency. Lieut. Col. Pratt, of H. M. 26th Regt. appointed Depr. Adjt. Genl. of Her Majesty's Forces. Mr. W. G. Cumming, Deputy Queen's Advocate, Ceylon, died from Epilepsy. Accounts received from China to the effect that the Authorities of Formosa had been handed over to the Board of Punishment for deceiving the Emperor concerning the murder of the crews of the *Nerbudda* and *Anne*. Capt. Henry Routh, Paymaster of the 15th Regt. King's Hussars was tried and convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to transportation beyond Seas as a Felon for seven years.

**NOVEMBER.**—A meeting was held at the Banqueting Room and a Committee appointed for the purpose of reporting on any plan that might be offered for the erection of a Pier in the Madras Roadstead. A model Pier was submitted for inspection by Monsieur Duval Piron. In a Court held for the discharge of Insolvent debtors W. S. Jaganadasawmy Naick was sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months; his conduct towards his creditors having been viewed by the Court as fraudulent. News arrives of Dost Mahomed Khan having become very unpopular at Cabul. A disturbance takes place at Conjeeveram arising from the resistance offered by some Weavers to the levy of a Government tax on their looms and a squadron of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry marches there to restore order. An Act passed by the Legislative Council of India limiting cooly exportation to the Port of Calcutta creates much public discussion. Intelligence received of the election of Tukht Singh as King of Marwar. Cholera raged at Madras. A serious insurrection occurred at Gwalior. James Thomason, Esqr., appointed Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces in succession to Mr. Clark. A splendid Bridge constructed by Salochenum Moodeliar at Tinnevely at his own expense amounting to 50,000 Rs. nearly, was opened to the public. Most distressing accounts received of sickness in Scinde. The October Mail arrives bringing intelligence of Her Majesty's visit to the Continent and welcome reception by the King of France, of considerable excitement in Ireland arising from O'Connell's continued agitation of the question of Repeal; of the progressive increase of the Anti-Corn Law League Fund; and of certain arrangements contemplated by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for improving the existing Steam Communication. The Honorable Mr. Cushing American Minister to China and the Persian Consul to China arrived at Bombay and some days after embarked for their destination. News received from China of the demise of the Hon. J. R. Morrison.

**DECEMBER.**—In the early part of this month the weather was unusually monsoonic, the wind blowing in strong gusts and rain falling plentifully. Intelligence received of an action between the rival parties in the Gwalior Durbar and Lushkar terminating in the defeat of Dada Khushgee who was made over, a state prisoner to the British. A meeting convened at Calcutta for adopting measures to ensure a permanent direct line between Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle and Suez, consequent on the supposed intended abandonment on the part of the Peninsular and Oriental Company of the existing Steam Communication.

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**JANUARY.**—Sir Jasper Nicholls and family embarked for England at Bombay on the 1st. Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Buhadoor, Nuwab of Surat, arrived at Bombay. The "Bombay Trade Association" formed on the 1st. The Governor General, Commander in Chief, and nearly the whole of the right wing of the "Army of Exercise" arrived at Dholpoor, near Gwalior on the 19th December. The mortality at Bombay for the month of December 1843, was 949, of which 253 deaths were from Cholera. A meeting was held in the American Mission Chapel on the 3rd for the purpose of forming an Association Auxiliary to the Scottish Mission in Bombay, in connection with the Free Protestant Church of Scotland. Sir Edward Gambier, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court at Madras, took the Oaths and his seat as Commissioner of the Vice Admiralty Court re-established at that Presidency, on the 29th December. His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay left the Presidency for the Mahabuleshwur Hills on the 10th, for the purpose of meeting the Bishop of Madras. Intelligence of the battles of Mahrajpoor and Punnar, fought on the 26th December, reached Bombay on the 6th inst. The Steam Packet *Atalanta*, with the London Mail of the 6th December, arrived on the morning of the 11th. The Barque *James Gifford*, bound from Madras to Bombay, totally wrecked on the little Bassa, about eight miles to the Eastward of Tangalle, off Ceylon, on Christmas day 1843. During the year 1843, 571 vessels entered the Port of Calcutta, the tonnage of which amounted to 236,264 tons. The number of vessels which entered the Port of Bombay during the same period was 306, and the amount of tonnage 165,851 tons. The boxes containing Mr. Waghorn's parcels having been detained at Suez in consequence of the refusal of the Commander of the Steamer *Atalanta* to receive them, the whole of India was thus deprived of their periodicals for December. H. M.'s 13th Regiment of Foot, under the personal command of the gallant veteran Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B. arrive at Sukkur in upper Scinde. The 3d Company 1st Battalion Bombay Artillery, commanded by Major C. Blood, reach Bombay from Kurrachee on the 15th, after serving in Scinde since the middle of 1839. The Head Quarters and Right Wing of H. M.'s 86th Regt. under Lieut.-Colonel Derinzy, K. H., embarked at Vingorla for Kurrachee in the *Auckland* Steam Frigate on the 6th. It is resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the late lamented Major Alfred Pottinger of the Bombay Army. The Official accounts of the two brilliant Victories of Mahajpoor, and Punnar, both of which were gained by the British on the 29th December 1843, are published in the "*Bombay Government Gazette*," on the 17th January. Major General Valiant, K. H., H. M.'s 40th Regiment, who received a dangerous contused wound on the left breast in the action at Maharajpoor, is appointed Actg. Quarter Master General of Queen's Troops in India, in succession to Major General Churchill, killed in action. The 21st Regiment Bombay N. I. arrived from Kurrachee on the 18th. The 1st Opium sale of the season takes place at Calcutta on the 8th, when 4000 chests *Patna*, and 2000 chests *Benares*, are sold; the average price of the former was Rupees 1362. 15. 9, and of the latter Rs. 1230. 8. 9 per chest. Captain Geo. Simpson, Storekeeper of the Indian Navy met his death on the 21st by a fall from his horse. Captain Simpson had been about 17 years Naval Storekeeper at Bombay, and was in the 69th year of his age. His loss was greatly deplored by the Society of this Presidency, by whom he had always been held in great estimation. Mr. Thomas Smith, a gentleman for many years connected with the Bombay Press, and latterly Editor of the "*United Service Gazette*," died on the 26th. He was a man of genius, with considerable feeling, and great powers of graphic description, to which he united a fund of caustic humour not often surpassed. A number of Brahmin converts to Christianity are Baptized at Mangalore by the German Missionaries at that station. James Calder Stewart, Esquire, formerly a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Brownrigg and Co. of Bombay, is confirmed in the Secretaryship of the Calcutta Bank, at a salary of Rs. 2000 per month. The "*Delhi Gazette*" of the 20th states that the Sikhs were sanguine of the success of the Mahratta Army at Gwalior, and were prepared, had victory not declared on the side of the British, to have attacked our posts along the Sutlej. Lord Ellenborough, in General Orders, dated Camp,

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Gwalior Residency, 4th January, announces to the Army engaged in the battles of Maharajpooor and Punniar, that to every General and other Officer present, and to every Soldier, will be presented an Indian Star of Bronze, made from the guns taken from the enemy in those engagements. A triumphal monument, in commemoration of the Campaign of Gwalior, is to be erected at Calcutta and inscribed with the names of all who fell in the two Battles. The words "Maharajpooor", and "Punniar," to be borne upon the Colours or Standards and appointments of the several Regiments engaged. A reduction of 10 men per company is made in every Regular Corps of Infantry of the Armies of the three Presidencies.

**FEBRUARY.**—Subsequently to the battles of Maharajpooor and Punniar, 20,000 of the Mahratta troops laid down their arms and tendered their submission; and 80 pieces of Artillery, in addition to those previously captured, were made over to the British, making the total number of guns taken above 160, mostly brass, and of excellent construction. At a meeting of the Subscribers to the Monument proposed to be erected to the memory of the late Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B., held in the Rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 5th, it was resolved that the Monument should be placed in St. Thomas's Cathedral at Bombay. The left wing of H. M.'s. 86th Regiment, embarked at Vingorla for Kurrachee on the 30th January, in the Steam Frigate *Semiramis*. The Steam Packet *Victoria*, arrived with the London Mail of the 6th January on the morning of the 11th. The Ship *True Briton*, with the Head Quarter detachment of the 47th M. N. I., arrived at Bombay on the 12th. H. M. S. *Thalia*, 42 guns, Captain Charles Hope, on leaving Bombay Harbour on the 15th, for New South Wales and the Pacific station, got on shore on the Prongs off the Light House, but was got off in about 10 minutes and returned to Port. Having undergone examination, and it being found that the vessel had not sustained any injury, she finally sailed on her intended voyage on the 18th. The Hon'ble Sir George Arthur, Bart. gave a farewell dinner at Parell to the Hon'ble G. W. Anderson, Member of Council, on his retirement from the public service. The remainder of the 47th M. N. I. arrived by the *Mary Anne*, and *John Line*, from Madras on the 15th. A number of the men of this corps who came round in the latter vessel were landed as prisoners and lodged in the Main Guard, charged with Mutiny whilst on the passage. A special Meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society was held on the 16th at the Town Hall, Bombay, when it was resolved that the funds realized by Public Subscription for a Testimonial to the Hon'ble G. W. Anderson, the late President of the Society, be appropriated in his name to such Prizes as the Grant Medical College as the Governors of that Institution may deem best adapted for the promotion of Medical science. The Bank of Western India declared a dividend of 7 per cent per Annum on the capital stock of the Bank for the half year ending the 5th February.—The second Opium Sale of the season took place at Calcutta on the 12th, when 1490 chests *Patna*, and 700 chests *Benares* were sold, at rates averaging for the former Rs. 1274. 0. 8 and for the latter Rs. 1156. 14. 10.—The Steamer *Hindustan* left Calcutta for Suez on the 16th. On the evening of the 13th the Hon'able the Governor and Staff visited the New Bombay Post Office and the Colabah buildings and Pier, and inspected the new Cotton Screws, in all of which His Excellency expressed much interest. The noble line of houses from the Velard towards the Harbour is hereafter to be known by the name of the "GRANT BUILDINGS," in honour of the late Sir Robert Grant, under whose benignant rule preparations were made for its commencement. The New Pier is called the "ARTHUR BUNDER," in honour of the present Governor, who has on all occasions manifested the warmest interest in the progress of public improvement. The deaths at Bombay during the month of January were 1100 in all, of which 252 were from Cholera.

**MARCH.**—The Hon'ble G. W. Anderson, late 3rd Member of Council at Bombay, embarked on board the steamer *Atalanta* on the 1st, and left for England on the same day.—The Hon'ble L. R. Reid, took his seat as 4th Member of Council. His Grace the Archbishop of Goa left Bombay in the Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, for the seat of his Archiepiscopal See on the 1st.—Lieut. Colonel

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James Outram, of the Bombay Army, is appointed to the Political Agency at Nimar, in the room of Captain Abbott of the Bengal Artillery, who is removed by Lord Ellenborough to create a vacancy for the former officer.—A grand entertainment is given in the Mess Room of the 25th Regiment Bombay N. I. at Kurrachee on the 17th Feb. in commemoration of the glorious Victory gained by the forces under the command of that gallant veteran Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B. at Meeanee on the 17th February 1843.—A conflagration which consumed about 500 houses and huts in the lines of the 16th Regt. M. N. I. occurred on the 14th at Belgaum.—The Steamer *Bentinck* arrived at Calcutta from Suez on the 18th Feb.—She left Suez 25th January: Aden 31st do.; Point de Galle 11th February, Madras 14th, and the Sand Heads on the 17th do.—A slight shock of an Earthquake felt at Indee, in the Sholapoor Collectorate, on the 25th.—The terms of Subscription to the "BOMBAY EXCHANGE ROOMS," are reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 12 per annum.—Mr. George Noton, Coroner of Bombay, and Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, retires from the service of Government previously to proceeding to England by the Steamer of the 1st April.—Mr. Thomas Thornton, Head Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, is appointed to succeed Mr. Noton as Coroner; and Mr. George Hancock, Attorney-at-Law, succeeds to the vacant situation of Clerk of the Peace.—Major General Sir Robert Sale, G. C. B., Lady Sale, and family, arrived in Bombay from Kurrachee on the 7th.—A detachment of 30 men of H. M.'s 2nd or Queen's Royals, under the command of Captain Grehan of that Regiment, have a narrow escape from drowning whilst on the passage from Cambay to Bombay, in consequence of the vessel (the Grab Brig *Dadallo*) in which they were embarked having struck upon an anchor and nearly filled with water, but were providentially saved by the crew of a Patimar.—The H. C.'s Steam Frigate *Sesostris*, arrived at Bombay from Hongkong on the 10th, having performed the voyage in 24 days. Sir Robert and Lady Sale embarked at Bombay for England on the Ship *True Briton* on the 18th.—The first Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court at Bombay commenced before Sir E. Perry on the 18th.—The Calendar contained 37 cases for trial.—Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, Bengal C. S., lately on a Mission to the Court of Bhawalpore, appointed Resident at Indore on the 13th, in the room of Sir C. M. Wade, Knt. C. B., who proceeds to England.—Ameen Begum, widow of the celebrated Ameer Khan, Rajah of Tonk, arrives at Bombay, on her way to perform Hadj at Mecca.—Riding Master J. H. Walter, of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, receives his commission from the Court of Directors as Lieutenant on the Invalid Establishment, "in consideration of his distinguished conduct at the Battle of Meeanee, and of his meritorious conduct on other occasions."—The Court of Directors confer the designation of "FUSILIERS" on the 1st Bombay European Regiment, for their long and distinguished services since the year 1662.—A Ball and Supper is given to Lord Ellenborough by the Civil and Military Services at Calcutta, to celebrate his return from the seat of War in Gwalior.—The Steam Packet *Berenice* arrives at Bombay with the London Mail of 6th February on the 13th.—Various addresses and Testimonials from the Native gentlemen of Bombay, from the poor Natives of the Island who had benefited by the Dispensary, and from the Captains of the Country Merchant Service, are presented to Dr. William Mackie, a private Medical practitioner of high celebrity, previous to his departure for England by the Steamer of the 1st April.—Sir Erskine Perry, Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, delivered judgment in the case of Mark Porrett, formerly a Sub Conductor in Scinde, who was sentenced by a General Court Martial, assembled under instructions from Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B., Governor of that Province, to be transported to New South Wales for 7 years, on a charge of having embezzled Government stores.—The decision of the Judge reversed the sentence thus passed, on the ground that Sir C. Napier had not authority to convene a Court Martial, as Governor of Scinde: this power being vested in Sir Thomas McMahon, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company grant a Superannuation Pension to Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Esquire, the Head Builder in the Dock Yard at Bombay, upon his retirement.—A special Pension of Rs. 150 per mensem, and a donation of Rs. 5 000 is also granted to this gentleman, with the view of marking the high sense entertained of his long and valuable services by the Court.



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APRIL.—The 34th Regiment Bengal N. I. are directed to be disbanded, in consequence of their having mutinied at Ferozpoore and refused to proceed to Scinde on being ordered for Field service in that Province.—Major General Sir Charles Napier promulgates to the forces in Scinde an order highly complimentary to Captain Henderson, and the officers, Non-Commissioned officers and Privates of the Company of the Madras Sappers and Miners serving in Scinde, who were about to leave on their return to that Presidency.—The Barque *Intrepid*, Captain Stuart, bound from Calcutta to Liverpool, foundered at sea after a severe gale, in Lat. 17° 13' South, Long. 83° 34' East, on the 3rd February. The First Annual Examination of the General Assembly's Institution, in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, is held on the 2nd at the Mission House at Antronic; R. T. Webb Esquire, C. S. in the Chair. The College Division of this Institution was examined by the Reverend Messrs Nesbit and Murray Mitchell, by whom its duties are chiefly conducted.—Mr. H. Cassidy, the Senior Teacher superintended the School division.—A code of Military Regulations in force in the Bombay Presidency, compiled under the authority of Government, is published at the Government Gazette Press under the title of "JAMESON'S CODE."—This most useful work was compiled by Mr. John Bakewell Egan, the late head Assistant in the office of the Military Auditor General at Bombay; Mr. John Mulally, Head Uncommissioned Assistant Secretary to the Military Board; and Mr. Francis Trueman, Head Clerk in the Public Work Department of the Military Board. The New Scinde Blue Book is received by the Overland Mail of this month.—Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, G. C. B. arrived at Calcutta from China on the 26th March. His Excellency Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., K. C. B. Commander-in-Sir Chief of Bombay, left the Presidency, accompanied by his family and staff, on a tour of inspection on the 4th instant. The steam Packet *Cleopatra*, with the London Mail of the 6th March arrived on the 8th instant. John Shepherd, Esquire, and Sir H. Willock, are appointed Chairman, and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company for the present year. Mr. Burton, of the New South Wales Bar, is appointed to the Madras Bench. On the 9th instant, the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay went on board the Bengal Steamer *Tenasserim*, for the purpose of paying a farewell visit to the Ex-Ameers of Scinde, then on their way from Sassoor near Poona, where they had resided ever since they were brought from Hyderabad, to Calcutta. Eleven of the Ex-Ameers, accompanied by Captain Gordon of the Bombay Army, Assistant surgeon Collum, and 135 followers, left in the *Tenasserim* on the 10th instant. A number of the Mutineers of the 4th and 69th Bengal N. I. are discharged from the Service with ignominy at Ferozpoore. At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Library Rooms on the 10th instant, it was solved, with a view of perpetuating a record of their feelings towards the memory of their late lamented Secretary, J. G. Malcolmson, Esq., M. D. F. R. S. and F. G. S., that the society do accord yearly a Gold Medal, to to be designated "THE MALCOLMSON MEDAL," to the author of the best paper presented to the Society, on the Natural History and Literature of India, points in which that highly gifted gentleman evinced the deepest interest. The Hon'ble. J. H. Crawford, Member of Council at Bombay, and Colonel J. R. Jarvis, Engineers, are unanimously elected, the former President, and the latter Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Dr. James Bird, F. R. G. S. is also elected to the office of Secretary to the Society, in succession to the late Dr. Malcolmson.—The Governor General in a General Order dated the 1st instant, directs that the Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery, of the Bundelcund Legion, shall be permanently attached to the Bengal Army, and take rank accordingly; and that the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, of the several Arms, shall from the 1st ultmo, be entitled to all the advantages which are now enjoyed by the corresponding ranks in the Regular Infantry and Artillery, and in the Irregular Cavalry of the Army. This order originated in the Legion having on the 18th March declared their desire to be permitted to proceed at once to Scinde, without any stipulations as to their allowances while on Field service. A fire broke out in Modekhiana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on the night of the

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2nd, which caused the destruction of the house in which the accident originated, and did much damage to several others in the neighbourhood. The Commanders and Officers of the Country Service entertain Captain T. Wills, Commander of the Ship *Charles Forbes*, at the British Hotel, previous to his departure for England. The Inland Customs Duties at the Presidency of Madras are abolished, and an additional tax on Salt levied in lieu thereof. The Bombay Committee of the Cabool Relief Fund publish their proceedings to the 21st March 1843, on which date the Balance in hand amounted to Rs. 43,947.15.5. On the 16th instant advices were received from the Mauritius, by way of Calcutta, to the 24th February, which announce the loss of the Ship *Palestine*, from Newcastle to Aden on that date. A free pardon is granted by Her Majesty the Queen to Khushali Jettah, Purshotum Cooverjee, and Khakee Dosa, three persons convicted at the Criminal Sessions held at Bombay in December 1843, charged with being principals in the notorious Bunder Gang confederacy. The grounds of the pardon being granted were, that having been made use of by the Magistrates of Police in obtaining evidence upon which other parties connected with the Gang were previously tried and transported, both Sir Henry Roper and Sir Erskine Perry concurred in recommending their case to the Queen's merciful consideration. The C. Company of Madras Sepoys and Miners, under Captain Henderson, left Bombay by the Steam Frigate *Akhbar* on the 20th inst. for Cannanore. The Mutineers of the 47th M. N. I. were also forwarded by this opportunity to Cannanore for the purpose of being there tried by a General Court Martial. Moolla Jaffer, Native Assist. to the Political Agent at Aden, is dismissed by order of Government on suspicion of receiving bribes from the Arab Chiefs under that Agency. A Parsee named Muncherjee Hormjee, in the employ of the Proprietors of the "*Bombay Chabook*" Newspaper, is murdered in a most brutal manner in one of the most public streets in the Fort between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday the 21st instant, by a gang of his own caste. All the perpetrators of the horrid crime for the time being escape, but are afterwards apprehended and tried for the murder in the Supreme Court during the Sessions of July in this year. Dr. Geo. Buist, L. L. D. and F. R. A. S. commences a course of Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History, for the benefit of the Junior Officers of the Indian Navy. The introductory Lecture was given at the Observatory Colaba by the learned Doctor on the 26th instant, and was attended by a numerous and attentive audience. Major General Sir William Cusement, a Member of the Supreme Council, died at Calcutta on the 16th instant. The 3rd Calcutta Opium Sale of the season took place on the 15th instant, when 2,890 chests *Patna* and 1,300 chests *Benares* were sold, at an average price of Rs. 1,275. 2. 0. for the former, and Rs. 1217. 12. 11. per chest for the latter. The Hon'ble Sir George Arthur proceeded on the 14th instant to Severndroog, for the purpose of inspecting the places in which the sick Soldiers of the Regiments serving in Scinde were located, and returned to Bombay on the 17th. His Excellency was accompanied by Sir Robert Oliver, Superintendent of the Indian Navy. A boat containing a large quantity of Plate, and other private property, belonging to Sir Geo. Arthur, foundered on the bar of the Bancoot River on the 7th instant. Six servants of His Excellency, i. e. five men and one woman (Natives), were drowned, and the whole of the property was lost. The accident was occasioned by the rashness and inexperience of the Tindal of the Boat, who endeavoured to enter the river by a wrong channel. The crew all managed to escape by swimming. Runmul Lucka, and Seajee Ahmul are apprehended on the 23d instant, by a warrant from Mr. LeGeyt, Senior Magistrate of Police at Bombay, charged with having caused the destruction of the Ship *Belvidere* at Singapore by fire in October 1842. The St. George's Medal played for by the Golf Club at Bombay was won by H. H. Glass, Esquire, C. S., Captain of the Club, who holed the round at 57 strokes; two other competitors, Messrs. Smith and Syers, taking 65 and 69 respectively. The play was very brilliant.

MAY.—A reward of 1000 Rupees is offered by Government for the apprehension of Alloo Paroo, one of the principals connected with the felonious destruction of the ship *Belvidere*. Runmul Lucka having admitted his guilt, and offered to

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prove the crime against his associates, is admitted Queen's Evidence, and held to bail in the sum of a Lakh of Rupees to appear at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. The *Tenasserim Steamer* arrived at Calcutta with the Ex-Ameers on board on the 22d April. Intelligence received on the 3d instant, of the wreck of the Portuguese barque *Prazier e Allegria*, from Lisbon to Goa, on the Maldives. In addition to 13 passengers, she had 84 convicts, 5 Officers, and 22 Soldiers, on board. Of these 29 of the former died before they passed the Cape of Good Hope, and 10 others, with 1 sailor, were drowned at the wreck. The remainder, with the Officers and crew, had left the Maldives in a Pattimar for Goa. The Barque *Reliance*, James Irvine, Master, from Aden to Maulmain, went on shore on the 27th February at a place called Joab, about five miles to the South West of Maculla, on the Arabian Coast, about 240 miles from Aden, and was there abandoned by the crew who all arrived safe at the latter Port in a country boat some days after the wreck. On the 8th inst. the Thermometer in tents at Bombay rose to 90 deg., and stood at 87 deg. by 11 o'clock A. M. in the coolest exposures. The air very damp, and sky cloudy, with occasional lightening and other indications of the approach of the S. W. Monsoon. The Civil Service of Bombay place themselves in co-operation with that of Bengal on the subject of a Testimonial to the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, and a Committee is formed, composed of the Five Senior Haileybury Civilians in Bombay, viz: Chairman, the Hon'ble L. R. Reid, Messrs. J. Williams, E. E. Elliot, A. Bell, and J. P. Willoughby; with Mr. M. Larken as Secretary, to assist in carrying out the object of the subscriptions in the course of collection all over India, which is to do honour to that wise and good man, whose name is so justly revered by the Civil Services of all three Presidencies. The subscriptions are limited to Rs. 25 each. A Committee, composed of Colonel Dunsterville, Mr. Le Geyt, Mr. Spens, Curastee Jamsetjee, and the Secretaries to the Horticultural Society of Western India, is formed for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to defray the expense of converting Bombay Green into a Flower Garden, for which the sanction of Government had some time previously been obtained. The friends of W. B. Barrington, Esquire, L. L. D., Surgeon in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, previously to his departure for England subscribed for the purchase of a handsome piece of Plate, to be presented to him shortly after his arrival in London. Few men of the Medical, or any other profession, enjoyed more of the esteem and regard of their circle of friends during his residence in Bombay than did this worthy gentleman. The following well deserved tribute to his ability and worth is ordered to be engraved on the testimonial. "To W. B. Barrington, Esquire, L. L. D., in acknowledgement of the skillfulness, sympathy, and disinterested zeal which have characterized his medical labors, and secured him the esteem of all who have been conversant with his worth, in his professional capacity, or private life." Accounts are received at Bombay of the repulse of a body of Irregular Horse, under the command of Captain Tait, by the Khan of Poolajee in Upper Scinde. The Khan is the same individual before whom the Afghan Horse so ignobly abandoned their leader, Captain Amiel, and turned tail in the middle of a charge, towards the end of 1840. Poolajee is close to the scene of the Nafsook disaster, and the Morree and Boootie countries. A seminary for the instruction of Parsee youths in the English language is opened in Bombay under the management of Mr. John Hinton. Great exertions continue to be made in the search after Alloo Paroo, who however continues to elude the vigilance of the Police. A Regatta takes place on the 5th instant. A Boat named the *Fanny* carried off the first prize, beating the *Emma*, the *Rhodoric Dhu*, and several others. The second prize was awarded to the *Emma*. A new Tower of Silence (Cemetery of the Parses) on Malabar Hill is consecrated on the 7th. A Committee appointed by the Roman Catholics of Bombay for establishing peace, union, and concord amongst that community, Protest against the Pastoral Letter published in some of the Roman Catholic Churches on the 28th April by the Revd. Frè Luis Maria de Santa Thereza, the Missionary Italian Bishop. A Palarquin, the cost of which exceeds Rs 10,000, made for the use of the Byza Bhaee at Nassick, is exposed to view at the shop of Eduljee Nowrojee, a Parsee Carpenter in the Fort of Bombay. A second Regatta takes place

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at Bombay on the 10th, when the first prize was won by the *Rhoderic Dhu* beating three others (the *Fanny*, *Emma*, and *Ione*). The *Fanny* was awarded the second Prize. The Steam Packet *Atalanta*, with the London Mail of the 6th April, arrived on the 12th inst. His Excellency Senhor J. Pestanha, Governor of Goa, and the Spanish General Claveira, Governor of the Philippine Islands, arrived at Bombay in the *Atalanta*. The king of Sweden (Bernadotte) died in March. At a meeting of the Teetotal Society at Bombay, held in the Town Barracks on the 13th inst., E. H. Townsend, Esquire, Secretary to Government, presented himself, and, in a short and beautiful address, stated his reasons for taking the pledge of the Society. The Governor of Goa, Senhor Pestanha, with his Lady, and Secretary, proceeded to the seat of his Government by the Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, on the 15th. The Begum of Tonk died of Cholera at Bombay on the same date. Lieut. Sydney Horton, of H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, was killed on the 20th, by the accidental discharge of a loaded pistol while preparing for his departure to England by the Steamer. His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Bart. proceeded to the Mahabuleshwar Hills on the 21st. Intelligence is received at Bombay on the 22d, of the defeat and death of Ittur Singh, and of the invasion of the British Territories by 400 Sikh Cavalry, who however immediately afterwards retire within their own limits without committing any outrage. On the 24th Her Majesty Queen Victoria entered her 26th year.—VIVAT REGINA!! An assemblage of the whole of the Belonees and other Scindian Chiefs held on this day at Hyderabad before His Excellency Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B. Governor of that Province, for the purpose of explaining to them the policy which it is the intention of the British Government to pursue towards them for the future. Several thousands assembled on this occasion, and all went away perfectly satisfied or finding themselves well received by His Excellency, and their various complaints attentively listened to, and promises of redress held out where such seemed necessary or just. The rains commenced falling at Bombay on the 24th. A gang of 200 men commit great depredations in the Tannah Districts below the Syandree range of hills, and afterwards ascend the Ghauts and plunder the villages of Juglone and Kewla, in the Wareh Turf of the Poonah Collectorate. The Scinde Irregular Horse are to be increased to 1000 strong, and it is stated that two or more European Officers will be added to that corps. The Steamer *Bentinck*, with the April Overland Mail, reached Madras on the 13th, and delivered her packets four days before the English Mail via Bombay arrived. The *Hindustan* Steamer left Madras for Suez on the 21st. Calcutta suffered from a violent storm on the 18th. The Office of Messrs. Gilmore and Co. of that City was struck by lightning. An Opium sale took place at the office of Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. at Calcutta, on the 20th. Of *Behar* drug there were 1475 chests sold, the highest price, Rs. 1500. 0. 0 per chest, and the lowest Rs. 1370. 0. 0.; average Rs. 1383. 3. 3. per chest; the total proceeds Rs. 20,040,225. Of *Benares*, the number of chests was 700, the highest price of which was Rs. 1340, the lowest Rs. 1315, average Rs. 1369. 3. 5 per chest, and total proceeds Rs. 9,30,450. The Ship *Paulina* from Boston, arrives at Bombay on the 29th inst. with a cargo of Ice and American apples. The former was sold at 10 lbs. per Rupee, and the latter at Rs. 2 per dozen.

JUNE.—The S. W. Monsoon set in mildly on the night of the 3rd at Bombay. The Bank of Bombay refuse to cash the notes of the Bank of Western India. Mark Porrett, the individual who was brought up to the Supreme Court of Bombay on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and discharged in March last, is again tried by a General Court Martial on charges of embezzling Government stores, and is **ACQUITTED**. The Ship *Buckinghamshire*, which left Bombay on the 12th May for Calcutta, arrived at Kedgerie on the 26th of the same month, and first reached the Pilot station in 12 days from her leaving Port. The Steam Packet *Victoria* arrived on the 6th instant with the London Mail of the 6th May. Intelligence is received of the recall of Lord Ellenborough, by the Court of Directors, against the expressed wishes of Her Majesty's Ministers. No reason whatever was given by the Court for this act, which was stigmatized by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords as "an act of the highest indiscretion." The general opinion of the best informed people is that His Lordship was recalled in consequence of the Court feeling offended at his repeated disobedience of their orders.

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The Cholera broke out on board of several ships in Bombay Harbour. The Ship *Ocean Queen*, when on the point of sailing, had five of her men attacked with this disease, of whom two died within a few hours. Sir Henry Roper, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, animadverted in severe terms upon an article in the "*Gentleman's Gazette*" of the 11th, which seemed to border on a contempt of Court. The article in question had reference to the proceedings of the English Judges at the trial of the notorious will Forgers (Barber, Fletcher, Sanders, Mrs. Sanders, and Mrs. Dorey); but the Editor took occasion to make some most uncalled for and misplaced remarks upon the conduct of the Supreme Court at Bombay, who had found fault with the manner in which some prosecutions were carried on by the Magistrates against the Bunder Gang, and the parties concerned in the destruction of the *Belvidere*. The Government of India pass an act for the better observance of an exact Discipline in the Indian Navy. The ceremony of driving the Silver Nail into the forefoot of H. M's. Brig *Goshawk*, took place in the presence of the Honble. J. H. Crawford, Sir Robert Oliver, W. J. Laire, Esquire, Superintendent of H. M's. Ships building at Bombay, and a select party on the 13th. This vessel is to be of 12 guns. After the ceremony, shawls were presented with the usual forms to the Native Builders. The Steam Frigate *Auckland* sent round to Calcutta on the 13th, for the purpose of conveying Lord Ellenborough to Suez. She took with her several Lakhs of Rupees coined at the Bombay Mint from the Silver brought from China and which formed a part of the Chinese ransom money, and ten European Convicts under sentence of transportation to New South Wales. The Steam Frigate *Akhbar*, with the Indian Mails, started from Bombay for Suez on the night of the 19th instant. Royal salutes were fired from the Garrison and the ships of War in the Harbour on the 20th, that being the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne. Veeraswami, a Private of the Light Company of the 47th Regt. M. N. I., is shot to death by musquetry in the Fort of Cannanore, by the sentence of a Native General Court Martial; he having been found guilty of mutiny committed on board the Ship *John Line*, whilst on the voyage from Madras to Bombay. A number of other Mutineers of this Regiment, his associates in the crime, who were also sentenced to death, have their sentences commuted by the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale to various terms of Transportation and imprisonment. The Officers of H. M's. 28th Regt. gave a grand Ball and Supper to the station at Poona on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, in which engagement the Regiment had greatly distinguished itself. The Festival of St. John, was celebrated by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India at their Rooms at Mazagon on the 24th. The Honble. W. W. Bird, is sworn in as Governor General on the 15th. Intelligence of the loss of the Ship *Candahar*, Captain Keir, from China to Bombay, is received on the 25th. She was wrecked on the 21st at a place called Corlee, a short distance South of Kennerly, on the Island of Junjeera. Six of the crew perished and the Captain was slightly hurt. A considerable part of the cargo was saved in a damaged state, but the subjects of the Khan of Junjeera plundered the wreck of some of the most valuable portion, before assistance could arrive from Bombay.

JULY.—The Third Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court at Bombay, commenced on the 5th before Sir Henry Roper, Chief Justice.—The number of cases in the Calendar were 33, many of which, especially the Parsee Murder case, were of great importance. The first number of the "*Bombay Witness*," a religious newspaper, is published at the American Mission Press on the 4th.—The Steam Frigate *Sesostris*, with the London Mail of the 7th June, arrives on the 9th instant.—The Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philip, writes a Pamphlet in June recommending an increase of the French Navy, "IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO INVADE ENGLAND", which subjects him to the ridicule of all Europe.—Sentence is pronounced on O'Connell and his brother Traversers, in June.—He is condemned to 12 months imprisonment in the Richmond Penitentiary in Dublin, and to a fine of £2000, and the others to nine months imprisonment in the Marshalsea, and to fines of £500 each.—The whole are also bound over to keep the Peace for SEVEN YEARS!!—Sir Henry Hardinge, the newly appointed Governor General of India, left England for Calcutta on the 7th June by the Overland route.—The young sovereign of Indore Juckojee Holkar, was placed on the throne by the British authorities on the 27th

# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FOR 1843.

MADE AT THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY AT  
COLABA.\*

BY GEORGE BUIST, LL.D., SUPERINTENDANT OF THE OBSERVATORY.

THE Observatory on the Island of Colabah at Bombay, is one of sixty now in operation in various parts of the world for the purpose of magnetic and meteorological observation, the instruments being read hourly, day and night, without any interruption. The establishment was originally destined for Aden, on the Arabian Coast at the mouth of the Red Sea, and thither they were forwarded by the Mediterranean and through Egypt in May 1840. Some unexpected obstacles to the erection of an Observatory here having made their appearance, it was resolved that the instruments should be transferred to Bombay, to be placed under the superintendence of the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone College—Mr. Orlebar. The building having been constructed according to the plan supplied by Professor Lloyd of Dublin, the instruments set up, and Assistants from the Sapper and Miner corps (namely Serjeant Dunn, Corporal Saul, and Corporal Heywood) trained in November 1841 for the use of them, the work of observation commenced in form on the 1st of December. At this time Professor Orlebar found himself compelled to quit (on the 15th of December) the superintendence of the Observatory, and proceed on a tour of inspection to the Schools and Seminaries in Goozerat. During his absence the men quarrelled amongst themselves; Corporal Heywood neglected his duty, and his conduct being complained of, he revenged himself by preferring charges against the two other assistants: these were enquired into by Court Martial and found false and calumnious, and Heywood re-manded to his corps on the 13th of February. The term day observations of the 22nd of December and 22nd of January 1842, with the papers required by the Royal Society, appear to have been forwarded to Government conformably with the original instructions; but Mr. Orlebar on his return in March, seems to have considered it doubtful whether any of the work performed during his absence was sufficiently accurate to be depended on by the Royal Society; and although by extraordinary exertion the duties of the Observatory continued to be carried on by two Assistants from the 18th of February on to the 23rd of March, the scheme altogether gave way from the negligence of Corporal Saul. From this time till the end of July, day observations were taken by Mr. Dunn, the only trustworthy Assistant in the establishment, and the term day records kept throughout. Professor Orlebar having, on the 2nd of May, left for Europe on sick leave, the Observatory continued under the sole charge of Mr. Dunn, without any supervision or assistance, until the 15th of July, when the present Superintendent was placed in charge—one Assistant being now all that remained to discharge duties for which in such a climate as that of Bombay, four were barely sufficient. After considerable correspondence on the subject, and the occurrence of some annoying causes of delay, in addition to the usual deliberation with which official arrangements are proceeded with in India, the sanction of Government for the employment of three Native Assistants was obtained on the 31st of August. This having been expected, preparations had been made to avoid further loss of time, and the Observatory was in full operation on the 1st of September. Keru Luximon a talented and accomplished Brahmin, who had been carefully trained by Mr. Orlebar—was at the same time transferred from the Astronomical to the Magnetic and Meteorological department. The sanction of the Supreme Government for the payment of the Assistants was not procured till the 13th of February—the extra charges (afterwards refunded) having in the interval been defrayed by the Superintendent.

\* The Colaba Observatory is in Longitude 72° 49.43' 5" E;—Latitude 18° 53' 35" N. and is elevated 35 Feet above the level of the sea.

Great difficulty having been experienced in getting copies of the Abstracts, for the five other Observatories desired to be supplied with these, written out with sufficient accuracy by native transcribers, Government sanctioned the application to have the whole lithographed; paper was allowed for a number of extra copies, and the printing was executed at the Govt Gazette Press—the other portions of the work being entirely performed at the Observatory.

The observations were made from the 1st September 1842 every hour, day and night, save on Sunday and on monthly days of adjustment. The Meteorological instruments in use in 1842, were a standard Barometer by Newman (No. 58), the diameter of whose Tube is 00·530. A comparative reading of 8 different Barometers placed in the Observatory having been made half hourly for 24 consecutive hours from the 20th to the 21st of June 1843, led to the suspicion that there was some error in Newman's instrument; it was taken down accordingly on the 23rd of July, and a bubble of air discharged from it. The Mercury immediately rose from 29·607 to 29·707, and it is till considered 00·025 too low, the Mercury not having been subsequently boiled in the tube. The air is supposed to have found admission when the Barometer was originally put up; a correction of 0·100 requires to be added to the observations made anteriorly to reconcile them to those taken subsequently to the 23rd of July 1843, or of 00·125 to those before, and 00·025 to those after, this date, to bring them up to what has been assumed from the results obtained from the comparative readings referred to the real state of pressure. The correction actually adopted is 00·100; the remaining 00·025 is partly hypothetical, and has not, therefore, been added.

The general system of observations maintained throughout the year 1843, was the same as that which had prevailed at the close of 1842. In addition to the instruments registered before, the Thermometers for Solar and Terrestrial Radiation were put in use, the Actinometer was used during the latter months of the year, as also were large evaporating-dishes on a new plan, readings of which have not been published in the Report. The Self-registering Rain-gauge connected with Mr. Ostler's apparatus having been found unworkable with the spiral springs originally adapted to it, was fitted up afresh at the Mint with a counter-weight. The accuracy of its indications having been repeatedly tested by experiment, it was put in operation at the commencement of the monsoon in June 1843. The results afforded by it will be seen in the body of the Report.

A number of incidental observations were made which will come to be noticed at the conclusion.

The Sympiesometer was read and recorded throughout the year, and the indications it promised to supply in reference to the maximum and minimum of pressure seemed so singular as to lead to a much more extensive employment of it in 1844. The observations made with it and the Barometer every ten minutes for eight hours a-day at the epochs of maximum and minimum, will come to be discussed in the Report of 1844—superceding the necessity of making any further allusion to them in that for 1843.

**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.**—Before entering on the details of the several months, it may be as well to give a general account of the temperature and pressure of the atmosphere—the fall of rain—and the direction of the wind—for the whole year. It must be premised, that at the commencement of the present observations we were, on many points, but very indifferently supplied with directions as to the best manner of recording the results of our labours. The instructions of the joint Committee of the Royal Society and the British Association were defective, much more adapted for a climate beyond than within the Tropics, and scarcely minute enough either as to the quantity or quality of the work desired. In the following Report a journal of the hourly readings of each instrument has been given—the Barometer being corrected for Temperature: it appeared extremely convenient to add to these—Tables of abstracts for the Barometer and the dry and wet-bulb Thermometer, and this will accordingly be found at the end. These were not required by the Royal Society till the beginning of 1844: that they were so then, indicated that the trouble taken to supply them in 1843 had not been superfluous. The mean Monthly Curves have been projected for the Tables.\* The Wind gauge Curves have been faithfully copied from the readings of the instrument of Mr. Osler. The abstract has been drawn up on a much less satisfactory principle than could have been desired—that acted on for 1844, as prescribed by the Royal Society, with some additions of my own will, it is hoped, furnish information in a much more intelligible form.

Unfortunately, evaporation has not been noted, and the observations on Solar and Terrestrial Radiation were on several grounds considered of such dubious accuracy that they have not been noticed here particularly.

\* The Report referred to occupies 500 pages, chiefly of tables, and could not therefore have been admitted into the present publication. Dr. BUXT's prefacial remarks have alone been published—but it has not been considered necessary to strike out the allusions to the report on which these are founded. The report itself may probably have fallen into the hands of many of our readers.—ED. AGENDA.

# TEMPERATURE.

The mean Temperature of Bombay for the year 1843 was  $81^{\circ} \pm 1$ . The greatest heat occurred at 2 P. M. on the 23d of May, when the mercury stood at  $90^{\circ} \pm 3$ . The greatest Cold was on the 4th of January at 8 A. M. when it fell to  $65^{\circ} \pm 9$ . The extreme range of the year being no more than  $24^{\circ} \pm 4$ . The mean maximum was  $84^{\circ} \pm 4$ , the mean minimum  $78^{\circ} \pm 2$ : the mean range was, therefore,  $6^{\circ} \pm 2$ . The subjoined Table gives an abstract of the Dry and Wet bulb Thermometer, with the depression and dew-point for the year:—

T A B L E I.

Mean range of the Thermometer, Wet and Dry Bulb, with depression and extremes. The dew-point as observed by DANIEL'S Hygrometer every 6 hours.

1843.	MONTH.	STANDARD DRY-BULBS.						WET-BULBS.						DANIEL'S HYGROMETER.						DRY-BULB STANDARD EXTREMES.						MEAN RANGE OF STANDARD DRY-BULB for the Month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		Mean Maximum.		Mean Minimum.		Hour of		Mean Min.		Hour of		Maximum		Depression.		Hour of		Minimum.		Hour of		Lowest Day.		Hour of		Lowest Night.		Hour of		Greatest Heat.		Greatest Cold.		Hour of		Mean Temperature of the Month.		Mean Wet-Bulb for the Month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		°	3 M.	°	3 M.	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of	°	Hour of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
January.....		80.3	3 M.	73.0	6 A.	70.7	3 M.	64.6	6 A.	10.5	Noon	6.1	4 A.	46.4	7 A.	52.2	3 A.	85.2	2 P.	71.0	7 P.	73.3	7.3	76.3	68.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			</



The following Table gives the mean Temperature of the year under each individual month at every hour of the day. It is a curious circumstance, that the hours of greatest cold occur, during a part of the year, not before or at sunrise, but nearly half an hour after it. In July and August it considerably precedes the hour of dawn, and in the mean of the year is nearly coincident with it. The mean temperature at 6 A. M. all the year round is 78.94:—

## TABLE II.

Mean Temperature of each month of the year 1843, for each hour of the day, with the hour of Sunrise on the 15th of every month.

Month.	Sun's rise on the 15th of every Month.	Midnight	HOURS OF BOMBAY SOLAR TIME.												Mean.											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11													
January.....	H 38	75.0	74.8	74.4	73.9	73.5	73.0	72.3	72.4	73.1	76.7	77.9	79.1	79.6	80.1	80.3	80.0	79.4	78.1	77.6	75.9	75.5	76.3			
February.....	6.31	76.9	76.5	76.3	75.8	75.3	74.7	73.7	73.4	73.5	77.5	78.6	79.6	80.3	81.1	81.7	81.9	81.7	81.2	80.0	79.2	78.1	77.4	76.8	76.0	
March.....	6.11	78.7	78.4	78.2	77.8	77.4	77.1	76.4	76.4	78.1	79.7	80.6	81.2	81.7	82.4	83.1	83.6	83.1	80.2	79.7	79.3	78.1	77.4	76.7	76.7	
April.....	5.53	83.1	83.0	82.6	82.3	81.9	81.7	81.6	82.3	83.6	84.5	85.9	86.7	86.9	86.8	86.3	85.4	84.4	84.0	83.7	83.1	82.4	81.3	80.3	84.2	
May.....	5.28	84.6	84.5	84.4	83.1	84.0	83.9	83.7	84.7	88.6	86.4	86.9	87.3	87.7	88.1	88.3	86.2	87.9	87.4	87.0	86.1	85.7	84.9	84.8	85.9	
June.....	5.34	81.3	84.1	84.0	83.6	83.4	83.3	83.9	84.7	85.2	85.8	86.4	86.9	87.5	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.7	87.2	86.6	85.7	85.3	84.9	84.4	85.9	
July.....	5.33	81.3	81.3	81.1	81.2	81.1	81.3	81.3	81.4	82.1	82.5	83.0	83.3	83.6	83.4	83.1	83.0	82.8	82.1	81.7	81.7	81.6	81.5	81.4	82.0	
August.....	5.43	80.2	80.0	80.0	79.9	79.8	79.8	79.9	79.9	80.6	80.2	80.7	83.2	82.5	82.8	83.1	82.9	82.3	81.9	81.9	80.9	80.8	80.6	80.4	81.2	
September.....	5.43	80.9	79.9	79.8	78.7	79.5	79.4	79.1	79.5	80.3	81.3	82.1	82.4	82.9	83.6	83.6	83.3	82.9	82.3	81.6	81.1	80.7	80.4	80.1	81.1	
October.....	6.10	77.4	80.3	79.9	79.7	79.5	79.1	78.9	79.4	81.4	82.4	83.6	84.5	84.8	85.1	85.1	85.6	85.3	84.5	83.5	82.8	82.5	82.0	81.3	81.0	82.2
November.....	6.10	77.4	77.8	77.6	77.2	76.5	76.5	76.5	78.4	80.3	84.6	82.7	84.9	84.4	83.2	81.6	81.1	80.5	79.6	78.6	78.0	78.0	80.3			
December.....	6.38	74.8	74.6	74.6	73.9	73.5	72.9	72.3	71.9	73.5	76.8	78.4	79.5	81.1	81.7	81.9	81.5	80.3	78.6	77.4	77.2	76.7	75.8	75.2	76.7	
Mean.....		79.8	79.6	79.4	79.1	78.9	78.7	78.4	76.5	79.6	80.4	81.3	82.6	83.9	84.1	84.2	83.9	83.3	82.3	81.5	81.0	80.6	80.3	80.0	81.1	

It will be found from the above, that the Minimum temperature occurs about 35 minutes after Sunrise.—The mean-temperature at 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. will be found to furnish very nearly the mean of the Day.

The following facts are disclosed by the above Tables :—The mean Temperature at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. is the same throughout the year, viz. 80.8; and the two hours hardly ever differ more than one degree for the whole season. During the months of January, February, October, November, and December, the evening hours are the warmest; from March to September the morning hours;—in March and September these latter are nearly of the same temperature.

March..... 9 A. M...79.7——9 P. M...79.3—diff...0.4.

September... .. „ 81.3—— „ 80.4—diff...99.

The hour of greatest heat is 3 P. M., when the Thermometer on the mean of the year stood 84.2. If this be taken as a starting point, and the line of figures at the bottom of the Table be read backwards and forwards, the temperature will be found to decrease at the first most rapidly in the direction of the evening.

A. M.				P. M.							
IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2
80.8	81.6	82.6	83.2	83.9	84.1	84.2	83.9	83.8	82.3	81.5	81.2
3.4	2.4	1.6	1.00	0.3	0.10	—	0.8	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.0

[The upper line of figures indicates the temperature at 3 P. M.—the temperature of the other hours being arranged below this for the sake of showing the differences noted in the third line.]

Though a change in the rate of decrease brings all right again at the hours of equal temperature IX and IX equally distant from that of Maximum temperature. The hour of least temperature for the whole year is 6 A. M. preceding the hour of maximum by 9 hours, and following that of the previous day by 15. From this it appears, it increases as much in 3 hours after sunrise as it has decreased in 6 before it: or that the heating process is twice as rapid betwixt sunrise and 9 A. M. as is the cooling one between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. of the preceding night. The mean temperature of 10 A. M. corresponds very nearly with that of the whole year—the latter being 81.1—the former 81.8., as also with the mean temperature of the month of September which is 81.1. If the temperatures of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. be added together half the sum will be within less than half a degree of the mean temperature of the month; this which is true in reference to a whole month, does not quite hold good either of individual days or of the whole year. These inferences, it must be remembered, are drawn from the observations of a single year only, and it does not follow that they will either hold good in Bombay on a series of years, or at most other places, in any given year. It is extremely probable that there is some well arranged law in the matter; for the determination of which, however, further observations are wanted.

It is not easy to divide the year into seasons according to our European notions of Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring, where the grand distinctions are—the cold—the hot—and the rainy season. I shall attempt no classification of the months beyond this, except in reference to pressure—the consideration of which will come by and bye. Although the temperature of October is 82.2—being thus 1.1 above the average of the year—it must either be classed amongst the rainy season months, set aside by itself, or included in the cold season: the last is that which I have preferred. September in fact gives the mean temperature of the year; and the increased warmth of October seems to arise from the partial stagnation of the atmosphere which follows the rains after the monsoon winds have left us, and before the land and sea breezes have fairly set in. The months of October, November, December, January, and February, constitute the cold season.—December and January giving a mean temperature of 76.5—being the coldest months: February is 1.7 warmer than January, and March 1.7 warmer than February—the heat increases most rapidly just after the equinox :—the mean temperature of the five months is 78.7.

The Hot-season extends over the months of March, April, and May. The first of these occupies a debatable space betwixt the Hot and Cold season. The mean temperature of

March is 79.7,—one degree more than the mean of the cold season, and nearly four less than that of the Hot. The mean temperature of May—the hottest month—is 85—its mean Maximum 88—mean Minimum 83; its extreme Maximum 93; and extreme Minimum 80.9—its mean range being 4.6, and extreme range 9.4.

This hardly accounts for the oppressiveness of the weather just preceding the rains—when the atmosphere is charged with electricity, and the sky covered with clouds overnight so as to prevent the cooling of the earth, and to make the sea-breezes comparatively feeble.

The months of June, July, August and September fall under the separate head of the rainy-season, which comes to be noticed afterwards.

### PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

The subjoined Tables, supply a complete vidimus of all that relates to Atmospheric pressure so far as indicated by the Barometer:—

## ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE TABLE I.

Range of the Barometer during the year 1843—given for each month, with the interval in space and in time betwixt the Daily Maximum and Minimum on the means of the month.

1843.	MORNING			AFTER-NOON			NIGHT			MORNING			MORNING MAXIMUM REPEATED FROM COLUMN FIRST.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
Months.	Hour of Morning.	Hour of Afternoon.	Interval in Time.	Hour of Morning.	Hour of Afternoon.	Interval in Time.	Hour of Night.	Hour of Morning.	Interval from Afternoon.	Hour of Morning.	Hour of Night.	Interval from Morning.	Hour of Morning.	Hour of Night.	Interval from Morning.
January.....	29.983 10 A	29.873 4 M	0.110	29.950 10 M	29.820 10 M	0.130	29.950 10 M	29.820 10 M	0.130	29.950 10 A	29.820 10 M	0.130	29.950 10 A	29.820 10 M	0.130
February.....	29.954 10 A	29.810 4 M	0.144	29.913 10 M	29.783 4 M	0.130	29.913 10 M	29.783 4 M	0.130	29.913 10 A	29.783 4 M	0.130	29.913 10 A	29.783 4 M	0.130
March.....	89.69 9	79.61 4	0.110	89.69 9	79.61 4	0.110	89.69 9	79.61 4	0.110	89.69 9	79.61 4	0.110	89.69 9	79.61 4	0.110
April.....	87.1 10	77.1 4	0.110	87.1 10	77.1 4	0.110	87.1 10	77.1 4	0.110	87.1 10	77.1 4	0.110	87.1 10	77.1 4	0.110
May.....	71.3 9	61.3 4	0.110	71.3 9	61.3 4	0.110	71.3 9	61.3 4	0.110	71.3 9	61.3 4	0.110	71.3 9	61.3 4	0.110
June.....	69.1 10	61.3 4	0.110	69.1 10	61.3 4	0.110	69.1 10	61.3 4	0.110	69.1 10	61.3 4	0.110	69.1 10	61.3 4	0.110
July.....	68.7 9	61.3 4	0.110	68.7 9	61.3 4	0.110	68.7 9	61.3 4	0.110	68.7 9	61.3 4	0.110	68.7 9	61.3 4	0.110
August.....	74.7 10	69.2 4	0.085	74.7 10	69.2 4	0.085	74.7 10	69.2 4	0.085	74.7 10	69.2 4	0.085	74.7 10	69.2 4	0.085
September.....	83.6 9	74.0 3	0.085	83.6 9	74.0 3	0.085	83.6 9	74.0 3	0.085	83.6 9	74.0 3	0.085	83.6 9	74.0 3	0.085
October.....	90.2 9	74.0 3	0.110	90.2 9	74.0 3	0.110	90.2 9	74.0 3	0.110	90.2 9	74.0 3	0.110	90.2 9	74.0 3	0.110
November.....	93.5 9	83.6 4	0.110	93.5 9	83.6 4	0.110	93.5 9	83.6 4	0.110	93.5 9	83.6 4	0.110	93.5 9	83.6 4	0.110
December.....	90.0 26 9	81.0 4	0.116	90.0 26 9	81.0 4	0.116	90.0 26 9	81.0 4	0.116	90.0 26 9	81.0 4	0.116	90.0 26 9	81.0 4	0.116
Means.....	89.856 9.4	79.757 3.9	0.100	89.856 9.4	79.757 3.9	0.100	89.856 9.4	79.757 3.9	0.100	89.856 9.4	79.757 3.9	0.100	89.856 9.4	79.757 3.9	0.100

## ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE TABLE II.

Giving the Mean Hourly Barometric Observations for the year 1843, and the four Sections into which it has arbitrarily been divided.

(Means for each hour furnishing the elements of the mean hourly curve of the year.)

TIME.	Mean of the Year 1843.	May. June. July. Mean.	August. Sept. Octob. r. Mean	November. December January. Mean.	February. March. April. Mean.
4. A. M.	29.7795	29.634	29.758	29.897	29.829
5.	.. 787	..642	..762	..905	..838
6.	.. 8045	658	..782	..923	..855
7.	.. 8232	..675	..801	..915	..872
8.	.. 8430	..689	..819	..969	..895
9.	.. 8550	..697	..830	..986	..907
10.	.. 8550	..696	..831	..986	..907
11.	.. 8433	..691	..821	..969	..894
12.	.. 8235	..680	..801	..941	..872
1. P. M.	.. 798	..663	..777	..910	..845
2.	.. 7760	..646	..758	..883	..817
3.	.. 7630	632	..745	..875	..800
4.	.. 757	..621	..742	..873	..793
5.	.. 762	..623	..750	..880	..796
6.	.. 7740	..634	..762	..893	..807
7.	.. 7905	..646	..777	..913	..826
8.	.. 8077	..659	..793	..933	..846
9.	.. 819	..671	804	..944	..860
10.	.. 8260	..680	808	..949	..867
11.	.. 8205	..673	..802	..939	..863
12.	.. 8107	..667	..788	..931	..857
1. A. M.	.. 7985	..653	..775	..920	..846
2.	.. 7867	..642	..763	..906	..836
3.	.. 7800	634	..759	..899	..828
Means	29.8052	29.656	29.701	29.92	29.847

## ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE TABLE III.

A selection of individual Observations, showing the Highest and Lowest Range of the Barometer on particular days, with the hours of extreme Maximum and Minimum for 1843.

Months.	Highest Morning.	Hour.	Day.	Lowest Afternoon.	Hour.	Day.	Highest Night.	Hour.	Day.	Lowest Morning.	Hour.	Day.	Extreme Range.	Extreme Interval.
Jan.	30.136	10 AM	24	29.765	4 P.M.	2	30.105	11 PM	24	29.784	3 A.M.	5	0.370	H.
Feb.	.. 043	9...	1	.. 780	4	27	29.971	9...	1	.. 816	4	27	0.263	9
Mar.	29.962	9...	13	.. 703	4	21	.. 914	10...	15	.. 764	4	27	0.259	7
April.	.. 930	10...	14	.. 658	5	28	.. 892	10...	15	.. 718	3	28	0.272	7
May.	.. 815	10...	16	.. 431	4	23	.. 814	10...	16	.. 451	3	23	0.384	6
June.	.. 860	9	10	.. 486	4	21	.. 824	10...	9	.. 484	3	23	0.376	6
July.	.. 762	10	17	.. 508	5	3	.. 760	10...	28	.. 516	4	8	0.254	7
Aug.	.. 889	9...	16	.. 579	4	21	.. 833	10...	15	.. 582	3	21	0.310	7
Sept.	.. 949	9...	18	.. 573	4	4	.. 932	9	16	.. 593	5	4	0.376	8
Oct.	30.001	9...	19	.. 618	4	10	.. 957	10	19	.. 670	3	10	0.383	7
Nov.	.. 044	9	2	.. 759	3	22	30.012	10...	1	.. 800	3	22	0.235	6
Dec.	.. 118	10...	22	.. 765	4	5	.. 095	9	21	.. 793	4	6	0.353	7

Highest for the Year ..... January 24th, 10 A. M. — 30.136  
 Lowest Do. Do..... May.. 16th, 4 P. M. — 29.431

**T A B L E IV.**  
*Range of the Barometer during the Year 1843, given for each Month, with the interval in space and in time  
 betwixt the daily Maximum and Minimum on the means of the Month.*

1843.	Morning Maximum.				Afternoon Minimum with interval from preceding.				Night Maximum with interval from preceding.				Morning Minimum with interval from preceding.				Morning Maximum with interval from preceding.							
	Morning Maximum.	Hour of	Morn. Max.	Range.	Night Maximum.	Hour of	Night Max.	Interval from	Range from	Aftern. Min.	Interval from	Range from	Morning Minimum.	Hour of	Morn. Min.	Interval from	Range from	Morning Maximum.	Hour of	Morn. Max.	Interval from	Range from		
January.....	29.985	10 AM	29.873	0.112	29.950	10 PM	6	0.077	29.896	4 AM	6	0.054	29.985	10 AM	6	0.089	29.985	10 AM	6	0.089	29.985	10 AM	6	0.089
February.....	29.954	10	840	0.114	913	10	6	0.073	868	3	5	0.045	954	10	7	0.086	954	10	7	0.086	954	10	7	0.086
March.....	899	9	786	0.113	853	0	6	0.067	816	3	5	0.037	899	9	6	0.083	899	9	6	0.083	899	9	6	0.083
April.....	871	9	752	0.119	834	10	6	0.082	799	4	6	0.035	871	10	6	0.072	871	10	6	0.072	871	10	6	0.072
May.....	713	9	612	0.101	579	10	6	0.067	636	3	5	0.043	713	9	6	0.077	713	9	6	0.077	713	9	6	0.077
June.....	691	10	617	0.074	673	0	5	0.056	629	4	6	0.060	691	10	7	0.065	691	10	7	0.065	691	10	7	0.065
July.....	687	9	694	0.054	689	10	6	0.035	629	4	6	0.060	687	9	5	0.058	687	9	5	0.058	687	9	5	0.058
August.....	76	10	692	0.087	758	0	6	0.066	696	4	6	0.062	76	10	6	0.071	76	10	6	0.071	76	10	6	0.071
September.....	826	9	740	0.086	803	9	6	0.063	747	4	6	0.036	826	9	5	0.079	826	9	5	0.079	826	9	5	0.079
October.....	902	9	794	0.108	865	9	6	0.071	829	3	6	0.055	902	9	6	0.073	902	9	6	0.073	902	9	6	0.073
November.....	955	9	836	0.119	910	10	6	0.074	855	4	6	0.055	955	9	5	0.100	955	9	5	0.100	955	9	5	0.100
December.....	30.026	9	910	0.116	987	9	5	0.077	929	4	7	0.058	30.026	9	5	0.097	30.026	9	5	0.097	30.026	9	5	0.097

In comparing the Atmospheric pressure of Bombay with that of London and Plymouth we find the three to stand as follows :—

Plymouth.....29.7912—London .....29.856—Bombay...29.805.

or when corrected for difference of level and reduced to the level of the sea as follows :—

Plymouth, 29.876.—London, 29.965.—Bombay, 29.844.

The Plymouth observations are made at an elevation of 75 feet above the level of the sea, \* those of London †95feet, and those of Bombay 35 above the level of the sea;— this strictly agrees with the law laid down by the Baron Humboldt that the elevation of the Barometer is greater in Temperate than in Terrid latitudes. The Ellichpoor curve would seem to intimate a singular anomaly in the pressure of the atmosphere in the centre of the Deccan—where the hours of maxima and minima appear to differ very widely from those in most parts of the world. After the fragment projected in the Diagram had been printed off, it was discovered that an error had been made in adjusting the neutral point in the cistern of the Barometer. Subsequent observations, however shew, that there are irregularities of no small magnitude, though different probably from those indicated in the atmosphere of Ellichpoor.

**WINDS.**—From the defective system of notation adopted it is not very easy to give a good analysis of the direction and force of the wind. This imperfection will be found remedied in the Report for 1844. The following very imperfect attempt must in the meantime suffice for 1843. The land and sea breezes prevail with the greatest force and regularity during the cold weather. The land wind reaches us from betwixt E & N. E., and is sometimes tho' not frequently to the south of East. It usually sets in betwixt 10 p. m. and 2 a. m.—being latest in the month of October, it blows strong and fresh chiefly towards day break, and there is generally a lull of from an hour to an hour and a half's duration about 10 o'clock, when the direction of the aerial current is about to change. We have regular land and sea breezes for about 300 days during the year, out of these it veers about 180 times from easterly towards north-westerly by north; about 20 times it goes round by south—and in this case it almost always describes a complete circuit of the compass,—the sea-breeze nearly invariably going round to East by North.—From 3 to 4 times in the course of the year it returns upon its path, after having gone round by South—but this is an incident of rare occurrence. In April and May even the night winds become westerly, and blow very feebly, beginning towards the end of the latter month to get round to South West.\*

**THE RAINY SEASON.**—The Rainy season has so little in common with the other portions of the year, that, for perspicuity's sake, I will give an analysis of it by itself—devoting a separate chapter to the consideration of each individual month. The total fall for the year on the average of 4 rain-gauges, amounted to 61 inches; the total fall measured at the Observatory by a rain-gauge of Newman's, placed 35 feet above the level of the sea, and 3 above the surface of the ground, was—56.24 inches; the total fall measured by Osler's Rain-gauge on the roof of the Observatory, 40 feet above that just referred to, was,—49.07. The subjoined Tables shew the total quantity of rain which fell over the Island of Bombay as set down in Mr. Noton's observations, as well as that which fell hourly indicated by Osler's Rain-gauge at the Observatory.

\* Mr. Snow Harris's Report—Transactions of the British Association for 1842, vol. XI. page 30.

† Howard's Climate of London, vol. I. p. 67.

\* The following are the leading particulars of the occurrences mentioned in the text.

Land-wind went round by South and swept the compass, 7th Jan. From E. to E. Jan. 14. N. E. to N. W. 17th Jan. S. W. to E. 23rd Jan. N. E. to N. W. 1st Feb. from E. to E., 2nd Feb. ditto. 5th ditto 11th Feb. from N. to N. E. and E. to W. and at 1 P. M. returned from W. to W.; March 13th from E. by S. to N. E.; April 5th, from S. E. to S. E.; April 9th, S. E. to N.; April, 13th S. E. to N. E., 14th, N. E. by S. to N. E.

Land wind went round by South and returned April 2nd, went from E. to W. and returned W. to S. E. 4th from S. E. to N. W.; by S. and S.W. April 8th from S. E. by S. to N. W. returning by S. E.; 17th Sept. went round from S. E. to N. E. and suddenly returned to N. E. taking the round of the compass; 26th. E. to W. and returned by E. to N.; 28th E. by S. to N. E.; Oct. 8th E. by S. to E.; Nov. 4th E. by S. to E.; 10th the same, 13th the same, 29th E. by S. to N.; Dec. 25th from E. by S. to East.

The Vane performed more than one circuit on 31st Jan. from N. E. by N. E. to S. E. by E. 1843.

## RAIN TABLE, I.

FALL OF RAIN 1843.

Registered at the Fort, Esplanade, the Observatory (Colaba) and Mazagon.  
The last Stations are 5 miles distant from each other, the others are intermediate.

MAY.				JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
Fort.	Esplanade.	Observatory.	Mazagon.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Observatory.	Mazagon.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Observatory.	Mazagon.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Observatory.	Mazagon.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Observatory.	Mazagon.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Observatory.	Mazagon.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.25	0.31	0.11	0.12	0.53	0.60	0.59	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.18	0.31	0.09	0.10	0.34	0.30	0.13	0.35	0.25	0.00	0.12
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.20	0.44	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.41
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.22	0.50	0.02	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.16	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.60
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.20	1.70	0.00	0.85
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.13	0.20	0.30	0.23	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.66	1.10	0.57	0.62	0.12	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.38	0.37	0.92	0.10	0.15	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.09	0.40	0.12	0.16	0.06	0.10	0.41	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.30	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.60
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.74	0.80	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.08	1.00	0.08	0.65	0.10	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	3.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.60	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.40	0.31	0.23	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42	0.00	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	2.30	0.49	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.88	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	1.80	0.74	1.60	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.36	1.60	1.91	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77	0.00	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.11	4.20	0.09	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.80	0.34	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	1.80	1.47	0.80	1.40	0.65	0.65	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	1.60	1.23	1.15	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	1.10	0.28	2.75	2.33	2.10	0.00	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.60	0.53	0.65	0.52	0.60	9.83	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	1.85	0.59	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.50	0.95	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
0.34	9.336.71	7.61	10.31	22.49	24.61	20.62	22.69	18.20	27.28	17.70	17.88	9.00	9.10	8.37	10.92	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.77	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00

## RAIN TABLE, II.

Shewing the Fall of Rain for each hour of the Month during the  
Monsoon of 1843.

Months.	MID.												Noon.												Average Fall of the month.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
May.....	0.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0.10	"	0.05	"	"	"	"	"
June.....	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.08	"	0.05	0.04	0.08	"	"	"	"	0.15
July.....	0.70	0.51	0.83	0.52	0.31	0.14	0.52	0.82	1.22	1.00	0.77	0.36	1.33	0.70	1.41	2.02	1.91	1.63	1.01	0.84	0.52	0.73	0.16	0.37	19.32
August.....	0.64	0.64	0.45	1.64	1.62	0.62	0.88	1.01	1.70	0.50	0.30	0.47	0.59	0.76	0.41	0.81	0.30	0.28	0.62	0.77	0.43	0.89	0.16	1.09	17.73
September..	0.09	0.16	0.34	1.01	0.60	1.19	0.48	0.75	0.46	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.63	0.05	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.42	0.33	0.42	1.00	0.12	8.40
October....	0.26	0.03	0.30	0.08	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0.67
Hourly Quantity.	1.84	1.35	1.94	3.28	2.61	2.06	1.99	2.59	3.40	1.57	1.19	0.97	2.10	1.55	2.02	1.96	2.37	1.27	1.92	2.16	1.28	2.21	1.47	1.89	47.99

H.												H.											
{ May... 5 P. M. . 0.10						{ May... 7 P. M. .... 0.05						{											
{ June... 11 .. . 0.30						{ June... 1 & 4 A. M. . 0.01						{											
{ July... 3 .. . 2.02						{ July... 5 .. . 0.14						{											
{ Aug... 8 A. M. . 1.70						{ Aug... 10 P. M. .... 0.16						{											
{ Sept... 5 .. . 1.19						{ Sept... 2 .. . 0.03						{											
{ Oct... 2 .. . 0.30						{ Oct... 1 A. M. .... 0.03						{											
Mean Maximum Fall. . .												Mean Minimum Fall. ....											

Maximum Fall during the Season at	H.												Minimum
	8 A. M.	11 ..	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Maximum	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.40
Minimum	0.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.97





The fall of the Barometer and general aspect of the sky led to the belief that the setting in of the S. W. monsoon might be looked for about the 3rd week of May. Light showers fell on the morning and evening of the 21st, the 24th and evening of the 27th of May—the total fall up to this date was 0.10 on the 2d of June the first rain fell and for a short time poured down so heavily, that, nearly half an inch having fallen, the wet season seemed fairly to have set in. On the 3d 0.74 fell, and on the 5th 1.01, when it failed up and continued dry till the middle of the month. By this time the wells and tanks, which had derived no advantage whatever from the trifling fall that had occurred, were nearly everywhere beginning to get dry, and great inconvenience was experienced by the people for want of water. On the 9th a curious appearance presented itself over Mahim about 6 A. M.; a long symmetrical column of vapour, slightly curved, stretched itself downwards till half way towards the ground, from a heavy mass of rain cloud about 40 degrees above the horizon. It seemed tubular, being considerably more transparent at the axis than at the edges. It continued in this state for about 5 minutes without any apparent discharge: when it first began to draw itself up like an elephant's trunk, and then dissolved itself into a mist—the base still adhering to the cloud from whence it took its rise: after a short space it disappeared without rain. Hitherto there had been scarcely any thunder or lightning, and the monsoon, like that of the preceding year, was devoid of the greater part of the most sublime characteristics which usually accompany its setting in. On the 17th after two days of rather heavy showers, the first real burst of the monsoon might be considered to have made its appearance—the lightning flashed, the thunder rolled incessantly; and about 9 P. M. when most near to us, from 3 to 4 flashes were frequently visible within a second of time; the electric fluid seemed to descend from the clouds towards the sea in irregular streams of continuous sparks or goutts of fire—continuing on some occasions to pour down in this fashion for more than half a second of time. Occasionally two or three streams were seen simultaneously, and they resembled nothing so much as an handful of red-hot beads dropping rapidly in succession, at intervals from each other equal to about the diameter of the stream. The rain now descended in one perfect sheet of water—two-tenths of an inch having fallen in 15 minutes, and 2.25 in little more than 10 hours.—The total rain which fell in Bombay and Colabah according to the average of 4 Rain-gauges, appears to have been 8.49, and there seem to have been eighteen days on which rain fell—the greatest fall having been 2.25. The mean temperature of the month was 85.3—the maximum  $87^{\circ}.8$ —minimum  $83^{\circ}.3$ : the entire mean range being no more than  $4^{\circ}.5$ . The wet-bulb ranged from  $79^{\circ}.9$  to  $81^{\circ}.0$ —the mean depression of the month being  $6^{\circ}.8$ —The minimum  $4^{\circ}.3$ . The lowest point of the day as shewn by Daniell's Hygrometer was  $76^{\circ}.2$ , the lowest night dew-point  $77^{\circ}.0$ . Up to the 10th the Barometer had been keeping steady and high. The corrected mean for the month of May was 29.662—the corrected maximum and minimum  $29^{\circ}.712$  and  $29.612$  respectively. For the whole month of June, the means of, corrected mean maxima and minima were 29.654,—29.691, and 29.617 respectively.

When suddenly it fell on the 16th, and continued to descend for the next 5 days, till on the 22d it attained its minimum of 29.520. The wind during the month of June blew for the first 10 days constantly from betwixt South and West excepting on the 1st, when it ranged from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. betwixt South East and South, coming round to West about midnight. On the 10th and 12th it got round to North-West, and exhibited, till the 16th the ordinary fair-weather phenomena of land and sea breezes—only that the latter blew from West to South-west instead of from North-west. The former were from South-east as usual. On the 17th it blew strong from south-west, and on the 18th when the most violent of our rains fell, it swept round the compass nearly twice, blowing from North-West from 8 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 9 A. M., from West till  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 10, from South-west and by South towards 11, and to  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 12; and so travelling gradually back again to North West by 9 P. M.; it then in the course of a single hour, veered round from N. W. N., N. E. E., S. E. S., S. W. and N. W.—in which last direction it continued till  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1 A. M. On the 19th,—during

the time it was blowing violently,—and at the hour just named, it swept round to South by East, and in this direction it continued till 8 A. M. when it once more became North-westerly, and so swept round by North to South-east. It continued South easterly for the most part of the rest of the month.

**JULY.**—Though the month of July supplied less than its average quantity of rain, 23.15 only having fallen—the average of the 27 years preceding being 24.32, it was remarkable for furnishing not one single day entirely free from fall.\* The greatest fall at Colabah for any one day was 3.37; this occurred on the 17th. The maximum height of the Barometer for the month was 29.689,—the minimum 29.639,—the mean 29.661. The greatest heat was 88.0. and the greatest cold 78.3.; during the whole of the month the wind continued to blow from betwixt south and west—chiefly from south west. Though at Colabah there was only a single day on which no rain fell, there were no fewer than 489 hours perfectly dry—there being 225 more or less rainy: on 9 days only did the number of hours on which it rained exceed that on which it did not. There was neither thunder nor lightning throughout the month.

**AUGUST.**—The total fall of rain for the month of August was 23.26 inches; and though, as in July, there was no single day in August on which some rain did not fall at one or other of the stations enumerated; and it never had been wholly fair at Colabah, there were 539 hours in the course of the month perfectly dry, and only 207 more or less rainy. Under these circumstances it may be supposed, there was much of the weather of both months open and eminently agreeable. The wind, during the month of August blew almost wholly from betwixt South and West; but more frequently betwixt those two points than in July. It was also more uncertain in intensity as well as direction, tulling occasionally during the lighter winds, and veering round a little towards the north of west. About the 20th there were occasionally alternating winds—something like a sea breeze setting in about 3 P. M., and about midnight getting round towards S. W. or S. On no occasion does it appear to have blown from the East of South. Like July, August was devoid of an Electric manifestation.

**SEPTEMBER.**—The month of September 1843 was an unusually delightful one. Sufficiency of rain had fallen in July and August to maintain vegetation in a state of the highest luxuriance. The weather was alternately bright and cloudy, with heavy showers of no great continuance as to time. The total fall of rain for the month amounted to 8.37 at the Observatory, and to 10.32 on the mean of the stations heretofore referred to. There were 22 days during which rain fell, and 8 during which it was entirely dry in the course of the month.—The rainy hours being 88, and the fair ones 632 in number. On only one occasion did the rainy hours exceed the fair ones in number in any single day. For the means of pressure and temperature the tables may be referred to. From the 9th to the 15th up to the 1st, on which dates it blew with considerable violence, the winds were light and somewhat irregular, blowing for four-fifths of the day from betwixt South and West, but veering occasionally round towards the afternoon to the N. West. On the 15th the land and sea breezes made their appearance for the first time, having blown soft and irregularly from the beginning of the month of May, for as already observed, though the rain did not set in till the beginning of June, the winds ceased to blow from the mainland in the end of April. The slight alternations which appeared being of 6 or 7 points only, shifting betwixt South-West and North-West.

The following shews the direction of the winds, with its turning points, from the 16th to the 30th September :—

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\* The same had been the case the preceding year.

Direction of the Wind and Hours of Change from the 16th to the 30th of September 1843.

	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.		V.	PM VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
16	S. E.	S. E.	S. W.	W.	W. to S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.
17	S. by S. E.	S. by E.	S. W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	S. by W.	S. by W.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
18	S. by E.	S. by E.	S. by E.	S. by E.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
19	S. E.	S. by S.	S. by W.	S. W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W. by N.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
20	S.	S.	S.	W.	W.	W.	Register stopped.	Register stopped.	Register stopped.	W. by N.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
21	W.	W.	W.	S. W. by S.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
22	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. by E.	N. by E.	N. by E.
23	N. by E.	N. by E.	N. by E.	N. W.	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	S. by E.	S. by E.	S. by E.
24	N. E. by N.	N. E.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W. W.	S. W. W.	S. W. W.	S. W. W.	S. N. W.	S. by E.	S. by E.	S. by E.	S. by E.
25	S. S. E.	S. S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	round by	Comp. to	N. E.
26	E.	S. E. by S.	S. W.	S. W.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	W. by S.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
27	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.	S.	S.	S.	S.	N.	N.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
28	E. S. S.	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. by E.	N. by E.	N. by E.	N. by E.	N. by E.
29	N.	W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
30	W.	W.	W.	N.	W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.

The above abstract will shew that, though the alternating winds were in the latter half of September punctual as to the time and duration of change, the direction was different from the fair-weather months—in which in general scarcely any southing appears.

OCTOBER.—This month, which occupies the debateable ground betwixt the rainy and fair season—exhibiting more or less of the latter or former character as may happen, was this year nearly free from rain. The total amount, which fell being no more than 0.80. There were 28 days entirely fair, and only six hours—namely from midnight to 2 A. M. on the 3d, about midnight of the 4th, and from 1 to 3 A. M. on the 6th, on which it rained. Heavy showers with thunder and lightning were seen over the Ghauts on the 29th—but no rain reached Bombay. This closed the South-West monsoon, during which there fell no more than 61 inches of rain—being nearly 15 inches under average of the last 27 years. The Barometer in October recovered its ordinary fair-weather elevation—the maximum attained by it having been 30.001, or within .185 of the highest range in the year,—its minimum was 29.618—giving the unusual interval of .383 betwixt the highest and lowest positions of mercury for the month. The mean was 29.845. The wind had got quit of all its southing in October, the land-wind blowing throughout the month from betwixt north and east, and the sea-breeze from betwixt north and west. On the morning of the 29th, just before the thunder and rain over the Ghauts, it blew from 5 to 11 A. M. from the south; but that very lightly. On eight days the sea-breeze set in betwixt 10 and 11 A. M., on nine betwixt 11 and 12, on seven between 12 and 1, and on 3 between 1 and 2 o'clock. The hour at which the land-breeze began to blow varied from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.—its average being about midnight.

From the Rain Tables already given it appears, that the fall at Colabah is considerably beneath the average of that of the Island of Bombay, which again, as will appear from the Reports of 1844, falls greatly behind that of the islands betwixt this and the mainland.

Restricting ourselves for the present to the records of the Observatory, it will be seen, that the total fall measured within 3 feet of the ground at an elevation 30 feet above the level of the sea was, 56.24 inches; while the fall measured by Otter's Rain-gauge the reservoir of which was placed 6 feet above the roof of the Observatory, was 62 feet above the level of the sea, and about 25 feet from the surface of the ground, was—47.99 inches—the difference being no less than 0.25. This considerably exceeds the diminution which the ordinary law of decrement would have led us to expect.\*

During the year 1843 three events occurred which might have been expected to have affected the instruments—viz. the appearance of the Comet from the 4th to the 30th of March. The hurricane which swept the Bay of Bengal, and crossed the Indian Ocean betwixt the 18th and 23rd of May, and the Eclipse of the Sun which occurred on the 21st of December. In consequence of the prevalent belief that the Comet would exercise a material influence on the state of the weather, the instruments were watched with unusual care during the whole period that this celestial wanderer was visible, and not the slightest perturbation of any sort was discernable.\* On the 19th of May the sudden and unlooked for fall of the Barometer led us to expect the immediate setting in of the monsoon. The mercurial column continued to descend steadily and rapidly till the 24th, when it rose again to its ordinary position: no storm of any sort having made its appearance—the sky being cloudy, and a few drops of rain having fallen on the 22nd, and again on the 24th. The mean pressure for the month was 29.662—the mean between the 16th and 31st being as follows:—

16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22d	23d	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
29.767	.746	.617	.640	.644	Sunday.	.507	.480	.519	.567	.549	.518	Sunday.	.562	.563	.595

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, it reached the lowest point of depression attained throughout the year, viz. 29.431. At Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras, and Trevandrum, and probably at all the other points betwixt lat. 5. and 25 N, a similar fall of the mercury was experienced, without, in a large number of cases, any tempest or fall ensuing

\* For twelve months from 1833 to 1834 the rain at York was as follows:—

Height above ground in Feet.	Rain in inches.
0	..25.706
44	..19.852
213	..14.063

The diminution, therefore, was 41 per cent. for 213 feet, and 22.8 per cent. for 44 feet, which is pretty nearly as the square root of the height.—"Forbes's report on Meteorology," presented to the British Association 1842.

The surface of the Observatory compound is uneven, and the two sets of rain-gauges are about 80 yards apart from each other: supposing the difference of their altitudes to be 28 feet—the difference of fall to be 10 inches: this would be a difference of 20 per cent. on 28 feet,—nearly  $\frac{1}{5}$  greater than that at York.

+ A minute account of the observations made on the Comet will be found in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for April 1843. No. 5. p. 252.

at the place where the depression was observed. A tempest of unusual violence had made its appearance in the Bay of Bengal, and swept across the peninsula of India—extending afterwards towards the Gulf of Cutch, and on by the mouths of the Indus. It was experienced as far west as Aden and towards the straits of Babel Mandel.—It prevailed betwixt the 26th and 29d: it was characterized by the usual whirling motion of Tropical hurricanes.\* The distance beyond the limits of perceptible perturbation to which the Barometer is affected in cases of local tempests, forms a very interesting branch of enquiry, and one which might probably, in the long run, be found convertible for purposes of much practical utility. The eclipse of the sun on the 21st of December, presented a number of curious meteorological phenomena not at all different, however, from what might have been expected. The most notable was that of the postponement, for nearly an hour, of the period of maximum morning pressure,—furnishing a further connecting link betwixt the temperature of the atmosphere and the atmospheric tides: an account of this appeared in the Fifth No. of the Transactions of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,—an extract from which may here be inserted, as the phenomena observed are of some interest, and were noted with the utmost care:—

"Observations were made from 6 till 11 A.M., every ten minutes with the Standard barometer, the Sympiesometer, Daniel's Hygrometer—the wet and dry bulb,—the solar and terrestrial radiation, and standard thermometers, as well as with the Actinometer. The Table detailing these is subjoined; the Barometrical readings are given without correction. The following are the general results: The Barometer rose between six and eleven from 30.146 to 30.220, uncorrected for temperature. It reached its greatest altitude of 30.223 at forty minutes past ten, about an hour later than its ordinary average. The amount of its fluctuation was pretty nearly the same as is due to the present period of the year; but its actual altitude is considerably greater than it has been any time for 20 months back; we have no regular hourly observations anterior to 1st September 1842. It fluctuated considerably betwixt 8h. 50m. when it reached a height of 30.202 and 11h. when it stood at 30.229—having fallen to 30.200 at 9—it rose again, and remained at 30.202 for the next three observations. From half-past nine to 20 minutes from ten, when, as already stated, it reached its maximum of 223, it continued to rise steadily and rapidly, and then, in the course of ten minutes, fell 0.003, and continued as usual at this hour of the day, to descend till afternoon. The Sympiesometer, as it generally does, attained its maximum of 30.62 more than an hour before the Barometer culminated; like the other, it fluctuated for a time, rising to the same height as that just named at 9h. 20m., 10h. 10m., 10h. 20m. and 10h. 30m., and sinking back again, being from 61 to 63 at the intermediate periods of 10 minutes. By the system of observing six times every hour for eight hours a day at the culminating periods of these instruments, presently in practice at the Observatory, it is shewn that there is nothing unusual in these phenomena—unless the extreme pressure of the atmosphere observable for nearly a week past, and the unusually late hour at which this on Thursday reached its maximum."

"The Thermometer which, in the shade, was 67.3 at 6 o'clock, had before 8 o'clock risen to 70; at this it continued stationary till 9 o'clock, when it began to rise steadily as usual, but with somewhat greater rapidity—at 11 it stood at 73.7. Much in this case is dependant on the position of the instrument; another, in a somewhat more airy and elevated position than the standard, sunk by nearly two degrees. A black-bulbed thermometer exposed to the sun, stood at 7 o'clock at 85; by 8 it had risen to 113, when it began rapidly to descend—attaining its minimum of 87.8 at 8h. 50m. It pursued with great exactitude, the course of the eclipse, having by 10 o'clock risen to 144, and by 11 to 162; the latter of these is to be received with hesitation, from the too great closeness of the position where the instrument was placed permitting an undue accumulation of heat."

\* See Mr. Piddington's Tenth memoir on the Law of Storms—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society No. 146, for 1844.

"The solar radiation thermometer pursued a totally different law, having stood at nearly the same point at 6h. as at 10h. 20m. viz. 62.2 in the former, and 62.6 in the latter case: it had fallen to 58.1 at 10, it recovered after 7, but scarcely rallied from that till 1/2 from 9. At 11, it had risen to 65.6. From 8 to twenty minutes past 9, the liquid in the Actinometer was below zero. The dew-point, as indicated by Daniel's Hygrometer, receded from 65.0. to 62.5, being found at the latter at 6h. 11m., and at the former at 9h. 40m. The variation in the dampness of the atmosphere, as indicated by this as well as by the wet and dry-bulb Thermometers, being extremely small—the latter instrument varying from 4 to 7 of difference, that is, of actual range it followed with considerable accuracy the progress of the eclipse."

"To the ordinary observer, the most remarkable of all the phenomena presented was, the appearance of the landscape around. The more conspicuous stars had mostly set before sunrise, so that there were no means of knowing whether they might, or might not, have been seen in the sky. Objects, particularly white ones, assumed a bluish-green appearance. The sea, especially towards Malabar Point, and the entrance of the Harbour, had a strange melancholy hue,—and a large vessel a few miles off, looked like a spectre-ship. The Cathedral tower, Scottish Church steeple, and Colabah buildings, seemed the ghosts of what they were by daylight. The atmosphere was peculiarly still, the land-wind having nearly gone to sleep and the sea-breeze not having been awakened. The sky was so cool, and the sun's rays so feeble, that to be out in the air from 8 to 9 uncovered occasioned no inconvenience. Shadows of objects appeared ill-defined and ragged towards the edges: this altered during the progress of the eclipse—the sides of the shadow towards the South and East being first impaired—that to the South and West becoming afterwards affected. The wind was throughout the day peculiarly faint and unrefreshing.

"The amount to which light is diminished even in the case of an entire eclipse, generally occasions disappointment. In the total obscuration in July 1842, already referred to it was in no case necessary to read with, though stars were seen at Turin and other places in the neighbourhood. Dr. Halley observes, in reference to the total eclipse which occurred in 1715—the last which was visible in London—that no one saw more than *Capella* and *Aldebaran* of the fixed stars. The rapidity with which the iris of the human eye adjusts itself, so as to compensate in a great measure for the withdrawal of light, when this is effected gradually is such, that we are scarcely aware of the amount of loss unless by instrumental observation."

#### INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON THE BAROMETER.

The influence ascribed, by popular belief, to the moon on the Weather, has been refused to be admitted by Philosophers, and stands amongst that class of things which obtains universal credit with one section of the community, as the result of long continued general experience; and discredit with another section because not made manifest by any instruments which have yet been constructed, or capable of any explanation on any general law yet ascertained. "Nothing", says Mr. Lubbock "can be so utterly groundless, as the disposition to refer the ordinary changes of the weather to the influence of the moon."\* The effect of Lunar influence on disease, though universally believed in, in the East, has scarcely been admitted by the Faculty even in India as unquestionable; and seems to be greatly doubted by medical men at home: the scepticism of the learned seems on this to rest, on a still more slender foundation than in the preceding case.

The effect of the moon on the Barometer as an article of belief, seems to have found more general favour. "The observations hitherto collected have not," says the Baron Humboldt, "indicated a sensible influence of the Moon on the oscillations of the atmosphere."\*

\* Companion to the Almanac for the years 1838-39.

\* Personal Narrative, Vol. VI. Part. 2nd, Edit. 1836, p. 765.

I dare not altogether deny, "says Mr. Boussingault," the Lunar influence on the mean height of the Mercury; but I believe that, if that influence exists, it is scarcely sensible, because it is lost—amongst the other causes of horrrery variations."<sup>†</sup>

"I am by no means sanguine" says Mr. Lubbock, "that any Lunar inequality would be clearly established—it must be very minute."<sup>‡</sup>

According to a late complete reduction of the Paris Observations by M. Eugene Bouvard, we have a first Maximum on the 8th day of the moon, and a second, or principal one, on the 22nd; the principal Minimum on the 13th, and a second on the 27th. Hence, therefore, we have a decided Maximum about the last quarter. Mr. Snow Harris has arrived at the same result as respects the principal maximum—which may probably, therefore, be considered as established.¶

According to Lieut. Lefroy—late Director at the Observatory of St. Helena, the moon's passage, both over the superior and inferior meridian, produces a slight encrease of pressure—a maximum of curve occurring at both—while the minima occur at the moon's rising and setting. The pressure is greater about the period of New, than of Full, moon; and in the third and fourth, than the first and second, quarters—a result which agrees with that given by Mr. Howard for the climate of London. The result of both years of observation—(1840 and 1841), makes the pressure greater under the Perigee than under the Apogee.§

Anxious to endeavour, to assist in throwing some light on a subject of so much interest, I caused the hourly curves for 1843, to be arranged in Lunar months, and projected in the form of separate diagrams, in the hope that something might catch the eye in this way, which might escape at first in a mass of tabular statements. The original curves were laid down to hundredths of an inch only, but being on separate pieces of paper it was impossible to obtain minute comparison of them with each other. With the same object in view, I resolved to have them projected on the same scale as in the Monthly reports, an hour in time corresponding on the horizontal scale to the hundredth of an inch in the vertical reading. The readings were laid down to the thousandths of an inch. As this involved a projection from seven thousand observations with twenty-one thousand corrections, I took the following method of laying off the squares to save as much of the mere mechanical labour of delineation as possible. A large copperplate 12 inches by 20, was divided into squares of one tenth of an inch each, the grooves being deeply engraven. This being charged with lithographic ink, an impression was taken from it on transfer-paper. The curves were next laid down with extreme care in lithographic ink, and the whole transferred to stone, from which copies to accompany the Report were printed off. When pasted together they form a sheet 60 feet in length by 9 in breadth. The results were not at all decided or satisfactory in pointing to any conclusion whatever.

From the result of a comparison of 13 lunations it was found that the first maximum is attained about the 3d, the second about the seventh, day of the moon, the third about the 12th, the fourth, or principal maximum, betwixt the 18th and 19th, the 5th betwixt the 27th and 28th. The principal minima occur about the 1st, 4th, 10th, 14th, and 25th.—They are as follows:—

Maximum. . . . .	3d. 29.801	7th. .804	12th. .817	18th & 19th .836	27th & 28th .817
Minimum. . . . .	1st. 29.795	4th. .793	10th. .794	14th. .810	25th. .796

It will be observed that, while the maxima differ very widely in amount from each other, the minima—with the exception of that of the 14th, agree to within two thousand parts of an inch. It must be kept in view that, though this result is furnished by the Means of all the months, the individual months differ so very materially from each other, as to shake our faith in any definite conclusion being attainable, at all events by this method of investigation.

There is, however, no longer any reason to complain of want of information; and the mass of observations will speedily be so considerable and so carefully arranged, as to be eminently available for speculative purposes.

<sup>†</sup> Companion to the Almanac for the years 1838-39. Note.

<sup>‡</sup> Ibid.

<sup>§</sup> Professor Forbes's Report on Meteorology. Reports of the British Association for 1843, p. 92.

<sup>¶</sup> Reports in the Athenæum Newspaper of the proceedings of the Royal Society. 1839 to 1842.



## THE BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER.

The science of Meteorology has of late become so favourite a subject of study that it is hoped the following observations on the use of some of the most necessary of our Meteorological Instruments may not be considered unsuitable for the page of an Almanac. They have been supplied us by Dr. BUIST, to whom we are indebted for the reports of the Observatory, as well as for other valuable assistance:—

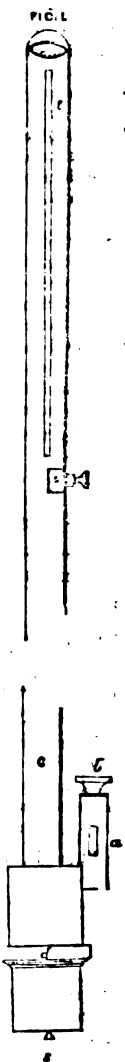
"Having, for four years, had occasion to make use of the barometer contrived by Mr. John Adie, I consider it one of the best instruments we have for the climate of India. After all the improvements which have been introduced in it by the maker, there are still some alterations of which it appears to me to be susceptible, which would make it still more safe and serviceable for use in a tropical climate—where the temperature varies from  $40^{\circ}$  to  $120^{\circ}$ ; and the air is occasionally impregnated with moisture to the point of saturation, occasionally so wet that there is a difference of no less than  $25^{\circ}$  betwixt the wet and dry bulb thermometer.

I have had occasion to import for my own use, or that of my friends, ad fewer than fourteen of these instruments, and the whole of them have given the highest satisfaction. The following is a general plan of them in their most improved form:—

The glass tube is from .080 to 125 in diameter—it is enclosed from end to end in a brass sheath. The scale is cut from 20 to 32 inches, so as to render the instrument sensitive at the height of 10,000 or 12,000 feet. By the use of a vernier it can be read to the thousandth part of an inch. A thermometer, graduated from  $+10^{\circ}$  to  $140^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, and from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$  centigrade, is attached to the case about half way down the tube, and is beautifully protected by a covering of brass, on which is the scale, made flush with the tube, and concealing the bulb altogether. On the summit of the brass sheathing of the barometer, is a circular plate of glass enclosing a little spirit—with an air bubble which acts as a level in placing the instrument in a vertical position. The chief peculiarity is in the cistern—which is made of cast-iron; from the cover a short iron tube, with a piece of glass inside, of the same bore as the thermometer tube, rises vertically, and is closed at top by an ivory plug, which may be slackened for the admission of air, or removed for adding a supply of mercury, or clearing the surface of that in the cistern. In the inside of this is a small aperture or window—to the upper edge of which the quicksilver is always pushed immediately before a reading of the instrument is taken.

In the bottom of the cistern is a glass-plunger, passing through leather collars, and closed in the stuffing box at *d*, and keeping it at all times tight. This can be pushed up or down by the screw *a*. When the barometer is to be prepared for a journey the first thing to be done is, to screw down the ivory plug at *b*: so as to keep in the quicksilver: the plunger is then pushed up by the screw *a*, until the mercury approaches half an inch from the top of the tube—This interval, at least, should at all times be left to allow room for expansion. The instrument may then be inverted, placed in its case, and transported in safety, care should be taken to have at all times kept inverted screws *direct* unless when in actual use. When about to be made use of, it should, on being removed from its case, be carefully hung in a vertical position. The plunger should then be pulled back by the screw at *a*, till the mercury falls an inch or so, below the height supposed due to the place. The ivory plug *b*, may then be slackened to admit air, and the plunger pushed forward again till light is barely visible betwixt the summit of the mercury, seen through the window in the subsidiary tube—and the cast-iron sheath. The instrument may now be read by bringing the lower edge of the Vernier in apparent contact with the summit of the quicksilver in the vacuous portion of the tube. The Vernier reads to .050 of an inch, and may be estimated to .001 or .0001—provided a glass is made use of. It would be an improvement if it were cut considerably finer than at present and a magnifier, to travel with the Vernier, attached to it.

The chief accident apt to befall the barometer in its present form arises from the escape of the Mercury betwixt the glass plunger and stuffing, arising from the shrinkage or imperfection of the leathers. Of course were the screw at all times kept sufficiently tight and the stuffing in proper condition—as it would in all likelihood be in the hands of an European—no injury from this source would in all probability arise, but in India barometers are subject to every sort of mis-usage: the leather expands so much during the rains, and contracts so rapidly in the hot weather, that a barometer kept in a position for

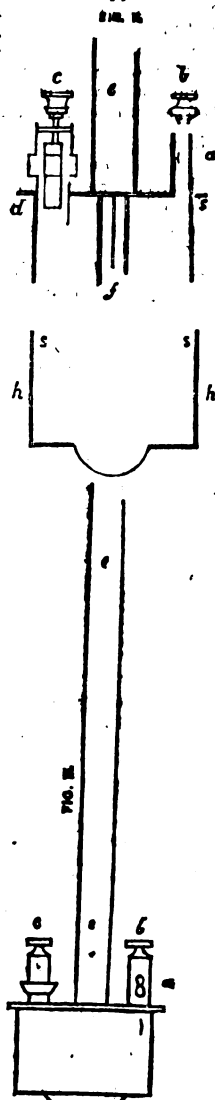


observation, and not carefully attended to, is almost certain to leak. Last month I chanced to save one from destruction at Khandallah, by observing globules of mercury just making their appearance. I took down the instrument and turned home the screw, when all further leakage was put a stop to; but the very same thing which has, within these eighteen months, occasioned me the loss of two Barometers, is very likely to occur on the recurrence of the next dry season. To remedy these imperfections the following changes of construction are recommended. They refer to the fashion of the cistern only and are intended to remedy its defects: the other portions of the instrument seem to require no improvement. As the instrument lies much more frequently in a direct than an inverted position: it is most important to preclude it from receiving accident when upright. For this purpose it is desirable to have the bottom of the casing made of unbroken iron, the plunger which merely operates by displacing the Mercury will suit quite as well if pushed down from above as if thrust up from beneath. For this purpose the upper portion of the cistern should be constructed as represented in Fig. II. The adjustment tube at *a. b.* is exactly the same as in Mr. Adie's—only rising from the cover instead of the side of the cistern. The tube on the opposite side is meant to include the plunger *D. D.* This is thrust down by a screw terminating in a point above and turned by a key like a watch key. To make all tight it must be fitted with an ivory plug like the others, capable of being screwed home, and so shutting up any portions of the quicksilver which might by possibility escape betwixt the stuffing and the plunger. The bottom of the cistern is cast separately and screwed on; it is in the form of a cup as represented at *s. s. h. h.* It is clear that with a construction such as this no quicksilver could escape downwards—and equally so that even when the Barometer is inverted none could get out in the opposite direction, unless betwixt the plunger and stuffing. Even this cannot escape further than the Ivory plug were the stuffing imperfect, and in this case no material damage would ensue. By no possibility, so long as the Ivory-plug remains tight, can the tube or cistern be emptied by leakage. In tropical latitudes where the whole casual or storm range of the Barometer is about one-fifth—the daily range about ten times what it is in Europe—the Marine Barometer ought to be made infinitely more fine and delicate than they require to be where the first named fluctuation amounts to 2 or 3 inches instead of half an inch at most and the second to hundredths instead of tenths of inches.

To accomplish this the Vernier on the Marine Barometer ought to enable us to read the scale to thousandths; and on no better plan could the upper portion of the Marine instrument be made than on that already directed, as employed in Mr. Adie's standards.

Not only is this important for the purpose of obtaining a proper compensation for the elevation of the surface of the Mercury in the cistern, which no table of corrections can supply—where this is of irregular form, as it always must be where a leather bag is used; but because the leathern bag is apt to get damaged by wet, or to lose its hold by the softening of the glue, should salt water or rain come in contact with it, accidents which are very apt to occur. The only change from the Land Barometer which I propose is in the accessory tubes arising from the edges of the cistern. That for the plunger should be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. long at least—so as to give the plunger itself considerably greater play than in the Mountain or Standard Barometer—for a reason which will immediately appear.—See Fig. III.

The tube for fixing the Zero point of the Mercury should be capable of being removed altogether—its place being supplied by an ivory plug—when the Barometer is to be taken down for removal. The glass portion of this should be precisely similar to the summit of the instrument itself—consisting of a neck  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, with a very fine capillary bore, to prevent oscillation; this again swelling out for another  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch into the thickness of the upper portion of the Barometer in which is the vacuum. Air is admitted into this by an aperture, the width of a needle point—formed in the same way as that of Guy Lussac's Syphon Mountain Barometer: that is by pushing in a minute portion of the glass softened by the blow-pipe on purpose—in such manner, as that the quicksilver merely running past it, will not escape through it. This again is enclosed in an iron tube, with a window or aperture for the admission of light, and which screws in two pieces—the capillary part of the glass tube being connected into the lower portion of the iron so as to be air tight—the upper part in which is the light aperture being placed over

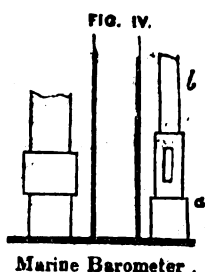


Standard Barometer

the thick portion of the tube for security only. The arrangement suggested would it is expected, enable the atmosphere to act readily on the quicksilver in the cistern so as to permit that in the tube to rise and fall freely with that degree of sluggishness and retardation only which is essential to the effectiveness of the Marine Barometer. The Zero correction and that for capillarity would at once be obtained by the compensation of the instrument described. A ring should be placed at top to permit it to be suspended from a tripod when made use of on shore.

When a Marine Barometer of this construction is to be taken down for removal, the first thing to be done is, to draw back the plunger as far as the screw will permit; then unscrew the correction tube at the opposite side from off the covers of the cistern altogether; and replace it by a solid ivory plug screwed tight home to the quicksilver. This done, the plunger is to be screwed home until the mercury rises to within half an inch of the top of the vacuous space in the tube—remove the screw key, and closing the aperture by the ivory screw-plug, reversed on purpose—when the instrument may be inverted and placed in its case, and so moved about anywhere in safety.

In setting up, these operations are to be reversed—the plunger-plug having been removed the plunger itself is to be screwed back as far as possible—this should be done very gradually, or air will find its way through the stuffing Box. After the Mercury has had time to fall in the main tube as low as can be read on the scale—the ivory plug still remaining tight is to be removed with such care as to prevent the Mercury spurting out: the Zero tube is now fixed in its place and the plunger pushed slowly down until the neutral point be found, when the whole is adjusted for a reading—the plunger must be moved up or down as is found requisite, every time the Barometer is to be read."



THE following paper by Colonel SYKES, published in the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society for 1839, gives the mode of measurement by the Thermometer more in detail than the preceding. Thermometers are now made on purpose, graduated from 180 to 220—the degrees being divided into fifths, and being capable of being estimated to tenths.

II.—*On the use of common Thermometers to determine heights.* By Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Sykes, F. R. S.

[Reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.]

Having been recently applied to by two gentlemen about to travel—the one in Africa and the other in Asia Minor—for a description of the thermometers and apparatus used by myself for some years in India for determining heights by the boiling temperature of water, I have ventured to believe that a brief account of a process which I found to produce results sufficiently near to the truth for most practical purposes, may not be unacceptable to some members of the Society, particularly as I carried on my barometrical observations contemporaneously, and thereby obtained data for fixing the value of certain points on the thermometric scale. To determine heights accurately, good barometers are necessary, which have been carefully compared with a standard barometer; the observations must be taken simultaneously at the upper and lower stations, and the temperature of the mercury and the air, and the hygrometric state of the latter, must be noted. Heights so determined when tested again in the same or succeeding years, I have rarely found to vary more than 10 or 20 feet in 4000 or 5000. When barometers are used which have not been previously compared with a standard, when the observations are not simultaneous, and when the pressure and temperature at the level of the sea are assumed, the results may by accident be near to the truth, but they will usually be from 100 to 300 feet wrong,—at least such is the result of my experience within the tropics. But good barometers are very costly; they are troublesome to carry, are particularly exposed to accident on a journey, and get out of order by the escape of the mercury, which being frequently unobserved, the barometer continues to be used as if it were correct. The late Archdeacon Wollaston, aware of these facts, invented the thermometric barometer to supply the place of the ordinary barometer. This instrument is very sensible but is very fragile from the great weight of the bulb compared with the slenderness of the stem; moreover, there are some complex accompaniments, and the instrument is also expensive: in short I found it not fit for *rough work* out of doors, having had three destroyed at the outset of my labours; and the same opinion is expressed by Mr. James Prinsep, of Calcutta, who is well known for the practical application of his scientific knowledge. I had then recourse to common thermometers, and, with certain precautions in their use, found them answer my purpose sufficiently well. A tin shaving-pot was my boiler; dry sticks and pure water were usually to be had, and by the time my barometers were settled I was ready to take the boiling temperature.

Previously to taking the thermometers inland, it is necessary to ascertain their boiling points at the level of the sea; for in many instances the scales are so carelessly applied, that a thermometer may indicate a boiling temperature of  $213^{\circ}$   $214^{\circ}$  or  $215^{\circ}$  at the level of the sea; one of mine stood at  $214.2$  when water boiled. Nevertheless, by making a deduction of  $2^{\circ}$   $2'$  in all observations, the indications, rarely differed five-hundredths of a degree from the other thermometer, of which the boiling point was  $212^{\circ}$ ; the temperature of the air and the height of the barometer at the time the verification of the thermometers is made must be noted. The following is the manner in which my observations were taken:—from four to five inches of pure water were put into the tin pot; the thermometer was fitted into the aperture in the lid of the sliding tube by means of a collar of cork; the tin tube was then pushed up or down to admit of the bulb of the thermometer, being about *two inches*, above the bottom of the pot. Violent ebullition was continued for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, and the height of the mercury was repeatedly ascertained during that time, and the temperature of the air was noticed. Similar operations were repeated with

a second thermometer, for it is never safe to rely upon one instrument. Having obtained the boiling points, it remains to determine the value of the indication of diminished pressure when the observations are taken above the level of the sea. The elastic tension of steam at different points on the thermometric scale has been determined by experiment, but not at regular intervals on the scale, nor with similar results, by different persons; tables, therefore, computed from the formulæ of the various experimenters do not accord; but, in three tables which I have in my possession, the heights computed by them when compared with heights determined by corresponding barometrical observations, with previously compared barometers, (the only satisfactory way to ascertain heights not taken trigonometrically,) approximate sufficiently near for all practical purposes where great accuracy is not desired. These tables, however, differ slightly from each other.

The table which first came into my hands appeared anonymously in the *Madras Gazette* for 1821. In 1826 an able friend, Lieutenant Robinson, of the Indian Navy, who entered warmly into my views to determine heights by common thermometers, thought he could improve upon the table I was using, and accordingly made a new computation; the third table came under my notice much more recently than the two former. It is computed by Mr. James Prinsep, of Calcutta, Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a gentleman distinguished for his scientific research. He published it in the journal of the Society. To admit of a just estimate being formed of the value of these tables—of the value of corresponding barometrical observations, made with due precautions, although with different coadjutors and different instruments—of the value of barometrical observations, with an assumed pressure and temperature, at the level of the sea—of the value of thermometrical compared with barometrical observations—out of many hundred heights determined in various ways, I have taken many at random, (the number it appears is eighty-eight,) and I have put them into juxtaposition in a tabular form. In thermometric heights the elements at the level of the sea were a boiling temperature of  $212^{\circ}$  Fahr. and a mean temperature of the air of  $82^{\circ}$ . The assumed pressure in heights determined barometrically, without corresponding observations, was 30 inches; mean temperature  $82^{\circ}$ . In looking over the tabulated results, I was a good deal surprised to find that in no instance, by whatever method determined, do the barometric differences in height exceed 127 feet, and this only by comparing the highest indications with an assumed pressure with the lowest indications of corresponding observations. It will be seen that the various tables for determining heights thermometrically, with certain exceptions, do not differ very materially in their results from each other, nor from corresponding barometrical observations; the formulæ on which they are founded may therefore be considered, on the whole, sufficiently accurate for the present state of our knowledge.

Lieutenant Robinson's and Mr. Prinsep's tables give close approximations to each other in their results, but they are as much below the corresponding barometrical observations, which I consider the true heights, as the results by the Madras table are above the true height. Some of them curiously coincide within a foot or two of the heights determined by corresponding barometrical observations, but this coincidence must be the result of mere accident. Taking the mean of all the thermometric observations at a station calculated by the three tables, and the mean of all the corresponding barometrical observations at the same place, the utmost difference is 107 feet in less than 600; and the least difference is 8 feet in about 3000; but, as the thermometric heights in which the difference of 107 feet occurs were single observations, made by a gentleman who had newly begun to use his thermometers, they may be looked upon as probably less accurate than subsequent trials would have made them. This is scarcely an unjust inference, as it will be seen that the next greatest difference made by the same gentleman was only 24 feet in 4400. It must be admitted however that this amount of error is just as likely to occur in heights of 100 feet as in those of 10,000. My thermometers were not graduated to less than half-degrees, and long practice enabled me to determine the height of the mercury in the stem to one-twentieth of a degree; but I would recommend thermometers being used in which the degrees are graduated to fifths or tenths of a degree. On the whole, I think the results of six years' experience justify me in saying, that common thermometers may be satisfactorily used to supply the place of barometers in measuring heights where great accuracy is not required, and it will be recollected that what is usually looked upon as a difficult and troublesome operation with baro-

meters, will be attainable by any person who carries with him a couple of thermometers, the requisite tin pot, and the tables, and who is master of the simplest rules of arithmetic.

Of the three tables in my possession I have chosen Mr. Prinsep's to submit to the Society, from their perspicuity and the facilities they offer for the conversion of boiling-temperatures into heights with very little trouble; but a glance over the figures in my tables of altitudes will show that the tables are susceptible of considerable improvement, for, with two exceptions, all the heights deduced from Mr. Prinsep's and Lieutenant Robinson's are much below those determined by simultaneous observations with good barometers; and I join with Mr. Prinsep in expressing a hope that every traveller boiling his thermometers will at the same time, if he possess a barometer, make a record of its indications, and thus render essential service to physics by fixing so many points on the scale of the elastic tension of steam at different temperatures.

TABLE I.

*To find the Barometric pressure and elevation corresponding to any observed temperature of boiling water between 214° and 180°.*

Boiling point of water.	Barometer modified from Regnault's Formula.	Logarithmic differences or Fathoms.	Total Altitude from 30.00, in. or the level of the Sea.	Value of each degree in feet of Altitude.	Proportional part for one tenth of a degree.
			Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
214	31.19	00.84.3	—1013		
213	30.59	84.5	507	—505	"
212	30.00	84.9	0	—507	"
211	29.42	85.2	+509	+509	51
210	28.85	85.5	1021	511	"
209	28.29	85.8	1534	513	"
208	27.73	86.2	2049	515	"
207	27.18	86.6	2566	517	52
206	26.64	87.1	3085	519	"
205	26.11	87.5	3607	522	"
204	25.59	87.8	4131	524	"
203	25.08	88.1	4657	526	"
202	24.58	88.5	5185	528	53
201	24.08	88.9	5716	531	"
200	23.59	89.3	6250	533	"
199	23.11	89.7	6786	536	"
198	22.64	90.1	7324	538	54
197	22.17	90.5	7864	541	"
196	21.71	91.0	8407	543	"
195	21.26	91.4	8953	546	"
194	20.82	91.8	9502	548	55
193	20.39	92.2	10053	551	"
192	19.96	92.6	10606	553	"
191	19.54	93.0	11161	556	"
190	19.13	93.4	11719	558	56
189	18.72	93.8	12280	560	"
188	18.32	94.2	12843	563	"
187	17.93	94.8	13408	565	57
186	17.54	95.3	13977	569	"
185	17.16	95.9	14548	572	58
184	16.79	96.4	15124	575	"
183	16.42	96.9	15702	578	"
182	16.06	97.4	16284	581	"
181	15.70	97.9	16868	584	"
180	15.35		17455	587	59

The fourth column gives the heights in feet.

M.

Year.	Date.	Name of places.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1827	23 May	Highest point, Hill Fort of Purandhar.....	4588	4599	.....	.....	.....	.....	4528	4536	4553	4415	4427	-16	4499	4483
1827	10 May	Singhar Hill Fort.....	4199	4180	.....	.....	.....	.....	4170	4341	4220	3927	3928	-86	4190	4104
1828	15 May	Temple at Bima Shaukur..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3037	3037	2992	2991	-71	3090	3019
1825	6 Mar.	Karleh, Cave Temple.....	2493	2652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2693	2646	2468	2478	+27	2530	2557
1827	11 May	Highest point of Puran- dhar above Puna.....	2697	2681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2661	.....	2539	2566	-61	2649	2588
1828	23 May	Palk on the Yail River...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2494	2494	2480	2484	+8	2480	2488
1828	9 Feb.	Temple in the Hill Fort of Harichundurgur.....	3972	3931	.....	.....	.....	.....	3935	3840	3869	3624	3788	-46	3892	3846
1829	.....	Source of Krishna River at Mahabuleswar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4498	4556	4422	4425	-24	4499	4475
1829	11 to 17 Dec.	Pokri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3194	3194	3185	3141	-19	3197	3178
1828	27 Apr.	Kullumb, on Goreh River..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1971	2000	1988	1986	-36	2022	1986
1828	6 Apr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1825	.....	Puna, Hay Cottage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	16 Feb.	Downa, on the Bima River.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	29 Oct.	Saswar, above Puna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Boiling temperatures determined by Dr. Walker.

† The heights most relied upon.

TABLE 2.  
Table of multipliers to correct the approximate height for the temperature of the air.

Temperature of the air.	Multiplier.	Temperature of the air.	Multiplier.	Temperature of the air.	Multiplier
0		0		0	
32	1.000	52	1.042	72	1.083
33	1.002	53	1.044	73	1.085
34	1.004	54	1.046	74	1.087
35	1.006	55	1.048	75	1.089
36	1.008	56	1.050	76	1.091
37	1.010	57	1.052	77	1.094
38	1.012	58	1.054	78	1.096
39	1.015	59	1.056	79	1.098
40	1.017	60	1.058	80	1.100
41	1.019	61	1.060	81	1.102
42	1.021	62	1.062	82	1.104
43	1.023	63	1.064	83	1.106
44	1.025	64	1.066	84	1.108
45	1.027	65	1.069	85	1.110
46	1.029	66	1.071	86	1.112
47	1.031	67	1.073	87	1.114
48	1.033	68	1.075	88	1.116
49	1.035	69	1.077	89	1.118
50	1.037	70	1.079	90	1.121
51	1.039	71	1.081	91	1.123

Enter with the mean temperature of the stratum of air traversed, and multiply the approximate height by the number opposite, for the true altitude.

When the thermometer has been boiled at the foot and at the summit of a mountain, nothing more is necessary than to deduct the number in the column of feet opposite the boiling point below from the same of the boiling point above: this gives an approximate height, to be multiplied by the number opposite the mean temperature of the air in Table 2 for the correct altitude.

Boiling point at summit of hill fort of Púrundhur, near Púna.....204 2=4027  
Boiling point at Hay Cottage Púna.....208 7=1690

Approximate height—2337  
Temperature of the Air above.... 75 °  
Ditto ditto below..... 83

Mean=79=Multiplier.... 1.098

Correct Altitude... 2,566 feet.

When the boiling point at the upper station alone is observed, and for the lower the level of the sea, or the register of a distinct barometer is taken, then the barometric reading had better be converted into feet, by the usual method of subtracting its logarithm from 1.47712 (log. of 30 inches) and multiplying by 0006, as the differences in the column of "barometer" vary more rapidly than those in the "feet" column.

Example.—Boiling point at upper station. . . . . 185 ° = 14548 feet.

Barometer at Calcutta.

(at 32 °) 29 in. 75 °

Logar. diff.=1.47712—1.47349=00363 X 0006. . . . . 218

Approximate height... 14330

Temperature upper station, 76 ° } 80=Multiplier... 1.100  
Ditto... lower.. 84 }

Correct altitude..... 15763



a second thermometer, for it is never safe to rely upon one instrument. Having obtained the boiling points, it remains to determine the value of the indication of diminished pressure when the observations are taken above the level of the sea. The elastic tension of steam at different points on the thermometric scale has been determined by experiment, but not at regular intervals on the scale, nor with similar results, by different persons; tables, therefore, computed from the formulæ of the various experimenters do not accord; but, in three tables which I have in my possession, the heights computed by them when compared with heights determined by corresponding barometrical observations, with previously compared barometers, (the only satisfactory way to ascertain heights not taken trigonometrically,) approximate sufficiently near for all practical purposes where great accuracy is not desired. These tables, however, differ slightly from each other.

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meters, will be attainable by any person who carries with him a couple of thermometers, the requisite tin pot, and the tables, and who is master of the simplest rules of arithmetic.

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213	30.59	84.5	607	—507	“
212	30.00	84.9	0	—509	51
211	29.42	85.2	+509	+511	“
210	28.85	85.5	1021	513	“
209	28.29	85.8	1534	515	“
208	27.73	86.2	2049	517	52
207	27.18	86.6	2566	519	“
206	26.64	87.1	3085	522	“
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182	16.06	97.4	16284	584	“
181	15.70	97.9	16868	587	59
180	15.35		17455		

The fourth column gives the heights in feet.

M.

Year.	Date.	Name of places.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Jones's Barometer, No. 2, with assumed pressure of 30 in. and mean temp. 82° at level of the sea.	Cray's Barometer, No. 2, ditto.	Corresponding observations with Capt. Jervis, Gilbert's Barometer, and Cary's, No. 2.	Corresponding observations with Dr. Walker, Gilbert's Barometer, and Cary's, No. 2.	Corresponding observations with Captain Jopp, and Cary's Barometer, No. 2.	Corresponding observations with Cary's Barometer, No. 1, & 2.	Corresponding observations with Cary's Barometer, No. 1, and Jones's No. 2.	Heights by boiling temperatures therm. 1. by the Ma-dras tables.	Heights by boiling temperatures therm. 2 by the Ma-dras tables.	Heights by boiling temperatures by tables.	Heights by boiling temperatures by tables of James Prinsep, Esq. Calcutta.	Difference between the means of all the boiling temperatures and barometric corresponding observations.	Means of corresponding observations by Barometers.	Means of all the boiling temperatures.
1827	23 May	Highest point, Hill Fort of Parandur.....	4598	4599	.....	.....	.....	.....	4528	4536	4553	4415	4427	-16	4499	4483
1827	10 May	Singhur Hill Fort.....	4199	4180	.....	.....	.....	.....	4170	4341	4220	3927	3928	-86	4190	4104
1828	15 May	Temple at Bima Shunkur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3037	3037	2992	2991	-71	3090	3019
1825	6 Mar.	Karleh, Cave Temple.....	2495	2652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2526	2636	2468	2478	+27	2530	2557
1827	11 May	Highest point of Purna-char above Puna.....	2697	2681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2661	.....	2539	2566	-61	2649	2588
1827	23 May		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2494	2494	2480	2484	+8	2480	2486
1828	9 Feb.	Palt on the Yail River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3840	3869	3824	3788	-46	3892	3846
1828	3 Apr.	Temple in the Hill Fort of Hurichundhur.....	3972	3931	3845	+3922	+3887	.....	.....	3887	3897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829	.....	Source of Kristna River at Mahabuleswar.....	.....	.....	.....	+4496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829	11 to 17 Dec.	Pokri.....	.....	.....	.....	+4503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	27 Apr.	Kullumb, on Goreh River..	.....	.....	2043	.....	+1995	.....	.....	1971	2000	1988	1986	-36	2022	1986
1828	6 Apr.		.....	.....	2027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1825	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1826	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827	.....	Puna, Hay Cottage.....	.....	.....	1810	+1810	+1837	+1823	.....	.....	1897	1876	1861	+59	1830	1879
1828	.....		.....	.....	1820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	16 Feb.	Downde, on the Bima River.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1591	1591	1567	1575	-41	1623	1582
1828	29 Oct.	Saswur, above Puna.....	.....	.....	.....	592	.....	.....	.....	514	.....	.....	.....	-107	592	485

\* Boiling temperatures determined by Dr. Walker.

† The heights most relied upon.

TABLE 2.  
Table of multipliers to correct the approximate height for the temperature of the air.

Temperature of the air.	Multiplier.	Temperature of the air.	Multiplier.	Temperature of the air.	Multiplier
0		0		0	
32	1.000	52	1.042	72	1.083
33	1.002	53	1.044	73	1.085
34	1.004	54	1.046	74	1.087
35	1.006	55	1.048	75	1.089
36	1.008	56	1.050	76	1.091
37	1.010	57	1.052	77	1.094
38	1.012	58	1.054	78	1.096
39	1.015	59	1.056	79	1.098
40	1.017	60	1.058	80	1.100
41	1.019	61	1.060	81	1.102
42	1.021	62	1.062	82	1.104
43	1.023	63	1.064	83	1.106
44	1.025	64	1.066	84	1.108
45	1.027	65	1.069	85	1.110
46	1.029	66	1.071	86	1.112
47	1.031	67	1.073	87	1.114
48	1.033	68	1.075	88	1.116
49	1.035	69	1.077	89	1.118
50	1.037	70	1.079	90	1.121
51	1.039	71	1.081	91	1.123

Enter with the mean temperature of the stratum of air traversed, and multiply the approximate height by the number opposite, for the true altitude.

When the thermometer has been boiled at the foot and at the summit of a mountain, nothing more is necessary than to deduct the number in the column of feet opposite the boiling point below from the same of the boiling point above: this gives an approximate height, to be multiplied by the number opposite the mean temperature of the air in Table 2 for the correct altitude.

feet.

Boiling point at summit of hill fort of Púruandhur, near Púna.....204 2=4027  
Boiling point at Hay Cottage Púna.....208 7=1690

Approximate height—2337

Temperature of the Air above.... 75°

Doitto ditto below..... 83

Mean=79=Multiplier.... 1.098

Correct Altitude... 2,566 feet.

When the boiling point at the upper station alone is observed, and for the lower the level of the sea, or the register of a distinct barometer is taken, then the barometric reading had better be converted into feet, by the usual method of subtracting its logarithm from 1.47712 (log. of 30 inches) and multiplying by 0006, as the differences in the column of "barometer" vary more rapidly than those in the "feet" column.

Example.—Boiling point at upper station. . . . . 185° = 14548 feet.  
Barometer at Calcutta.

(at 32°) 29 in. 75°

Logar. diff.=1.47712—1.47349=00363 X 0006. . . . . 218

Approximate height... 14330

Temperature upper station, 76° } 80=Multiplier... 1.100  
Doitto... lower.. 84 }

Correct altitude..... 15763

Assuming 30.00 inches as the average height of the barometer at the level of the sea (which is however too much), the altitude of the upper station is at once obtained, by inspection of Table I, correcting for temperature of the stratum of air traversed by Table 2.

(Newman, Optician 123, Regent Street, has been in the habit of making these instruments; he recommends the use of copper brazed, instead of tin as more durable; and a free escape for the steam, or the result will be incorrect from the boiling taking place under pressure; a model may be seen at the apartments of the Royal Geographical Society.

## ON BAROMETRIC MEASUREMENTS.

THE following is taken from an article by Sir JOHN LESLIE on Barometric measurements. The formula referred to,—viz., as the sum of the heights of the mercurial columns is to their difference, so is the constant number 52,000 to the approximate height of the place in English feet—is the most succinct and comprehensive for practical purposes:—

“In the actual state of physical science, it is preposterous, therefore, to affect any high refinement in the formula for computing barometrical measurements. The whole operation may be reduced to a very short and easy process. But the simplicity of the calculation would be still greater, if the centesimal thermometer were generally adopted. It will be sufficiently accurate, till better data are obtained, to assume the expansion of mercury by heat as equal to the 5000th part of its bulk for every centesimal degree, while that of air is twenty times greater, being an expansion for each degree of the 250th part of the bulk of this fluid. 1. Correct the length of the mercurial column at the upper station, adding to it the product of its multiplication into twice the difference between the degrees on the attached thermometers, the decimal point being shifted four places to the left. 2. Subtract the logarithm of this corrected length from that of the lower column, multiply by six, and move the decimal point four places to the right; the result is the approximate elevation expressed in English feet. 3. Correct this approximate elevation, by shifting the decimal point three places back to the right, and multiplying by twice the sum of the degrees on the detached thermometers; this product being now added, will give the true elevation.

If it were judged worth while to make any allowance for the effect of centrifugal force, this will be easily done, before the last multiplication takes place, by adding to twice the degrees on the detached thermometers, the fifth part of the mean temperature corresponding to the latitude. The mean temperature itself is formed by multiplying the square of the Cosine of the latitude by 29.

In illustration of these rules, we shall subjoin some real examples. General Roy, in the month of August 1775, observed the barometer on Caernarvon Quay, at 30,091 inches, the attached centesimal thermometer indicating 15.7, and the detached 15.6; while, on the peak of Snowdon, the barometer fell to 26.409 inches, and the attached and detached thermometers marked respectively  $10^{\circ}.0$  and  $8^{\circ}.8$ . Here twice the difference of the attached thermometers is  $11^{\circ}.4$ , and twice the sum of the detached thermometer is  $48^{\circ}.8$ ; which becomes 50.8, when augmented by the fifth part of the mean temperature on that parallel. Now, omitting the lower decimals, the first correction is  $.00264 \times 11.4 = .030$  to be added to 26.409. Wherefore,

$$\text{Log. } 30.091 = 1.4784866$$

$$\text{Log. } 26.439 = 1.4222450$$

$$\text{Difference} = .0561416$$

$$\text{Constant multiplier} = 60000$$

$$\text{Approximate height} = 3368.496$$

And, for the true height, the correction is  $3.37 \times 50.8 = 171.2$ , which gives 3340 for the final result.

We shall take another example from the observations made by Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, at the same period, among the mountains of Savoy. This accurate philosopher found the barometer, placed in a cabin near the base of the Mole, and only 672 feet above the surface of the lake of Geneva, to stand at 28,152 inches, while the attached and detached thermometers indicated  $16^{\circ}.3$  and  $17^{\circ}.4$ ; but, another barometer carried to the summit of that lofty insulated mountain, the mercury sunk to 24,176 inches, the attached and detached thermometers marking  $14^{\circ}.4$  and  $13^{\circ}.4$ . Wherefore, twice the difference of the

degrees on the attached was  $3^{\circ}.8$ , and twice the sum of the degrees on the detached, thermometer was  $61^{\circ}.6$ . Consequently, the correction to be applied to the higher column was  $.0021 \times 3.8 = .009$ , which makes it  $4.185$ . Now.

$$\text{Log. } 28,152 = 1.4495092$$

$$\text{Log. } 24,185 = 1.3835461$$

$$\text{Difference} = .0659631$$

$$\text{Constant multiplier} = 60000$$

$$\text{Approximate elevation} = 3957.786$$

To correct this approximate elevation, remove the decimal point three places back, and multiply it by  $61^{\circ}.6$ , increased by  $2^{\circ}.9$ , the fifth part of the mean temperature, corresponding to the latitude; but  $3.96 \times 64.5 = 255.4$ , and  $3957.8 \div 255.4 = 15.5$ . Hence the summit of the Mole is 4885 feet above the lake of Geneva, or 6083 feet above the level of the Mediterranean Sea.

The last example we shall give is drawn from the observation which Baron Humboldt made among the Andes, near the summit of Chimborazo, the highest spot ever approached by man. This celebrated traveller found there, that the barometer fell to 14,850 English inches; the attached thermometer in the tent being at  $10^{\circ}$ , and the detached in open air being  $1.6^{\circ}$  under zero. But the same barometer, carried down to the shore of the Pacific Ocean, rose exactly to 30 inches, while both the attached and detached thermometers stood at  $25^{\circ}.3$ . Consequently the correction to be applied to the upper column is  $.0015 \times 30.6 = .045$ . Wherefore,

$$\text{Log. } 30,000 = 1.4771213$$

$$\text{Log. } 14,895 = 1.1730405$$

$$\text{Difference} = .3040808$$

$$\text{Constant multiplier} = 60000$$

$$\text{Approximate elevation} = 18244.848$$

Now, the difference of the detached thermometers or  $26.9^{\circ}$  being doubled and farther, increased by  $5.8^{\circ}$ , the fifth part of the mean temperature at the equator, makes  $59^{\circ}.6$ ; the final correction to be applied is therefore  $18.24 \times 59^{\circ}.6 = 1087$  which gives 19,332 feet for the true elevation observed, or 2140 feet below the summit of Chimborazo.

These calculations are performed by the help of logarithms. It is desirable, however, to approximate, at least to barometrical measurements without such aid. A very simple rule for this object has been given by Professor Leslie in his *Elements of Geometry*. Since

$$\text{Log. } \frac{a}{b} = 2M \left( \frac{a-b}{a+b} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)^5 \text{ \&c.} \right), \text{ where } M \text{ denotes the modulus of}$$

the logarithmic system. When  $a$  approaches to  $b$ , the lower terms may be rejected without sensible error, or  $\text{Log. } \frac{a}{b} = 2M \left( \frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)$ , very nearly. Wherefore,

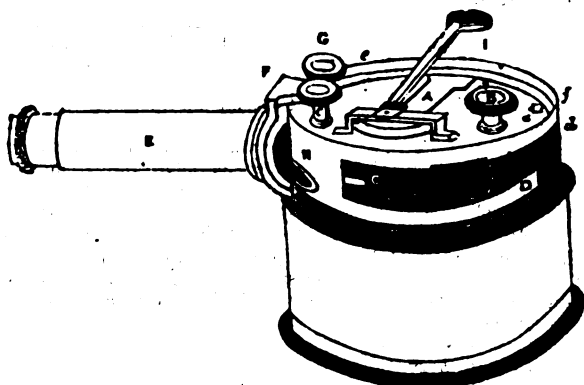
in reference to our atmosphere, the modulus is expressed by the equiponderant column of homogeneous fluid, or  $60,000 \times .4342945 = 26,058$  feet, or only 26,000 in round numbers; whence, as the sum of the mercurial columns is to their difference, so is the constant number 52,000 feet to the approximate height. Let General Roy's observation on Snowdon be resumed as an example: The analogy is  $30.091 : 26.439 :: 30.091 - 26.439$ , or  $56.530 : 3.652 :: 52000 : 3,359$ , the approximate elevation, differing very little from the logarithmic result.

This mode of calculation may be deemed sufficiently accurate for determining any altitude that exceeds not 5000 feet. But it will extend to greater elevations, if the second term of the series be likewise taken; which is done by striking off three figures, and cubing the half of this number. Thus, resuming the mensuration of Chimborazo;  $44,895 : 15.106 :: 52,000 : 17,496$ , and  $(8.75)^3 = 670$ , making together 18,166 for a nearer approximation.

The heat at which water boils, or passes into the form of steam, depends on the weight of the superincumbent atmosphere. By diminishing this pressure, the point of ebullition is always lowered. It appears that, while the boiling heat sinks by equal differences, the corresponding atmospheric pressure decreases exactly, or at least extremely nearly, in a geometrical progression; it being found that every time such pressure is reduced to one half, the temperature of boiling water suffers a regular diminution of about eighteen centesi-

mal degrees. This beautiful relation assimilates with the law which connects the density and elevation of the successive strata of the atmosphere. The interval noticed between the boiling points at two distinct stations must be proportional to their difference of altitude above the level of the sea. We have, therefore, only to determine the co-efficient or constant multiplier which may be discovered either from an experiment under the rarefied receiver of an air-pump or from an actual observation performed at the bottom and on the top of some lofty mountain. We shall prefer at present the observation made by Saussure on the summit of Mont Blanc. This diligent philosopher found, by means of a very delicate thermometer constructed on purpose, that water which boiled at  $101^{\circ}.62$  in the plain below when the barometer stood at 30.534 English inches, boiled at  $86^{\circ}.24$  on the top of that mountain, while the barometer had sunk to 17.136. Wherefore the distance between the points of ebullition or  $15.38$  centesimal degrees, must correspond to an approximate elevation of 15,050 feet; which gives 978½ feet of ascent for each degree, supposing the mean temperature of the atmospheric column to be that of congelation. But it will be more convenient to assume 1000 for the constant multiplier, which corresponds to the temperature of  $51^{\circ}$ ."

### THE BOX SEXTANT.



This useful little instrument, which is represented in the above figure, might, perhaps with more propriety, have been classed as a surveying instrument, it being chiefly used in that business. The principal of its construction and adjustments is precisely the same as the sextant before described; a minute description, therefore, would be little more than a recapitulation of what has already been advanced. A is the index, which instead of being moved along the divided limb, *es*, by the hand, has a motion given to it by a rack and pinion, concealed within the box, and turned by the milled head B, which acts, as the tangent-screw does to the index of the large sextant. The glasses (shown at C and D) are within the box, by which they are protected from injury, and their adjustments, when once perfected, kept secure; so much so, that it would require considerable violence to derange them. The horizon-glass, D, alone as a contrivance for adjustment at *a* and *d*, both to set it perpendicular to the plane of the instrument, and to correct or reduce the index error, which, in this instrument, had better be kept correct, as it is not so likely to get out of order as in the large sextant, which, as we have before observed, seldom admits of its index error being rectified. The key, *c*, is formed to fit both squares at *a* and *d*, to make the adjustments, and it is generally tapt into some spare place in the instrument, as at *c*, that it may be always safe and at hand.

It is supplied with the telescope, E, which screws into a shoulder-piece, F, and can be attached to the box by the screw, G: this can be applied or not, at the pleasure of the observer, as there is a contrivance at H to enable him to observe without the telescope, if he prefers plain sights. Two dark glasses are placed within the box, there is also one adapted to the eye-end of the telescope.

The angle is read off by the help of the glass, I, which being mounted with a joint can be moved over the vernier on any part of the limb. The instrument is divided to 30 minutes of a degree, and by the vernier is subdivided to single minutes, one half of which, or 30 seconds, can be obtained by estimation.

The divided limb is numbered both to the right and left, commencing at  $0^\circ$  to  $120^\circ$ , and backwards from  $120^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$ , and beyond to  $230^\circ$ ; the latter row of figures are furthest from the divisions, and belong to the supplementary angles; their zero division of the vernier is at the end, contrary to that of the angles, reading from  $0^\circ$  to  $120^\circ$ .

Beneath the index-glass is fixed a similar one, in such a manner as always to reflect the image of an object to the eye when applied to a hole in the side of the box near the division  $120^\circ$ , at the constant angle of  $90^\circ$ ; whence the observer must direct his sight towards the right hand, and at right angles, to the real place of the object. When the index is set to  $180^\circ$ , its glass will also reflect an opposite image to the eye at right angles to the left hand (the two glasses then being exactly across each other) consequently an eye looking through the hole near the division  $120^\circ$  will (if the adjustments be perfect) perceive objects  $180^\circ$  apart to coincide, at right angles to a line connecting them. Thus a point can be found in line between two stations: the observer, with the instrument set as above, having placed himself as nearly in the line as he can guess, must apply his eye to the hole near  $120^\circ$ , and looking at right angles to his station line, step backwards or forwards until he perceives the two distant objects to coincide, when the spot he stands on will be a point in the line joining the objects: to verify this, he should then turn himself half round, and looking in the opposite direction, see if the two objects still coincide, which they will do, if the adjustments of the instrument are correct. If they do not appear in junction, move as before, until you find the spot where they do; then, half way between the two spots so found, will be the true point on the line required.

"The adjustment of this part, as well as the method of observing supplemental angles with it, is performed thus:—choose two objects in the horizon, the further apart the better, but not nearer than  $140^\circ$ ; turn your face at right angles to the right-hand object, so as to get sight of its image in the fixed glass; then, by moving the index, bring the image of the other object, seen in the index glass, exactly to coincide with it at the line of separation of the two glasses; read off the angle, turn yourself half round, and take in like manner the angle which the same objects make the other way. It is evident that the sum of the two angles should be  $360^\circ$ , and also, that if they exceed that quantity, half the excess must be subtracted, and if they fall short of it, half the defect must be added, to obtain the true angle. It is, perhaps, better to allow for the errors than to adjust them; but the latter may be done by applying the key, c, to a square underneath the box."

The lid of the box is contrived to screw on the bottom, (as is shown in the plate) where it makes a convenient handle for holding the instrument.

Since writing the above, we have been shown, by Mr. Macneill, an excellent contrivance of his, for taking altitudes or depressions with the box-sextant, which consists of two small spirit-levels fixed at the back of the horizon-glass, at right angles to each other, so that standing before the object, you look perpendicularly down through the plane-sight, and moving the index bring the image of the object to appear with the levels, which must have their air-bubbles in the centre of their tubes. The reading of the instrument will then show the supplement of the zenith distance, and its complement to  $90^\circ$  will be the angle required; elevated if more than  $90^\circ$ , and depressed if less than  $90^\circ$ .





## RAIN GAUGES.

It is singular, considering the importance which is attached by Government to the returns of the various revenue Collectors as to the state of the weather, especially during the rainy season, that the use of instruments for determining with any thing like precision, the amount of rain which falls in any district, seems never to be thought of—the information being taken from the vague and general statements of the natives. Recent investigations in this department of Meteorology have given an interest and importance to observations of the rain gauge and evaporating dish, such as that no one who feels any curiosity in these enquiries will willingly omit a register of their indications, however rude may be the instruments that are employed. Any vessel whatever that will hold in water may be used for either a rain gauge or an evaporating dish, especially for the former. Suppose a tub, a beer barrel, cooking pot, or any other vessel with a true circular aperture is desired to be employed: measure the diameter of the vessel with a foot rule and multiply this by 3.1416 to find its circumference. Then the area may be found by multiplying half the diameter into half the circumference. A cubic foot of water weighs exactly a thousand ounces avoirdupois at a temperature of 62°, and by consequence a cubic inch of water will weigh  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an ounce, or 253.18 grains nearly. If, then, the area of the mouth of the vessel be multiplied by 253.18, this will give on the scale the amount of water corresponding to one inch of fall, whatever be the size of the vessel in which it is received. If, a good balance and pair of scales can be procured, weigh the whole or a half, quarter, or any other fraction of this, and mark the space it occupies in a phial bottle or any other narrow mouthed vessel made to serve the purposes of a measure. The contents of the gauge may either be poured into this as collected, or the gauge itself measured off and marked by pouring successive fills of this into the receptacle, and marking off the points to which the water rises by each successive fill. If a vessel of an unequal form at the mouth be employed, such as a bathing tub or box, then the area of this may be ascertained by dividing it into squares by threads and pins, and then measuring the irregular corners of the portions ruled in the offset by a foot rule. The other portions of the operation may be performed as already explained. If weights cannot be had then measures may be resorted to, keeping the following table in view:—

Cubic Inches.	lbs. Avoir.	Water.
8.665 .....	$\frac{1}{16}$ .....	1 gill.
24.669 .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ .....	1 pint.
69.381 .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ .....	2 .....
277.274 .....	1 .....	1 gallon.

Weighing is always more accurate than measurement where much delicacy is required. Vessels similar to those employed as rain gauges may be used as evaporating dishes if filled up to a given mark, say at morning, noon and evening—the quantity of water required to compensate the evaporation being noted; this being divided by the number of feet or inches comprised in the evaporating surface, will give the amount of evaporation since last observation. Two evaporating dishes—one in the shade and another in the sun—should always be made use of, and the results noted separately.

The following are some of the forms of the rain gauge.—Fig. 1st is a large funnel to be placed in the neck of a common bottle or other receptacle: a measure accompanies it, into which the water is poured once

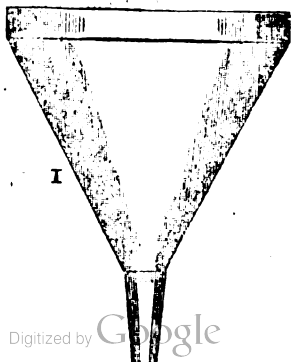
a day or so, and which gives at once the number of inches and decimals of an inch which have fallen.

This is a very convenient form of gauge for remote stations where observations are infrequent. If placed in the bung-hole of a good beer barrel the

fall of an entire rainy season might be collected—

the instrument, requiring no attention whatever

from the commencement to the close of the rains.



The gauge represented by the adjoining diagram J, is one very generally in use. The mouth piece, which is funnel shaped, can be removed: a stick divided into inches, tenths, and hundredths, or rather into graduations corresponding to these, is moved up and down by a float inside, which gives the fall of rain at once. The gauge will contain about a foot: it should be measured at least once a day, and the water run off by the stop-cock M at bottom. The observations lately made at York, shewing that the amount of rain collected by the gauge regularly decreased as the square root of the distance as we ascend from the ground, has of late caused much a tention to be paid to gauges situated near to each other but at different elevations. The following represent the portions of a gauge intended for the top of a pole or flag staff, the summit of a high building or any other elevated position. Fig. 1, consists of a simple funnel fitted up with a socket for the reception of a stick to fasten it on: it is supplied with couplings and a flexible tin tube 30 feet in length: successive tubes can of course be united to this to any extent that may be desired. The tin tube is taken, we shall suppose, inside a building, where it discharges itself into a cistern fitted up with a graduated glass tube terminating in a waste pipe for the efflux of the rain. The tube is divided into inches, tenths, hundredths, and thousandths. The lower stop-cock H\* being shut, and the upper one I-ft open, the rain falls at once into the tube, G and may be observed accordingly: when this is full, the surplussage is received and retained in the cistern E. When about to be measured off, the upper stop-cock is shut, and the lower one H opened till the tube empties itself: this is noted, and the lower cock shut and upper one opened; and the operation repeated till the whole is discharged. Instead of the cistern and tube a common measure of any sort may be employed, or the rain be made to discharge itself into a cylindrical vessel with a float and measuring stick. Besides the question of the amount of diminution of rain found to obtain as we ascend from the surface of the earth, and which can only be solved by the observation of numerous rain gauges placed at different elevations,—two other points in Om-

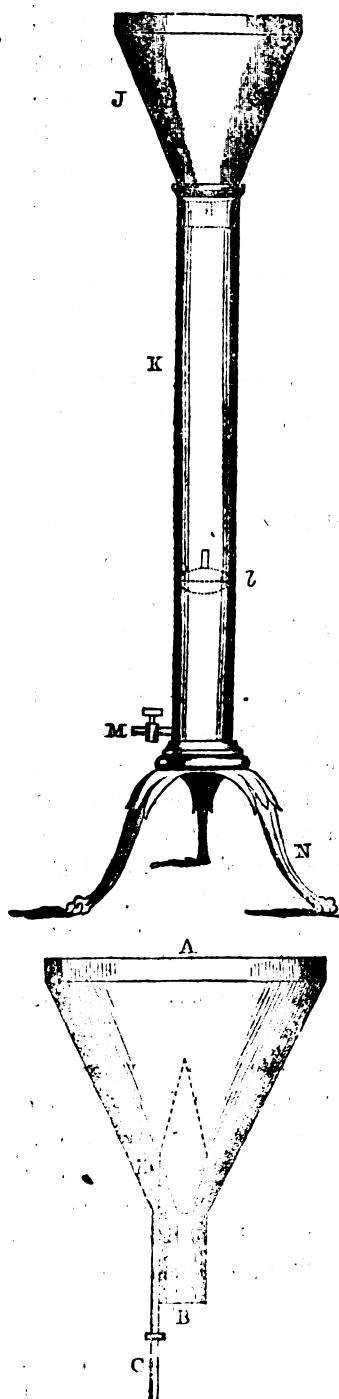
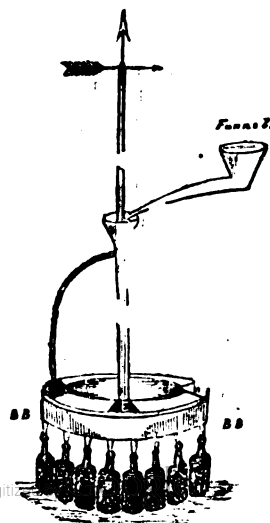
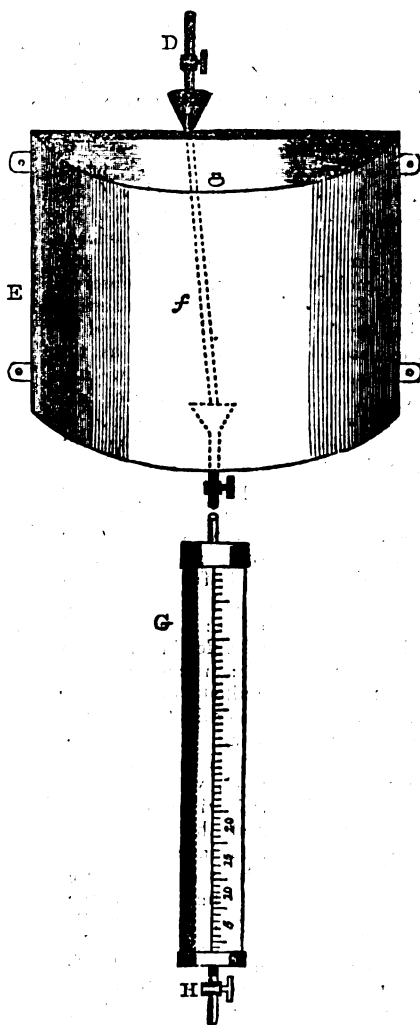


Fig. 1

\* See page 166.

brometry are almost of equal interest — 1st, the direction of the wind, and 2d, the hours of the day in which our principal falls of rain occur. Where Ostler's self-registering wind and rain gauge cannot be come by, two methods may be resorted to, both eminently practicable at military stations, where there are at all times sentries on duty. For determining the fall of rain each hour, a funnel should be placed on a stand two or three feet high, at a properly exposed station. Two dozen of beer bottles should be provided, each dozen bottles being marked with the hours of the day thus—I., II., III., IV., V., VI., &c. &c. The dozen for night use may be painted white—that for day use red or some other distinguishing colour. Let the sentry remove one and substitute another of these every hour—the contents of each being measured will indicate the amount of rain that has fallen each hour of the twenty four; the total amount will give the quantity that falls daily. To determine the fall which occurs with any given direction of the wind, the vane should be made fast to the spindle on which there should be a revolving funnel into which the water from the receiver is discharged with a discharge tube bent claw form as in the accompanying diagram; the tube discharges its water into an annular receptacle B B divided by 8, 16 or 32 partitions, corresponding to the points of the compass. From each of these a tube passes to a separate bottle noted with the direction corresponding to the partition: the amount contained in each bottle will indicate the quantity which has fallen throughout the season while the wind was in any given direction.



## TIME-BOARD AT THE OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Till 1841 there was no means of affording a correction for Chronometers accessible to the public at Bombay. Since then the following methods have been adopted. The flash of the gun fired from the saluting battery at nine o'clock in the evening, is watched from the Observatory and its error noted. The correction is hung up next morning at the Master Attendant's office, and published, besides, in all the local newspapers. An officer on board ship has only to observe the flash and note the error by his Chronometer, when a comparison of the two will give true time. In addition to this, gunfire has now begun to be telegraphed from the flagstaff of the Observatory for the convenience of ships just leaving port. The first distinguishing pendant is placed at the top of the flagstaff when the gun is slow, the second when it is fast, of true time; and the amount of error is denoted by numeral flags indicating seconds—three of these giving 999 seconds or 16 39 minutes, a very much greater error than can ever occur. For anything less than a minute and a half two numeral flags are sufficient. The flags are run up at 8 A. M. and kept flying till noon, so that every opportunity is afforded to the Community at large or to officers who may not be on shore to see the return of the correction for gunfire. Besides this, a board is dropped at one P. M.; and as the construction of this is somewhat different from that of most others we have seen described, a short account of it may be of interest. The Observatory, it must be premised, is very nearly three miles from the Roadstead, so that the Time-board requires to be made large and conspicuous to be of service. The mast is forty-five feet high, kept steady by means of strong iron stays.—Guide rods are played on each side of it at the distance of eighteen inches from each other. On these there are four strong iron eyes, by which the drop board is bolted. This consists of a teak frame three feet by four, covered with stout canvas painted black. It is pulled up by a haulyard passing over a sheave at the top of the mast, and held in its place when there by a slot bolt. In stormy weather it is fastened by a couple of thick ropes not here represented, and these keep it fast, but being slackened the moment the bolt is withdrawn, afford no impediment to the descent of the board. The total fall of the board is sixteen feet, and to prevent the concussion which would otherwise take place, a heavy chain, ten feet long, with a weight at the end of it more than sufficient to counterpoise the board, is made fast to the end of the haulyard. The board first descends six feet free and unimpeded; it then begins to draw out the chain, and to become retarded, in consequence in its descent, till its whole motion is destroyed and it comes gently to rest. Of course time is noted from the first instant of the board's descent. With so large a structure as this so apt to be shaken by the wind, a bolt of considerable size was requisite: this at first was pulled directly by the assistant standing by the clock—a change of motion from a perpendicular to a horizontal direction being effected by a bell crank lever. The amount of pull required being in this way found liable to interfere with the precision of the drop, the following alteration, which has been found extremely convenient, was adopted. The lanyard for pulling the bolt was made fast to a lever near its extremity; to the end of this a heavy weight was suspended, and at the other end it was fitted with a trigger like a gun-lock: to this last the string to be pulled by was made fast, so that by the slightest jerk the catch was withdrawn, the weight disengaged and made to operate instantly on the main lanyard, by which the catch bolt at the top of the mast was pulled and the board let go. This was found to be easily fitted up, not liable to get out of order, and eminently serviceable and simple in every way. During the S. W. Monsoon, when the sky is often hid for days together, a blue flag is hung out when the time has been interpolated, not observed:—when any error exceeding one fourth of a second is made in dropping the board, a red flag is hoisted and true time given at two o'clock.—The Chronometers belonging to the Indian Navy are kept and rated at the Observatory.

The cuts on the subjoined page represent the Time-board and its appurtenances.—The end of the lever where the catch acts should be short and round like the tumbler of a gun-rock.



## **PART II.**



**DESCRIPTIONS OF THE BRITISH INDIAN PRESIDENCIES.**

**ORIENTAL SANATARIA.**

**DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.**

**HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.**

**PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES.**

**DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.**

**LENGTHS OF RIVERS.**

**HEIGHTS OF EDIFICES.**

**TEMPERATURE TABLE.**

**POLYMETRICAL TABLES.**

**RAILROADS.**

**STATISTICS.**

**THE STATISTICAL COMPANION.**

**THE HORN-BOOK OF STORMS.**

**THE BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**

**THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.**

**CAVE-TEMPLE OF ELEPHANTA.**

**ROUGH SKETCH OF VINGORLA.**

**ACQUISITIONS OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA.**

**STATE PRISONERS.**

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## BRITISH INDIAN PRESIDENCIES.

## CALCUTTA.

(From McCulloch's *Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Dictionary*.)

This celebrated city of Hindostan, the capital of the British dominions in the East, and seat of the Supreme Government, is situated in the province of Bengal, in a level tract on the E. side of the Hooghly river, (an arm of the Ganges) about 100 miles N. of the Bay of Bengal : lat.  $22^{\circ} 23'$  N. long.  $88^{\circ} 28'$  E. Population (1837) about 230,000, exclusive of perhaps 150,000 more, who come daily from the suburbs into the city. On approaching Calcutta from the sea, the stranger is much struck with the magnificence of its appearance ; the elegant villas on each side of the river ; the government botanical gardens ; the spires of the churches and temples, and the strong and regular citadel of Fort William. Including Fort William, the esplanade, &c., Calcutta extends along the bank of the river, from Kidderpore to Cossipore, a distance of 6 miles, with a variable breadth, but averaging about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. A handsome quay, similar in many respects to that of Petersburg, called the Strand, is continued for 2 or 3 miles along the bank, from the point at which the esplanade meets the city : it is raised 40 feet above low water mark, and furnished with about 30 principal *ghauts*, or flights of steps, for landing, &c. The Hooghly is here about a mile in width at high water, or at least twice as broad as the Thames, below London Bridge, and is, like that river, crowded with shipping ; vessels of all descriptions, up to 600 tons burden, being able to lie almost close to the quay. The residences of Europeans are mostly detached from each other, built in the Grecian style of architecture, and situated in Chowringhee (the S. portion of the city, lying at the edge of a portion of the esplanade), or in the suburbs in that quarter, as Garden Reach, where the villas exhibit much beauty, and are surrounded by plantations of mango, jack, and other fruit trees. The citadel, or Fort William, which stands near Kidderpore, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile S. W. of the city, is not only the strongest and most complete fortress in India, but in the British dominions : it is, however, large, and would require for its proper defence, 10,000 men. It is an octagon ; the five faces on the land side are regular, the three others, toward the river, vary according to circumstances. The bastions have very salient orillons, and every curtain is covered with a large half-moon, mounting 26 pieces of cannon : the outworks are very extensive, but not much raised above the level of the surrounding country, and Fort William does not, therefore, make an imposing appearance from without. It contains an excellent arsenal, and a cannon-foundry, &c. ; its interior is beautifully laid out in walks and grass-plots, shaded with rows of trees, intermixed with piles of shells and cannon balls. It is usually garrisoned by one strong European regiment, two native regiments, and a strong detachment of artillery. It was built by Lord Clive soon after the battle of Plassy, and has cost the East India Company from first to last 2,000,000*l*. Calcutta has no defence, other than this fortress ; the ditch and mound, constructed by the early settlers as a barrier against the Mahrattas, were destroyed by Marquis Wellesley, and their place is now occupied by the "Circular Road," which marks the boundary of the liberties of Calcutta, and of the administration of English law. Between the fort and the city, there is an extensive open plain called the esplanade, being a continuation of the glacis, the fashionable resort for driving and riding, as Hyde Park is in London. On it is the government house, in a line with which there is a range of very handsome dwelling-houses. Chowringhee, formerly a collection of huts, is now a village of palaces, and extends for a considerable distance into the country. Calcutta, when viewed from the Chandpaul ghaut, or from any other spot to the S., certainly gives the impression of a very noble city ; this impression, however, as is common in all eastern cities, is soon dissipated on penetrating into its interior. Behind Chowringhee, the native or "Black Town," stretches along the river to the N., and exhibits a remarkable contrast to the part inhabited by Europeans. Its streets are dingy, narrow and crooked, and consist of "huts of earth baked in the sun, or of twisted bamboos, interspersed here and there with ruinous brick bazars, pools of dirty water, cocoa-trees, and little gardens, and a few very large, very fine, and generally very dirty houses, of Grecian



architecture, the residences of wealthy natives. There are some small *mosques* of pretty architecture, and very neatly kept, and some *pagodas*, but mostly ruinous and decayed; the religion of the people of Bengal being chiefly conspicuous in their worship of the Ganges, and in some ugly painted wooden or plaster idols, with all manner of heads and arms, which are set up in different parts of the city. Fill up this outline with a crowd of people in the streets, beyond any thing to be seen even in London; some dressed in tawdry silks and brocades; more in white cotton garments; and most of all black and naked, except a scanty covering round the waist; besides figures of religious mendicants with no clothing but their long hair, and beards in elf locks, their faces painted white, yellow, or dirty red; their beads in one ghastly lean hand, and the other stretched out like a bird's claw to receive donations; marriage processions, with the bride in a covered chair and the bridegroom on horseback, so swathed round with garlands as hardly to be seen; tradesmen sitting on the ground in the midst of their different commodities; and old men, lookers on, perched, naked as monkeys, on the flat roofs of the houses; carts drawn by oxen, and driven by wild looking men with thick sticks, so unmercifully used as to undeceive perfectly all our notions of Brahminical humanity; attendants with silver maces, pressing through the crowd before the carriage of some great man or other; no women seen, except of the lowest class, and even these with heavy silver ornaments on their dusky arms and ankles; while coaches, covered up with red cloth, are seen conveying the inmates of the neighbouring seraglios, to take what is called 'the air;' a constant creaking of cart wheels, which are never greased in India; a constant clamour of voices and an almost constant thumping and jingling of drums, cymbals, &c., in honour of some of their deities; and add to all this, a villainous smell of garlic, rancid coconut oil, sour butter, and stagnant ditches; and you will understand the sounds, sights, and smells, of what is called the 'Black Town of Calcutta.' Under the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, large sums were spent in the improvement and ventilation of Calcutta; a street 60 feet wide was carried through its centre in its longest diameter, and several squares were laid open, each having a tank, or reservoir, in the middle, surrounded by planted walks. The largest square, which is near the S. extremity, is 500 yards on each side, and contains a tank 60 feet deep. There are no covered ways, as in the cities of Persia, Turkey, &c., though, from the violent heats and rains, such would be very desirable. The bazars in the native town are very inferior, and the shops and warehouses have all a mean appearance: the public buildings there, are few and small, and there is not a single minaret in the whole place. The most remarkable public edifice is the government-house, which is, to say the least of it, a more showy palace than London has to produce. It was built by the Marquis Wellesley, and consists of a centre and four wings, connected together by circular passages, so constructed as to obtain the benefit of the air from whichever quarter the wind blows. The wings contain the private apartments, and that on the N. E. the council-room; the centre has two very fine rooms, the upper one of which is the hall-room, and both are lighted by a profusion of lustres, while at the same time they exhibit much good taste: the architecture of most of the building is of the Ionic order. The other chief edifices are the town, and custom-houses, the mint, St. John's Cathedral, and another English church, all of which are contiguous to the government-house, the Scotch Presbyterian church (a very handsome structure) the Portuguese, Greek, and Armenian churches, the courts of justice, barracks, gaol, hospitals, &c. There are many public colleges and benevolent institutions, as the Hindoo, Mahomedan and Anglo Indian colleges, and the college at Fort William; the Calcutta grammar, free, and other charity schools; the military and female orphan asylums; poor-funds, &c.; besides many bible, missionary, and other religious associations. On the N. W. side of the river, are the extensive suburb of Howrah, opposite the 'Black Town,' and the botanic garden, opposite the citadel. Near the latter, is the bishop's college, a handsome building in the Elizabethan Gothic style, occupying three sides of a quadrangle 150 feet square, erected in 1820, for the education of a clerical body, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at the suggestion of Bishop Middleton. The botanic garden is beautifully laid out, and covers 300 acres of ground: between it and the bishop's college there is an extensive plantation of teak, which although not in its native soil, thrives exceedingly well. There are several dry and other docks on both sides the river, in

which vessels of any size may be built and repaired ; but the ships constructed here are of inferior durability to those built at Bombay, in consequence of the framework being of inferior wood, and the visible portions and upper works alone of teak. All the timber in Calcutta also, without the fact being outwardly obvious, suffers greatly from the devastations of the white ant. In every part, this city is covered by an amazing multitude of little pools or reservoirs, yet the soil on which it stands is remarkably deficient in springs, none having been met with, even after boring down 140 ft., till 1828, and subsequently, when Dr. Strong found some in isolated spots at the depth of 70 feet. The drainings of the place, with such portions of the refuse as are not devoured by crows, kites, vultures, adjutants, and pariah-dogs, which abound in the streets, and at night by foxes and jackalls from the surrounding country, are conveyed away by a canal, to a large shallow salt lagoon about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant toward the E. Between the city and this lagoon the country is filled with gardens, orchards, and villages, but is little inhabited by Europeans. The tract to the N. is drier, healthier, and more open ; and the two great roads to Dum-dum, the artillery cantonment,—and Barrackpore, the country seat of the Governor General, lie over a vast extent of fertile country, divided into rice-fields, orchards and gardens, and swarming with population. The vicinity of Calcutta is very pleasing : as soon as its boundary is passed, the roads wind through beautiful villages, overhung with the finest and most picturesque foliage the world can show, of the banyan, the palm, the tamarind, and the bamboo. Sometimes the glade opens to plains, covered with the rice-harvest, or to a sight of the broad, bright river, with its ships, and wooded shores. Sometimes it contracts into little winding tracks, through fruit-trees, gardens, and cottages ; the gardens fenced in with hedges of aloe and pine-apple ; the cottages neater than those of Calcutta, and mostly of mats and white wicker-work, with thatched roofs and cane verandahs, with gourds trailing over them, and the broad, tall, plantains clustering round them. The rainy season at Calcutta generally begins about June 12, and terminates October 14. The average fall of rain for three recent years was 59.83 inches ; the annual mean of the barometer is 29.764 ; of the thermometer,  $78^{\circ} 13'$ . The most pleasant and temperate period of the year is from October to March ; by the middle of April, the weather becomes oppressively hot, even rising to  $100^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. The lowest temperature in December 21, 1835, was found to be  $62^{\circ} 2'$  Fahrenheit.

Calcutta enjoys a very extensive internal navigation, by means of the Ganges, and its numerous arms and tributaries ; and it monopolises the whole of the external trade of Bengal. It is now, in fact, Canton perhaps excepted, the greatest emporium of the East ; the gross amount of its imports and exports amounting to from 10,000,000*l* to 12,000,000*l* a year. The principal foreign trade is in the hands of English merchants, but there are others amongst the Persian, Hindoo, Portuguese, Greek, Armenian, &c. inhabitants, who are in an extensive way of business. The native Portuguese and Armenian merchants have latterly been declining both in wealth and importance, while, on the other hand, the Parsees have increased in numbers and opulence, and there are several possessing a capital of 250,000*l*.

Innumerable small craft daily arrive from the interior laden with the produce and manufactures of the different provinces, and the Calcutta market is well supplied with an abundance of excellent provisions : game, snipes, wild duck, teal, and ortolans, are comparatively cheap ; stall fed venison is as fat as in England, but without flavour ; an immense variety of fruits of fine quality appear on European tables ; and an exquisite luxury is met with in the *topaswi*, or maugo fish, (so called because it is in season with the mango fruit) and which has been hitherto found only in the rivers of Bengal, the Birman empire, and Camboja rivers.

The population of the city is unequally distributed : its N. and central portions, especially the former, are very densely inhabited ; the S. part much less so, owing to the dwellings of Europeans being so much more widely dispersed. The follow-

ing is the latest census (1837) giving the relative proportions of the different races of resident inhabitants:—

Hindoes.....	137,651	Brought up..	209,466
Mahomedans.....	58,744	Chinese.....	362
Anglo-Indians.....	4,746	Jews.....	307
English.....	3,133	Arabs.....	351
Portuguese.....	3,181	Madrassees.....	144
French.....	165	Parsees, and.....	
Armenians.....	636	Native Christians.....	
Persians, called Moguls..	527	Low Castes.....	19,084
Maughs (Aracanes).....	683	Total.....	229,714
Carry forward 209,466			
Males.....	144,911		229,714
Females.....	84,803		

The number of houses, huts, &c. in 1837, was 65,495, exclusive of the suburbs. Calcutta is the seat of the chief Protestant Bishop of India of the established Church of England; of the Supreme Courts of Justice; of one of the Courts of Circuit and Appeal for the Presidency of Bengal; of a vicar apostolic of the Romish Church, with authority over 14 priests, and 10 churches, one of which is, in that city.

European society in Calcutta is gay and convivial; and fetes and dinner parties, both numerous and splendid, are given by the government officers and wealthy private individuals. A certain degree of formality and stiffness is, however, very prevalent; and the Brahminical institution of *castes* would appear to have communicated itself to all ranks and classes of Europeans.

Bishop Heber observes, that the large dinner parties in addition to the geographical situation, and other local peculiarities; the aspect and architecture of the place; the multitude of servants, want of furniture in the houses, &c. tend, except in respect of climate, to give Calcutta a striking resemblance to Petersburg. Besides private parties, there are public subscription assemblies, with *conversazioni*, concerts, and a theatre, though the latter is but little frequented. It is usual with Europeans to rise early, the pleasantest part of the day being the first of the morning; after *tiffin* (lunch) which is taken between 2 and 3 o'clock, many persons during the summer-heats, retire to sleep for two or three hours; at sunset the fashionable drives of the Esplanade are crowded with European vehicles of all sorts, and the dinner hour soon after succeeds. The equipages of Calcutta embrace barouches, chariots, tilburies, gigs, &c. as in England, drawn by a breed of horses which have been greatly improved through the Government stud and importations from Europe and Arabia, but a grotesque and peculiar appearance strikes the European in the intermixture of Asiatic costumes, black coachmen, &c. in the scene. Most visits at a short distance are paid in palanquins, the bearers of which are from Balasore, Behar, or the northern circars, and run silently, bare-headed, and almost naked. The Anglo-Indian, or half caste population, the product of an intercourse between Europeans and natives are more numerous in Calcutta than any where else in India: they are intelligent, industrious, and generally well educated, and possess a degree of consideration in the eyes of the native population, though they are without any political influence. All of them speak English as well as the native dialect. Many of the half caste females, daughters of mothers of high caste, are educated in the seminaries in and near Calcutta, and often marry Europeans, when they are said to make unexceptionable wives and mothers; their children in this case lose in one or two generations all distinctive mark of their Indian origin. A considerable number of the new Zemindars, and the retired traders who have become wealthy, reside in Calcutta, where they have houses handsomely furnished in the European style, drive the best horses and equipages, have adopted some English habits and tastes, speak the English language, enter into the politics of the British empire, and are not ignorant of English literature. With all this, the education of their sons is often miserably neglected, and they turn out mere spendthrifts; but the fact is sufficiently and generally manifest, that the native inhabitants of all ranks show a willingness to learn and speak English, an increasing anxiety to send their children to our schools, and a growing neglect of caste and other national prejudices,

tendencies which, if properly taken advantage of, may ere long, be turned much to our mutual benefit.

The great bulk of the natives have a very bad character, being proficient in intrigue, falsehood and chicanery; prone to perjury, theft, gambling, and all kinds of dishonesty, and of a cowardly disposition; but it is generally admitted that the morality of the native inhabitants of Calcutta is at a lower ebb than that of those in the provincial districts. A perceptible amendment in the morals and pursuits of the people is, however, said to be taking place. The Bengalee dialect, which had long been looked on with much prejudice by the natives of India, is now reviving, and various works are published in it every year. Numerous periodical works, newspapers, &c. issue from the press in Calcutta: amongst which are the *Bengal Harkaru and Chronicle*, the *Calcutta Courier*, and the *Englishman*, daily; one paper twice, and another three times a week; six weekly ones, of which one is in the native tongue, and another, the *Reformer*, an English paper, conducted by native gentlemen; various other native publications; and 6 monthly and 2 yearly (English) journals. There are several distinguished scientific, literary, and other associations, in Calcutta; as the Asiatic Society, which owes its origin to Sir W. Jones; the Medical and Physical, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies; the Chamber of Commerce, Trade Association, &c. To the very able monthly journal of the Asiatic Society we have been much indebted in this and various articles of the present work.

In 1698 the British factory was removed thither from Hooghly; but in the early part of the last century, Calcutta was but a paltry village, belonging to the Nuddea district, and inhabited chiefly by husbandmen. Chowringhee was also but a straggling village, and a forest jungle, interspersed here and there with patches of cultivated land, covered what is now the Esplanade, so late as 1756. In that year Suraja-Dowlah, the Subahdar of Bengal, dispossessed the English of their settlement; on which occasion 146 Englishmen, who had been left to defend the factory, were shut up at night in the black hole (a part of the old fort, taken down in 1818) of which number only 23 were found alive next morning. Colonel Clive, with some Madras troops, retook Calcutta, January 1, 1757; since which it has been quietly retained by the British, and risen to its present degree of importance.

## MADRAS.

(From *Hamilton's East India Gazetteer*.)

Madras is a city in the Carnatic province, and the capital of the British possessions in the south of India, lat.  $13^{\circ} 5' N.$  lon.  $80^{\circ} 21' E.$  The approach to Madras from the sea is very striking: the low flat sandy shores extending to the north and south, and the small hills that are seen inland, exhibiting an appearance of barrenness, which is much improved on closer inspection. The beach seems alive with the crowds that cover it. The public offices and store houses erected near the shore are fine buildings, with colonnades to the upper stories, supported on arched bases, and covered with the beautiful shell mortar of Coromandel; hard, smooth, and polished. Within a few yards of the sea, the walls and bastions of Fort St. George present an interesting appearance, and at a distance, minarets, churches and pagodas, are seen mixed with trees. With all these external advantages it would be difficult to find a worse situation for a capital than Madras, situated as it is on the margin of a coast where a rapid current runs, and against which a tremendous surf beats, even in the mildest weather. The site of Pondicherry, is in every respect superior, and is placed in a rich and productive country, besides having the advantage of being to windward during the most important monsoon, the loss of which was severely felt by the British, during the hard fought wars of the eighteenth century.

The boats used for crossing the surf are large and light, being made of three planks sewed together, with straw in the seams instead of caulking, which it is supposed would render them too stiff; the great object being to have them as flexible as possible, to yield to the waves like leather. When within the influence of the surf, the coxswain stands up and beats time, with great agitation, with his foot and voice, while the rowers work their oars backwards, until overtaken by a strong surf

curling up, which sweeps the boat along with frightful violence. Every oar is then plied forward with the utmost vigour, to prevent the wave taking the boat back as it recedes, until at length by a few successive surfs it is dashed high and dry on the beach. The boats belonging to the ships sometimes proceed to the back of the surf, where they anchor outside of it, and wait for the country boats from the beach to convey their passengers on shore. When the weather is so unsettled as to make it dangerous, even for the country boats to pass and repass, a flag is displayed at the beach house, to caution all persons on board ship against landing. Large ships used to moor in nine fathoms, with the flag staff west-north-west, about two miles from the shore; latterly, however, they anchor mostly on the north beach. From the beginning of October to the end of December, is considered the most dangerous season to remain in the Madras roads.

The fishermen and lower classes employed on the water use a species of floating machine of very simple construction, named a catamaran. These are formed of two or three light logs of wood, eight or ten feet in length lashed together, with a small piece of wood inserted between them to serve as a stern piece. When ready for the water, they hold two men, who with their paddles launch themselves through the surf, to carry letters, or refreshments in small quantities, to ships, when no boat can venture out. They wear a pointed cap made of waxing, where they secure the letters, which take no damage, however often the men are washed off the catamaran, which they regain by swimming, unless interrupted by a shark. Medals are given to such catamaran men as distinguish themselves by saving persons in danger.

Madras differs considerably in appearance from Calcutta, having properly no European town, except a few houses in the fort, the settlers residing entirely in their garden houses, repairing in the morning to their offices in the black town, for the transaction of business, and returning in the afternoon. Fort St. George, as it at present stands, was planned by Mr. Robins, the celebrated engineer, and is a strong and handsome fortress, not too large. It is situated within a few yards of the surf, and although not so extensive or so regular in design as Fort William at Calcutta, yet from the greater facility of relieving it by sea, and the natural advantages of the ground, which leaves the enemy little choice in the manner of conducting his attack, it may on the whole be deemed equal to it, and has the convenience of requiring but a moderate garrison, generally consisting of one European regiment and four battalions of native infantry. The fort formerly enclosed not only many of the public offices, but also some streets of private European dwelling houses, shops, and stores. Within the last twenty years, the greater part of these buildings have been cleared away, and the merchants and tradesmen have removed their establishments to the new streets that have been opened in the north east quarter of the black town, and along the skirts of the esplanade. A noble range of public edifices, including a custom house, office for the board of trade, court house, &c. now adorn the north beach, and a mound of massy stones to act as a break-water and protect them against the fury of the surf, has been constructed. The whole space of the south beach, intervening between the Black Town and the sea, has been at the same time converted into a green lawn, separated from the road by posts and chains, planted with trees, and the water-courses in every direction traversed by handsome bridges. Within the Fort, besides the barracks, the arsenal and a mean bazar for the supply of the garrison, there remain only the council-house, the old church and a few other edifices not strictly connected with military objects. Among these is the large structure called the Exchange, but disused as such for many years, on which in 1796, a light house was elevated ninety feet above the level of the sea, and visible from ship's decks seventeen miles from the shore. A fine marble statue of the Marquis Cornwallis has been raised in the centre of the great square, but in 1820 it seemed to have already suffered from the climate, which does not, as in Europe, admit the exposure of such delicate works in the open air.

The Government House, which is large and handsome with a separate building annexed, called the banqueting house, is in the Choultry Plain, being situated on the edge of the esplanade; and near to it are the Chepauk Gardens, the residence of the Nabob of the Carnatic, which intercept the sea-breeze, and confine the view. A mosque of grey stone, with five arches in front, and two handsome minarets, stands by the road side, near the Nabob's premises, and is the only Mahomedan structure

of any note at Madras. The garden houses about Madras are generally only of one story, but of a pleasing style of architecture, having their porticos and verandas supported by chunamed pillars. The walls are of the same materials, either white or coloured, and the floors are covered with rattan mats. They are surrounded by a field planted with trees and shrubs, which have changed the barren sand of the Carnatic into a rich scene of vegetation; but flowers and fruits are still raised with difficulty. During the rains, mats made of the roots of the knucuss, a sweet smelling grass, are placed against the open doors and windows and kept wet, so that the air blows through them, and spreads an agreeable freshness and fragrance throughout the room. The moment however the cooling influence of the mats is quitted, the sensation is like entering a furnace, although, taking the average of the whole year, Madras experiences less extreme heat than Calcutta. From a correct register of the weather kept at Madras prior to 1811, it appeared that no rain had fallen there in the month of March, during a period of thirteen years.

The Choultry Plain commences about a mile and a quarter S. W. of Fort St. George, from which it is separated by two small rivers. The one called the river Triplicane, winding from the west, against the sea, about 1,000 yards south of the glacis; the other coming from the N. W. passes the western side of the Black Town, the extremity of which is high ground, which the river rounds, and continues to the east within 100 yards of the sea, where it washes the foot of the glacis, and then turning to the south, continues parallel with the beach until it joins the mouth and bar of the river Triplicane. The Choultry Plain extends two miles to the westward of the enclosures that bound the St. Thome road, and terminates on the west side, at a large body of water called the Meliampoor tank, behind which runs with deep windings, the Triplicane river. The road from the Mount passes for two miles and a half, under the mound of the tank, and at its issue into the Choultry plain is a kind of d-file, formed by the mound on one side, and buildings with brick enclosures on the other.

In the neighbourhood of Madras, the soil when well cultivated, produces a good crop of rice, provided the usual quantity of rain falls in the wet season; and in some places the industry of the natives, by irrigation, creates a pleasing verdure. In appearance the country is almost as level as Bengal, and in general exhibits a naked, brown dusty plain, with few villages or any relief to the eye, except a range of abrupt detached hills towards the south. The roads in the vicinity of Madras are excellent and ornamental, being broad and shaded with trees. The huts seen at a little distance from town are covered with tiles, and have a better appearance than those of Bengal, and the inns and choultries, which are common on the roads, evince an attention to travellers not to be found in that watery province. A considerable extent of land, although at present naked, seems capable of raising trees and haedges, and shows symptoms of being in a progressive state of improvement. Near to Condatura the country assumes a very pleasing aspect; numerous canals from the Symbombacurin tank convey a constant supply of water to most of the neighbouring fields, and fertilize them without the help of machinery; in consequence of which they yield two rice crops per annum. In 1803, a navigable canal was opened from the Black Town to Egnore river, 10,560 yards in length; the greatest breadth at the top forty feet, and the greatest depth twelve feet. The cattle in the neighbourhood of Madras are of the species common in the Deccan, and are a small breed, but larger than those reared in the southern parts of Bengal. In the vicinity of Madras, buffaloes are generally used in carts but of a smaller breed than the gigantic and unmanageable buffaloes of Bengal.

On landing at Madras, passengers are immediately surrounded by hundreds of dubashes, and servants of all kinds pushing for employment. These dubashes undertake to interpret, buy all that is wanted, provide servants, tradesmen, palanquins, and to transact whatever business a stranger requires. At Madras, these interpreters are of three castes of Sudras. The persons of the first description seem analogous to the Koyasthas (pronounced Koits) of Bengal, and are called Canacapillys, which by the English is commonly written Conacopilly; and this term is extended by Europeans to all persons, whether Brahmins or Sudras, who follow the same profession. The next caste that follow the business of dubashes are the more learned Goalas or Yalavas; and the third caste are the Vaylalars or the labouring class. Each of these races pretends to a superiority of rank over the others, for which they give reasons quite satisfactory to themselves. The pride of caste is

remarkably prevalent among Hindoos, and there is scarcely a creature so wretched and ignorant, but who on this account holds in contempt many persons in easy circumstances and respectable situations. The gradation of the different inferior castes is by no means well ascertained, there being only one point perfectly clear, which is the immeasurable superiority of the Brahmins above the rest of mankind.

Among the charitable institutions of Madras are a male and female Orphan Asylum, both admirably conducted. The men servants are mostly Hindoos, but a great proportion of the female servants are native Portuguese. Besides French pedlars from Pondicherry, with boxes of lace and artificial flowers, there are a tribe of Mahomedans who go about selling mock stones, petrified tamarind wood, garnets, coral, mock amber, and a variety of other trinkets. The Madras jugglers are celebrated all over India for their dexterity: the most curious, and at the same time the most disgusting sight, is the swallowing of a blunt sword, in which there is no deception. They commence operations while very young, the children beginning the experiment with short bits of bamboo, which are lengthened as the throat and stomach are able to bear them. In 1812, a college was instituted here similar to that established in Calcutta, for the instruction of the young civilians in the country languages, previously to their being nominated to official situations in the interior. Besides the two mentioned above, there are many other charitable, religious, and literary societies, more especially one of the last mentioned description on the plan of the Asiatic Society, established by Sir William Jones at Calcutta in 1784.

The Black Town of Madras stands to the north and eastward of the Port, from which it is separated by a spacious esplanade. It was formerly surrounded by fortifications sufficient to resist the predatory incursions of cavalry, and its walls on the land side are still preserved in good repair. In this town reside the Native, Armenian, and Portuguese merchants, and also many Europeans, unconnected with the government. Like other Hindoostanee towns it is irregular and confused, being a mixture of brick and bataboo houses, and makes a better appearance at a distance than when closely inspected.

Owing to the want of a secure Port and navigable rivers, the commerce of Madras is much inferior to that of the other two presidencies; but all sorts of Asiatic and European commodities are, however, to be procured. Besides the disadvantages above mentioned, the Carnatic province, considered generally, is sterile, compared with Bengal, and raises none of the staple articles of that province in any quantity, or at so low a price, as to admit of competition in foreign markets. Formerly a large fleet of the native craft, called dhoneys, was kept in activity during part of the year and many British ships were also employed, importing rice from Bengal, in return for cargoes of salt, from places northward of Madras. But since the pacification of the Carnatic, and the settlement of the new territories under the presidency, the produce of rice has been found adequate to its own consumption, and this traffic has almost ceased. The East India Company's staple used always to be piece goods, but the demand for these, since the introduction of European cotton goods, seems expiring also.

Meat, poultry, fish, and other refreshments for shipping, are to be procured here; but they are neither of so good a quality nor so cheap as in Bengal. Wood and fuel are rather scarce, and in proportion dear. Charcoal is brought from Pizilicat by the Ennore canal. The Madras market having, in 1812, been relieved from certain restraints, the good effects were instantaneously experienced, the supply having greatly increased in quantity (more especially of poultry,) while the price diminished; the natural consequences followed, of an increased consumption and steady demand. The water is of a very good quality, and supplied to the ships by native boats at established prices. On account of the dearth of provisions, wages are considerably higher than in Calcutta: but few servants are kept comparatively, yet the work is quite as well done. Household servants receive from two to five pagodas per month; and the hire of a palanquin is four and a half pagodas; for field service, a set of bearers receive each two pagodas per month, but at the presidency one and three quarter pagoda.

This part of the coast of Coromandel was probably visited at an earlier period by the English; but they possessed no fixed establishment until A. D. 1639, in which year, on the 1st of March, a grant was received from the descendant of the Hindoo dynasty of Bijanagur, then reigning at Chandernagerry, for the erection of a fort. This document from Sree Rung Rayell, expressly enjoins that the town and fort to

he erected at Madras shall be called after his own name. Sres Runga Raya Patam, but the local governor, or naik, Damerla Veacatadri, who first invited Mr. Francis Day, the chief of Armegon, to remove to Madras, had previously intimated to him, that he would have the new English establishment founded in the name of his father Chenappa, and the name of Chenappa-patam continues to be universally applied to the town of Madras by the natives of that division of the south of India named Dravida. In consequence of this permission, without waiting for instructions from the Court of Directors, Mr. Day proceeded with great alacrity to the construction of a fortress, which in India is soon surrounded by a town. The latter he allowed to retain its Indian appellation, but the former he named Fort St. George. The territory granted extended five miles along shore and inland.

In 1644, the money expended on the fortifications amounted to £2,294, and it was computed that £2,000 more would be requisite, and a garrison of one hundred soldiers, to render the station impregnable to the native powers. The garrison appears afterwards to have been much diminished, as in 1652 there were only twenty-six soldiers in the fortress.

In 1658 the Agent and council of Madras were raised to the rank of a presidency. In 1654 the Court of Directors ordered the president and council of Fort St. George to reduce their civil establishment to two factors and a guard of ten soldiers. In 1663 Sir Edward Winter was appointed agent at Madras; but in 1665 was suspended, and Mr. George Foxcroft appointed to succeed him. On the arrival of the latter, Sir Edward Winter seized and imprisoned him, and kept possession of Fort St. George until the 22d August 1668, when he delivered it up to the commissioners from England, on condition of receiving a full pardon for all offences. Mr. Foxcroft then assumed the government, which he filled until 1671, when he embarked for Europe, and was succeeded by Sir William Langhorne. This year the sovereign of the Carnatic made over to the Company his moiety of the customs at Madras for a fixed rent of 1,200 pagodas per annum. In 1676, the pay of an European soldier at Madras was twenty-one shillings per month, in full for provisions and necessities of every kind.

In 1680 Mr. William Gifford was appointed Governor of Fort St. George, and in 1693 he was appointed president both of Madras and Bengal. In 1686 he was dismissed, and Mr. Yule appointed president of Fort St. George only. On the 12th Dec. 1687, the population of the city of Madras, Fort St. George, and the villages within the Company's boundaries, was reported in the public letter to be 300,000 persons. In 1691 Mr. Yule was dismissed, and Mr. Higginson appointed his successor. In 1696 Mr. Thomas Pitt was appointed governor, in which year the revenue produced by taxes at Madras amounted to 40,000 pagodas. In 1701, Mr. President Pitt expressed his fears that the natives would bribe the Arab fleet, to assist them in blockading the garrison. In 1702 Madras was besieged by Daud Khan, one of Aurangzebe's generals, who said he had orders to demolish it altogether. Up to 1703, gunpowder formed one of the articles of the outward-bound investment; but about this period the manufacture of it was so much improved at Madras, as to preclude the necessity of sending any more. In 1708 the Governor, Mr. President Pitt, was much alarmed by a dispute among the natives about precedence; one party described as the right-hand caste, and the other as the left-hand caste, each, threatening to leave the place, and retire to St. Thome, if the superiority were not granted.

From the junction of the rival East India Companies, in 1708, we have no authentic annals of Madras until 1744, when it was besieged by the French from the Mauritius, under M. de la Bourdonnais, at which period it was estimated that the native inhabitants residing within the Company's limits amounted to 250,000 persons. The English garrison did not exceed 300 men, and of these 200 only were soldiers of the garrison. On the 7th September the French began to bombard the town, and on the 10th it was surrendered. There was not a man killed in the French camp during the siege; four or five English only were killed in the town by the explosion of bombs, which likewise destroyed two or three houses. From this period, it is useful to contemplate the progress made by the British in Hindostan both in the science and spirit of war. The plunder realised by the French was about £200,000, and the town by the capitulation was ransomed for £440,000 which agreement was subsequently broken by M. Dupleix, and all the British inhabitants of every description compelled to abandon the place.

At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Madras was restored, and evacuated by the



French in August 1749, when it was found in a very improved condition, the buildings within the white town had suffered no alteration, but the bastions and batteries in that quarter had been enlarged and strengthened. The French had entirely demolished that part of the black town situated within 300 yards of the white, in which space had stood buildings belonging to the most opulent Armenian and native merchants. With the ruins they formed an excellent glacis, which covered the north side of the white town, and they had likewise thrown up another on the south side. The defences of the town, however, still remained much inferior to those of Fort St. David, where the East India Company ordered the presidency to continue.

Although improved, Fort St. George was incapable of making a considerable resistance against a regular European force; yet in this condition it was allowed to remain until 1756, when the apprehension of another attack from the French compelled the governor and council, to strengthen the fortifications. About 4,000 labourers of different descriptions were in consequence employed, and continued to work until driven away by the approach of the French, under M. Lally, in 1758. On the 12th December of that year the last of the troops from the out posts entered the fort, and completed the force with which Madras was to sustain the siege. The whole of the European military, including Officers, with sixty-four Topasses and eighty Caffres, amounted to 1,758 men; the Sepoys 2,220 men; the European inhabitants not military were 150, and they were appropriated without distinction to serve out stores and provisions to the garrison. The council of the presidency by an unanimous vote, committed the defence of the place to the Governor, Mr. Pigot, recommending him to consult Colonel Lawrence on all occasions.

The siege commenced on the 17th December 1758, and was prosecuted with the utmost skill, vigour, and bravery, on both sides, until the 17th February 1759, when the French were obliged to raise the siege with such precipitation that they had not time to destroy the black town, or remove their sick. They took with them about one-quarter of the stores, but left behind fifty-two pieces of cannon and 180 barrels of gunpowder. During the siege the fort fired 96,554 rounds from their cannon, 7,502 shells from their mortars and threw 1,990 hand grenades; the musquetry expended 200,000 cartridges. In these services were used 1,768 barrels of gunpowder, and thirty pieces of cannon, and five mortars had been dismounted from the works. As many of the enemy's cannon balls were gathered in the works or about the defences of the fort, or found within the black town, as the garrison had expended. The enemy threw 8,000 shells of all sorts, of which by far the greater number were directed against the buildings, so that scarce a house remained that was not open to the heavens.

While the siege lasted thirteen officers were killed, two died, and fourteen wounded, and four taken prisoners; in all thirty-three. Of the European troops 188 were killed, fifty-two died in the hospital, twenty deserted, and 122 were taken prisoners; in all 579. Of the Sepoys and lascars 114 were killed, including Officers, and 440 deserted. The loss of the French was never exactly ascertained. Their force at the commencement of the siege was 3,500 Europeans, 2,000 Sepoys, and 2,000 native and European Cavalry.

Since that memorable period Madras has not sustained any foreign attacks although approached very near by Hyder in 1767; and 1781 but the strength of the works is wholly beyond the utmost effort of native tactics, and blockade need not be apprehended while the sea is open. At present the Madras Native Infantry is recruited only from the more respectable castes,—about an equal mixture of Hindoos and Mahomedans. The Madras Sepoy is considerably smaller than the European Bengal soldier, and of slender make; but active, remarkably steady, capable of undergoing great fatigue, and of attaining, from his docility, a surprising perfection in the mechanical department of a soldier's duty. The lowest standard is five feet three inches; the average height five feet five inches.

From Calcutta to Madras is 1,044 miles; the common post takes eleven days but it has been done by express in nine. The travelling distance from Madras to Bombay is 770 miles.\*

\* The above account having been drawn up in 1828, is in some respects scarcely applicable to the existing state of things in Madras, and discrepancies will of course be noticed: these however are not of a very important character. We hope in our next AGENDA to furnish a more recent sketch of the second British Indian presidency.  
—*Editor Bombay Agenda*:

## BOMBAY.

(From McCulloch's *Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Dictionary*.)

Bombay (*Buon Bahia*, Portuguese, a good harbour.) is a maritime city of Hindostan, the capital of the third British Indian presidency, and, after Calcutta and Canton, the greatest emporium of the East. It is built at the S. E. extremity of the small island of the same name, contiguous to the Concan coast, 6.60 m. N. W. Madras, 1,050 m. S. W. Calcutta, and 150 m. S. Surat. Lat.  $18^{\circ} 56' N.$ , long.  $72^{\circ} 57' E.$  Population upwards of 230,000. Bombay island belongs to a group, including Salsette, joined to it by a causeway, Caranja Elephants, Colaba, Butcher, Woody, and Cross islands, which, being disposed in a crescent manner, enclose its harbour. The island itself is of an oblong shape, 8 m. in length, N. to S. by about 2 or 3 m. wide. It is for the most part low, swampy and barren, and was formerly very unhealthy; but in this respect it has been much improved, by means of drainage and embankments. The city consists of two portions; the old town or fort, and the new town, or Durgaree. The fort stands on the S. E. extremity of the island on a narrow neck of land immediately over the harbour; it is surrounded by extensive fortifications, which, towards the sea, are very strong. It contains some good buildings, but is, generally speaking, close and dirty, and little inhabited by Europeans. Its streets are uneven and disagreeable, and the houses mostly built of wood, and mean in appearance. The Portuguese began to build the town within the walls in the same style that has ever since been followed; the verandahs of the houses are supported on wooden pillars, and shut up with Venetian blinds, the upper stories project beyond the lower, and the roofs are sloped and tiled.

Bombay bears no external resemblance to Calcutta or Madras, and its best streets scarcely equal their suburbs. There is no Asiatic magnificence; every thing has an air of dinginess, age, and economy, though the shops and warehouses are built on an extended scale. The government house, a large business-looking structure, somewhat like a German free city *stadthaus*, is still used except for holding councils, and other public business. There is a castle now occupied as an arsenal, and near it are the capacious docks constructed by, and belonging to the E. I. Company, capable of accommodating ships of any sized. These establishments, together with the barracks, and the other buildings within the fort, have cost the company very large sums. The supreme judicial court, or *Sudder Adawlat*, the Protestant church, and the office of the government Secretary, on the Green, an open irregular area, are amongst the chief edifices. There are many Portuguese and Armenian churches, both within and without the walls, some synagogues, and a vast number of mosques and temples. The new town of Bombay is larger than that within the fort, and in a low, wet, unwholesome situation, N. of the latter, and separated from it by the Esplanade. It extends in one part from the harbour, on its E., quite across the neck of land to Back Bay. For seven or eight months of the year, the inhabitants suffer from inundation, or its effects, few of the ground-floors of the houses being above high water mark. The most remarkable structure in the new town is a pagoda, the largest in Bombay, dedicated to the worship of *Momba Devi*. Substantial buildings now extend to near 3 miles from the fort, outside of which most of the poorer classes live in huts of clay, roofed with mats of palmyra leaf. Ground in the city is very valuable, especially within the fortens. Most part of the population, and are comparatively more numerous, perhaps, than in any other large town in India. They are the descendants of the Ghebers, driven out of Persia by Shah Abbas; a comely, tall, athletic, active race, fairer than the other natives, mild in their manners; bold, enterprising, intelligent, persevering, successful in the pursuit of wealth, and contributing greatly to the prosperity of the place. "There is not a European house of trade in which one of them has not a share, and generally it is the Parsee that produces the larger part of the capital." In every department connected with ship building and the docks, the Parsees

have the chief interest; the whole N. quarter of the fort is occupied by them; their country houses are furnished with European decorations; and they make no scruple to eat, drink, and hold constant communication with Europeans. They have many temples for the adoration of fire: and morning and evening all the males repair to the esplanade, and prostrate themselves in worship to the Sun: the females do not join in these devotions, but of whatever rank, continue, as in patriarchal times, to fetch water from the wells. The Parsees are firmly attached to their original customs; amongst which is that of exposing their dead to be devoured by vultures, in buildings open at the top for the purpose. They are extremely dirty in their persons; but their women, although enjoying more liberty than any others in India, are certainly the chastes. The Parsees provide for their own poor, and not a single courtesan of their sect is to be found. Of the rest of the population, about two thirds are Hindoos, one fifth part Mahomedans, and one thirteenth part Christians, besides about 2,300 Jews. The floating population, besides the native and British seamen, consist of Arabs, Persians, Goas, Portuguese, Parsees, and the crews of vessels belonging to most other nations frequenting the port. The harbour of Bombay is one of the largest, safest, and most commodious in India; it is 8 miles in diameter, and affords good anchorage and shelter for fleets of ships of the largest burden. It is also the only great inlet in India where the rise of the tides is sufficient to permit the construction of wet-docks on a large scale, the spring tides ordinarily rising 14, and occasionally 17 feet. Frigates and ships of the line may be built at Bombay in a very durable manner, and cost, it is said, 25 per cent. less than in England. This comparative cheapness is ascribed to the facility with which supplies of timber are obtained; but whether it be owing to a defect in the building, or to the weight of the timber, it is, we believe, generally admitted that Bombay-built ships are but indifferent sailers. It should also be observed, that if ships really cost more in England than in Bombay, the difference is wholly owing to our timber duties; were those repealed, it may be safely affirmed that British-built ships would be cheaper than those of any other country. Previously to 1819, a considerable fleet of small armed vessels was kept at Bombay, to check the piracy which had prevailed on the Malabar coast ever since the time of Alexander the Great, but at this epoch the nuisance was finally abated by the capture of the strongholds of the pirates in the Arabian and Persian gulphs.

Bombay has a more extensive trade with China than either of the other presidencies: the rest of its commerce is chiefly with Great Britain, the Arabian and Persian gulphs, Calcutta, Cutch, Sindh, and the Malabar coast. The imports from China consist principally of raw silk, sugar and sugar candy, silk piece goods, treasure, &c. The principal articles of export to China are, raw cotton (44,464,384 lbs. in 1836-7), opium (40,882½ chests, 1836-7), principally from Malwa, pearls, sharks' fins, fish maws, sandal-wood, &c. The exports to China being much larger than the imports, the returns for several years past have been made to a large extent by bills on London, drawn by American and other houses in China, and in bills on the Indian Government drawn by the Agents of the E. I. Company in China. The trade with the United Kingdom has been regularly increasing since the abolition of the restrictive system. The chief articles of import thence are, cotton and woollen stuffs, cotton yarn, hardware, copper, iron, lead, glass, apparatus, stationary, wine, &c. The principal exports to Britain are, raw cotton (48,163,901 lbs. in 1836-7), raw silk from China and Persia, ivory pepper, and spices, piece-goods, coffee, and wool; the export of the last has increased with wonderful rapidity of late years; it comes chiefly from Cutch, Sindh, and Marwar. In 1837, 28 ships, mostly owned by native merchants, were employed in the China trade. There are besides many large ships engaged in the trade to England and elsewhere; and a numerous class of native craft, the largest of which make five or six trips during the eight fair months, from October to May, to the chief ports N. of Bombay. They carry thither the produce of Europe, Bengal, and China, and return laden with cotton, ghee, oil, pulse, wheat, cotton cloths, timber, firewood, &c.: the capital employed in this trade, exclusive of cotton, has been estimated to amount to 1,500,000£ sterling. In 1836-7 there arrived at Bombay 253 ships (222 under British colours), of the aggregate burden of 104,913 tons; the value of the imports and exports in that year was as follows:—

COUNTRIES.	IMP. RTS.	EXPORTS.
	Rupces.	Rupces.
Great Britain.....	1,32,41,910	1,35,29,317
France.....	5,25,853	2 37,443
Madeira.....	24,725	
Cape of Good Hope.....	9,752	612
Brazil.....	92,490	
Coast of Africa.....	3,50,449	6,18,331
Isle of France.....	1,39,863	1,07,671
America.....	46,289	2,91,006
China.....	1,40,79,952	3,26,75,047
Manilla.....	81,410	
Penang, Singapore and the Straits.....	9,53,162	7,05,457
Calcutta.....	25,38,101	31,86,984
Coast of Coromandel.....	1,11,648	8,60,749
Ceylon.....	1,08,340	1,01,475
Arabian Gulph.....	18,93,694	12,66,130
Persian Gulph.....	35,59,589	35,00,241
Malabar and Camara.....	75,80,673	22,18,628
Gutch and Sinde.....	15,72,640	23,29,347
Goa, Damaun and Diu.....	3,95,030	2,98,539
Total.....	472,45,570	5,99,05,977

Wages are higher here than in Bengal ;—palanquin bearers, for instance, receive 7 and 8 rupees each per month ;—but provisions are also much dearer. The markets are not equal to those of Calcutta, but superior to those of Madras. There are fewer Europeans at Bombay than at the other presidencies : neither are their salaries so high. The Bombay Native Education Society have their central schools here, which in 1838 were attended by 1,097 native pupils. Several English and native newspapers are published here, and 10 other periodicals. Several literary societies, and many charitable and religious institutions, have also been established. Bombay is the seat of a Protestant Bishop. Roman Catholics are numerous, and their religious establishments enjoy the support of the E. I. Company. One of the four vicars-apostolic of India with direct authority from the Pope, resides at Bombay, where the Catholic bishop has five different churches, all of which, except one at Colaba Island, are endowed. Sir R. Rice, in his evidence before the Lords in 1830, says, that among a population of 150,000 in this city, there was but one execution in three years, which was that of an English serjeant ; so that if the police be not very bad, it may be fairly concluded that crimes of violence are very rare. The jurisdiction of the supreme court is confined to the island of Bombay, and to Europeans in the rest of the presidency : the civil and criminal laws are those of England ; but this court is not one of appeal from provincial courts like the *Sudder Adawlat* at Calcutta. The Garrison consists of 3,900 troops, one-fourth of whom are Europeans.

Bombay is, next to Madras, the oldest of our possessions in the East ; it was founded soon after the cession of the island to the Portuguese, and was ceded to Charles II. as part of Queen Catherine's dowry, in 1661 ; but the Portuguese governor refused to deliver it up, and it was not until 1664 that it came into our hands. At this period it was extremely unhealthy, and subject to the depredations of the Mahratta pirates. In 1668 the city and island were transferred, by royal letters patent, to the E. I. Company, at an annual rent of 10*l*, and shortly after realized to the company a revenue of 2,823*£* a year. The seat of government was removed thither from Surat in 1686, and two years afterwards Bombay was closely besieged by the Moguls. These were ordered to withdraw by Aurungzebe, which

\* At this period called Goa and the Concan.

they did in the succeeding year; but plague, piracy and rebellion, continued for many years to devastate and disturb this colony. At present Bombay rules the whole N. W. coast of India, and its influence is felt along the shores also of Persia and Arabia.

## CHINA.

(From McCulloch's *Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Dictionary*.)

The Empire of China\* includes a vast country of S. E. Asia between lat.  $29^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$  N. and long.  $70^{\circ}$  and  $144^{\circ}$  E. in form nearly square, being bounded on the E. and S. E. by those arms of the Pacific Ocean known as the gulph of Tartary, the sea of Japan, the Yellow sea, the Strait of Formosa, the Chinese sea, and the gulph of Tonquin; on the land sides by Tonquin, Laos, and Birmah; S. W. and W. by Independent Tartary; and N. for the immense extent of 3,300 miles by Asiatic Russia. Its extent from the borders of Kokhan and Budukshan to the sea of Okhotsk is 3,350 miles, and its greatest width from the frontiers of Dauria to Tonquin S., is 2,100 miles inclosing altogether a space of about 5,300,000 square miles. Thus the Chinese empire includes all the table land of Eastern Asia—about a third part of the whole continent—or a little less than a tenth part of the habitable globe, and contains within its enormous area, the largest amount of population and of wealth united under one government in the world. The coast line has an extent of above 3,350 miles, and the total circumference of the empire is about 12,550 miles; but more detailed particulars of the surrounding possessions of China must be sought elsewhere, our business in this place being entirely with China Proper.

The area of CHINA PROPER does not exceed a fourth part of the whole empire. It is true that its dimensions have not been satisfactorily determined, and it will be seen that our estimate of the extent of the empire, as well as of China Proper, differs from the calculations of preceding geographers; which, indeed, widely disagree with each other, except where the mistakes of one writer have been copied by another. To determine its extent 17 linear measurements have been made; two upon native maps, which have been carefully compared with European maps; and the result in reference to China Proper stands thus: for its length, from N. to S. 1,474 miles; breadth, from W. to E. 1,355 miles. But these are not the longest straight lines that may be made to intersect its surface; since from the N. E. corner to the frontiers of Birmah the distance is 1,669 miles, and from the N. W. extremity to the Isle of Amoy, it is 1,557 miles. The entire area contains 1,348,870 square miles.† The coast is upwards of 2,500 miles in length, while the land frontier occupies a space of 4,400 miles. Thus, China Proper is about 8 times the size of France, and 11 times that of Great Britain.

**General Aspect.—Great Plain.**—The first object that invites attention in the general aspect of China is its Great Plain, which, occupying the N. E. part of the country is above 700 miles in length, and varies in width from 150 to near 500 miles. The entire area encloses no less than 6 provinces and a space of 210,000 square miles, being 7 times greater than the plain of Lombardy. It is extremely populous; and if we might depend upon the census of 1813, no fewer than 170,000,000 “months”—the Chinese expression for souls—are fed upon it's surface! The N.

\* We have borrowed this name from the Malays who call China *Tchina*. Generally speaking, the Chinese call their empire after the name of the reigning dynasty, so that it has differed at different periods. Being at present governed by the Manchou dynasty, who have adopted the name of *Thsing*, the Chinese call themselves *Thsing-Jin*, that is men of Thsing.

† Though these are offered as the dimensions of China, with some confidence as to their correctness, it is right to quote the statements of former writers. Lord Macartney (1797) gives the area of China Proper at 1,297,999 square miles, which has been copied by Pinkerton and Murray. Malte-Brun (1811) gives 1,482,091 square miles. The Quarterly Review (July 1836) states, at page 490, that the surface “by the most correct maps may be taken at 1,080,000 square miles or 1,075,200,000 acres.” Gutzlaff (1838) evidently misled by a misprint in the English translation of Malte-Brun, sets down the area at 537,000 square miles. (China opened, t. p. 21.), while at page 57 of the same work the number of square miles allotted to each province, when added up amount to 1,297,999, Lord Macartney's estimate.

portion, bounded by the great wall, is dry and sandy, and its E. portion, bordering on the sea and between the two great rivers, the Hoang-ho, and the Yang-tse Kiang, by which it is intersected, is low, swampy, and studded with lak-*s*. But notwithstanding these deductions it may be said to be, on the whole extremely fertile. It has few trees, but is every where well watered; is cultivated with the utmost care, and produces vast quantities of rice, with cotton, wheat &c.

**Mountains and hills.**—The mountains and hilly districts of China comprise about half its area. A portion of the great mountain system of E. Asia entering this country at its N. W. and S. W. frontiers, subsides previously to its termination near the sea coast into low hills; so that tracing their course backwards from E. to W. they gradually ascend in terraces or slopes, and give to the S. and W. districts a mountainous, and to the E. divisions a hilly character. N. W. at about  $34^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $102^{\circ}$  E. long, the great Pe-ling range, which has already traversed a portion of Tibet from W. to E. is joining by the Yun-ling chain, which entered China at about  $310^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $101^{\circ}$  E. long descends southward nearly to the province of Yun-nan. These mountains form the easternmost edge of the high table lands of E. Asia, are snow-capped and inaccessible to the natives, being actually left blank in the Chinese maps. Another ridge, joining the Pe-ling at the same point takes an opposite or N. N. E. direction, and entering the empire in the province of Shen-she; reaches nearly to  $110^{\circ}$  of E. long. Another arm of the Pe-ling—the Ta-pa-ling chain—intersects the country from W. to E. to about  $115^{\circ}$  E. long.: the Pe-ling itself continuing in its former course gives out various branches which traverse the central provinces. The other mountain chains join the stupendous Himalaya ridge, and enter the country at its S. W. extremity in the province of Yun-nan, from whose high table lands the most extensive Chinese ranges rise. The Yunlinz, the most southerly of these chains, runs nearly E. into the province of Quang-tung. But by far the most important mountain range is the Nan-ling which branching off from the northern edge of the Yun-nan highlands runs eastward, to within 150 miles of Canton; it then inclines to the N. E. to its termination near the harbour of Ning-po; having given out many branches, some of the mountains belonging to which rise above the snow-line. Most of the mountains here enumerated and in low hills in the eastern provinces which consequently comprise the *hilly districts*. These are the most picturesque portions of China; and being covered with noble forests, crowned with pagodas; and with cities along their sides, gives to the country a magnificent aspect without interrupting its culture.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—It is to her mighty rivers that China is chiefly indebted for that fertility which is at once the source of her riches and of her vast population. The Hoang-ho or Yellow river and the Yang-tse-Kiang, or “son of the ocean,” rank in the first class of rivers. “These two great streams, similar both in rise and destination, descend with rapidity from the great table lands of Central Asia, and each of them forms a branch of mountains which forces it to describe an immense circuit, the Hoang-ho to the N., and the Yang-tse-Kiang to the S. Separated by an interval of 1,400 miles, the one seems inclined to direct itself to the tropical seas, while the other wanders off among the icy deserts off Mongolia. Suddenly recalled as if by a recollection of their early brotherhood, they approach one another like the Euphrates and Tigris in ancient Mesopotamia; where, being almost conjoined by lakes and canals, they terminate, within a mutual distance of 110 miles their majestic and immense courses.” The waters of the Hoang-ho bring down from its sources large quantities of Yellow clay, which not only tinge them with that colour, but supply the banks with alluvial soil. Large deposits of this clay are constantly being made at the mouth of the Hoang-ho, so that the depth of the Yellow sea has sensibly diminished. The Yang-tse-Kiang, is, however, the pride of China. It is the chief artery of the country and undoubtedly one of the largest rivers of Asia. This stream is also heavily charged with alluvium, for at its exit into the sea,—near which it is from 15 to 20 miles broad,—continued deposits have formed the island of Tung-ming, besides numerous banks. The tributaries received into this river, during its course, which is about 2,300 miles, are innumerable; and, with the canals, connect it with the whole empire. Both the rivers, especially the Hoang-ho, which has a very rapid course, occasionally overflow their banks, and in spite of many strong artificial works, cause the most destructive inundations. The rivers next in importance are the Eu-ho, or Yun-ling river, which flows N. E. till it joins the Pei-ho or Pekin river: the latter rises in the mountains N. W. of Pekin, near which city it becomes navigable for boats; and is, during the rest of its course, the most populous stream of a

country where a large proportion of natives live upon the water in junks; their united waters flow into the sea in the most W. angle of the Pe-chi-lee gulph. The Ta-si-Kiang, Choo-Kiang, or Canton river, rising in the province of Yun-nan, takes an E. course to the plains of Canton, and having received the Pe-kiang, the Tai-ho, and other smaller streams, forms an estuary known as the Boud Tigris, by which it is finally discharged into the China sea after a course of 600 miles. There are a vast number of other rivers, some of which fall into the sea, and others into the great lakes. The Brahmaputra, Irawaddy, Thaluén, Menam, &c., have their sources in the S. W. parts of China.

The principal lake in China is the Tunting-hoo, 220 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of many considerable rivers, and furnishes an important affluent to the Yang-tse-Kiang, which passes near its N. extremity. After a further course of between 200 and 300 miles, this great river receives the surplus waters of the Po-yang-hoo lake, which also is of great dimensions, and is the recipient of many considerable streams. This lake is surrounded by picturesque and finely-wooded hills. Indeed its scenery is so much admired, that its shores are the favourite spot where Chinese poets muse and write their versified poems. It is, however, subject to sudden tempests which render its navigation dangerous. The environs of the Tai-hoo-lake, near the E. coast, lat. 31° N., long. 120° E.; are even more picturesque than those of the Po-yang, having gained the name of the "Chinese Arcadia." The Hong-tse-hoo, being situated near the junction of the Grand Canal with the Yellow river is much frequented on account of its advantageous position. All the lakes, in fact, furnish intermedia of communication, and are abundantly stocked with fish. China contains several smaller lakes, but the whole do not occupy any great proportion of her vast surface.

*Coast.*—The coast of China has yet to be described. If our statement be correct, that the sea coast extends for 2500 miles, there is only one mile of coast to every 539 miles of territory; but internal navigation is carried on so extensively that this deficiency has no ill effect upon Chinese commerce. Commencing at the N. E. the coast opposite Corea is bold and rocky, but, on approaching the gulf of Pe-chi-lee, presents a low and sandy shore, scarcely perceptible from the sea. The bar formed in this bay, at the mouth of the Pei-ho makes its bed inconveniently narrow, and when the S. winds blow, the whole adjacent country is overflowed to a great extent. The coast of the Chiang-tung Peninsula is bold and rocky, so intended as to afford excellent harbours; but, once rounded, the low swampy character of coast is again presented as far as the Chusan islands. Meantime, the two great rivers have brought down their immense deposits from the interior, which give its name to the Yellow sea. The mud is so thick as to retard the head way, and affect the steering of ships; and this great gulph will, in process of time, become a vast alluvial district like Bengal and Egypt. "The present inclination of the bottom is about a foot in a geographical mile, or somewhat less than 1 in 500; and it is probable that the bottom of the Yellow sea, as it rises, will likewise gradually approximate to a horizontal plain." This sea is nearly surrounded with islands. The coast down to the Strait of Formosa continues low, and, except where it faces the Tehusan Islands, and in the province of Fokien, is but little indented. The Strait itself abounds with headlands, and is also so thickly studded with islands, which are but imperfectly noticed even in the best charts, that navigation is, by Captain Hall's account, "exceedingly trying to the nerves." The Quang-tung shore is bold and high, except in the recesses of the numerous bays and harbours. A narrow peninsula is thrust out far into the sea to the W. extreme of Quang-tung, and forms, with the island of Hainan, a narrow channel, which is shoal, full of sand banks, and rocks so that even the natives' flat bottomed junks are exposed to great dangers. The rest of the shore is washed by the Tonquin gulph, which is studded with small islands.

*Public Works.—Aspect of Cities and Towns.*—An amount of human labour, probably unmatched by any other nation in the world, except ancient Egypt, has been expended on the public works of China, by which the natural aspect of the country has been materially varied. The first and most stupendous of these is the great wall, built several hundred years before the Christian era, to protect China from Tartar incursions. It extends along the whole N. frontier from the gulph of

Leatong, in  $120^{\circ}$  to the N. W. extremity of the empire in about  $99^{\circ}$  E. long. and  $40^{\circ}$  N. lat. being, including its windings, about 1250 miles in length; it is carried over the tops of the highest mountains, through the deepest valleys, and continued by bridges over rivers. Its height varies from 15 to 30 feet. It is 15 feet across at the top, and at short intervals, square towers are erected, some of them 37 feet high. The wall is composed of earth faced with masonry, the top or platform, being paved with square tiles. It is now in a state of decay, being no longer required, since the union of the Tartar with the Chinese territory, for its original purpose.

The Great Canal commences at Hang-tchou, near the mouth of the Tching-tang Chi-ang river, in about  $30^{\circ} 22'$  N. lat. and  $119^{\circ} 45'$  E. long., and extending N. unites first with the Yang-tse Ki-ang, and then with the Hoang-ho, terminating at Lin-teing, on the Eu-ho river, in about  $37^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $116^{\circ}$  E. long. The direct distance between the extreme limits of the Canal is about 512 miles, but including its bends, it is above 650 miles in length; and as the Eu-ho, which is a navigable river, unites with the Pei-ho, also navigable, an internal water communication is thus established between Hang-theou and Pekin, across  $10^{\circ}$  of lat. and by the junction of smaller canals and numerous rivers, the Great Canal not only assists in the irrigation of immense tracts of land, but affords a ready means for conveying its produce to all parts of the empire. But, apart from its utility, the Great Canal does not rank high as a work of art. A vast amount of labour has, however, been expended upon it: for though it mostly passes through a flat country and winds about to preserve its level, its bed is in parts cut down to a considerable depth, while, in other parts it is carried over extensive hollows, lakes, &c. on vast mounds of earth and stone. The sluices which keep its waters at the necessary level are all of very simple construction. In the *public roads*, and where rugged steeps are only accessible by means of laboriously formed *passes*, Chinese industry is fully apparent. Three mountain paths traverse the Nan-ling; one N. of Canton, is estimated by Sir G. Staunton to rise 8000 feet above the sea; yet vast quantities of goods are conveyed over this pass from Canton to the interior by *coolies* or porters. The obstacles to communication presented by the Pe-ling and Ta-pa-ling ranges are greatly diminished by an artificial road, sometimes conducted over yawning cliffs by arches, in other places deeply cut through high mountains, and extending altogether for 150 miles. In short, wherever intercourse is expedient between any two parts of China, no natural impediments are too gigantic, no labour or expense too great to overcome them.

The following summary of the general appearance of the cities and towns of China is supplied by Gutzlaff:—"The districts on the sea coast are generally the best inhabited and the richest; the tracts along the Yang-tse-Kiang the most fertile. Large and flourishing cities are found only where a ready water communication with other parts of the empire can be carried on. The greatest sameness exists in all the cities. In the larger ones are a few well paved streets, lined with shops; but the greater part of the streets are very narrow, extremely filthy, and planted with mere hovels. The suburbs of many cities are much larger than the cities themselves; and it is by no means extraordinary to see an immense walled space without any houses, where formerly a city stood. Villages and hamlets have a beautiful appearance at a distance; but on entering them one sees nothing but a heap of houses irregularly thrown together, the outside fair to behold, but the inside without furniture or comforts, and more filthy even than a stable. This does not apply to one district only, but it is common to most. Although the fields and gardens are beautifully laid out, there yet appears on them little attention either to elegance or pleasure. The gardens are very few; and a Chinese grandee delights more in artificial landscapes laid out in a small compass, than in an extensive park or a flower garden. Utility is studied in preference to pleasure. The grandeur of natural scenery is in many parts of China as striking as in many parts of the world. Mountains, crags, rivulets, and valleys, both picturesque and romantic, are formed in most provinces. Commanding situations are chosen for temples, the haunts of superstition and idolatry. These serve likewise for taverns, stages, public halls, and gambling houses. The building of houses is regulated by law; none are allowed to exceed a certain dimension. Public halls have little to recommend them; the Chinese were never great architects, they understood the building of dwelling houses but not of palaces."



*Climate.*—Connected with this subject there are some singular circumstances. Situated between the 20th and 42d degrees of N. lat., and the most E. long. of any part of the Old World, the temperature of China is very low, for its geographical position. Its climate may also be said to be one of *extremes*; and while at Peking, which is nearly 10 farther S. than Naples, the mean temperature is that of Britany, the scorching heats of summer are greater than at Cairo, and the winters as rigorous as at Upsal. But in so extensive a territory there are necessarily many variations. The W. districts are much influenced by the colds diffused by the mountains, while the climate of the maritime provinces is modified by the sea. At Canton which is under the tropic, the heat during July, August, and Sept. is excessive. Then occur those brightful tornadoes, called typhoons, spreading devastation in their course, which, however, do not extend far beyond Canton. At the breaking up of these hurricanes, the transitions from the heat of day to cold and foggy nights are more violent and sudden than in any other part of the globe. The N. winds set in about November, and bring with them cold as intense as the preceding heats. The mean temperature of Canton is 76° Fahr. The climate of the interior is not however, with few exceptions, so extreme, particularly towards the N. frontier, where the summers are genial; and though the winter be cold, it is dry, and does not check the growth of fruit; but the N. winds bring clouds of white sand, which afflict the natives with ophthalmia. The W. frontier districts of *Yun-nan* and *Sze-chuen* are said to be unhealthy, and are selected as places of banishment for Chinese convicts. The central provinces present a striking contrast to those already named. There the climate exhibits a happy medium between the rigour of the N. regions and the enervating heats and sudden colds of the S. The Kiang-Se is the most favoured in this respect. The fall of rain in China varies considerably in different years. Humboldt states, without naming on what authority, that the average quantity per annum is 70 in. though it has been known to exceed 90. Many violent earthquakes have been felt in China.

*Population.*—China has long been very generally believed to be the most densely peopled country, of any considerable extent in the world. The Jesuit Sernedo, writing in 1645, remarks, that after living in the country 22 years, he was no less surprised on leaving than on his first arrival at the immense number of persons he met with, not only in the towns and cities, but on the highways, "where," says he, "there is at all times as large a crowd as is usually to be met with on some great festival or public occasion." The Jesuit Amiot, founding on official documents, estimated the population in 1743 at about 143,000,000, which adding for some classes that he had omitted, may be carried to about 150,000,000; and in 1792, Lord Macartney was informed by a mandarin, "a plain, unaffected, honest man", whose statement is said to have been made on the authority of official documents, that the population was 333,000,000, and later accounts carry it up to above 360,000,000!

We confess however, that, with the exception of that of Amiot these statements appear to us to be altogether incredible, and that, in point of fact, we have no certain information as to the population of China. According to the statements in Chinese official works, the population of the empire amounted in 1393, to 60,545,000; and in 1578, to 60,692,000. It is supposed to have continued at or about this amount till the Tartar conquest in 1644, a year before the publication of Sernedo's work.\* But it appears from an imperial proclamation, quoted in the Chinese Repository, issued in 1792, and said to be founded on official data, that the population had been reduced in 1711 to 28,605,716 (vol. i. p. 356, *Canton* 1833.) This extraordinary diminution is attempted to be explained in the work now referred to, by the mortality occasioned by the long and bloody wars that accompanied the establishment of the Manchoo dynasty, by the fact of some of the provinces in the South not having been fully subdued when the census was taken; and by the circumstance of a poll-tax being then imposed, which made it for the interest of individuals to escape being enrolled in the census. Now, admitting the force of some of these statements, though we believe them to be greatly overstated, and allowing that but for the wars occasioned by the Tartar conquest, and the imper-

\* Sernedo himself gives some statements whence it is inferred that the population about 640 amounted to about 290,000,000; but this is contradicted by all the official returns, and is trivially unworthy of notice.

feetly subdued state of parts of the country, a correct census taken in 1711 would have given a population of 60 or 70 millions; still we ask, can it be credited that the population should have increased from even that amount in 1711, to above 300,000,000, in 1792? Had China been a new country, or had the Tartars by whom she was overrun in the 17th century, been distinguished by their superior intelligence and industry, an increase of this sort might have been possible. But the reverse of all this is the fact. China has been settled and civilised for many centuries; the great works undertaken and completed by her inhabitants, at a very remote period, show that she had then been pretty thickly peopled; and it is admitted, on all hands, that in China the arts have been for ages in a nearly stationary state. The Tartars imparted to her little that was new. They were, in truth, mere roving herdsmen; and though they might have given the Chinese some instruction in predatory warfare, they could communicate to them no useful art, science, or invention. Under these circumstances we contend either that the former official accounts of the population must have been grossly underrated, or that the later ones must be grossly exaggerated. But supposing that the population really amounted to 150,000,000 about 1750, is it credible that it should have exceeded 330,000,000 in 1792, and 362,447,000 in 1812? It would require the best possible evidence to make any reasonable person believe what is so directly at variance with all the best established principles; and no such evidence has been, or, we believe, can be, given with respect to the alleged increase of population in China. Whether the empire could support the population that has been ascribed to it, is a question on which it is needless now to enter. We believe, however, with M. De Guignes, that the fertility of the country has been greatly overrated; but whether that be so, or not, we submit that the rate of increase exhibited by the censuses is such as could have been realised only in an unoccupied and very fertile country, colonised by a people far advanced in the arts; and that it is all but absurd to suppose that it should be realised in an old settled country, with stationary arts like China.

We subjoin an account of the area of the different provinces as given by Lord Macartney, and their population as given by Amiot in 1743, by Lord Macartney in 1792, and by the official returns in 1813.

Provinces.		Area in Sq. m.	Population 1743 (Amiot.)	Population 1792 (Macartney.)	Population 1813 (Official.)
Northern.	Pe-che-lee.....	58,949	16,702,765	38,000,000	27,990,871
	Shan-se(W. of Moun- tains).....	55,266	9,768,189	27,000,000	14,004,210
	Shen-se (W. of Pas- s).....	154,000	14,804,035	18,000,000	10,207,256
	Kan-suh.....			12,000,000	15,193,125
Central.	Ho-nan.....	65,104	12,637,280	25,000,000	23,037,171
	Kiang-se.....	72,176	6,681,350	19,000,000	23,046,999
	Hoopih.....	144,770	4,264,850	14,000,000	27,370,098
	Hoo-nan.....			13,000,000	18,652,507
	Kwi-chou.....			9,000,000	5,288,219
	Shan-tung.....	65,104	12,159,880	24,000,000	28,958,764
Southern and Mari- time.	Kiang-soo.....	92,961	26,766,365	32,000,000	72,011,569
	Gan-hway.....				
	Che-Kiang.....	39,150	15,623,990	21,000,000	26,256,784
	Fo-Kien.....	53,480	7,643,035	15,000,000	14,777,410
	Quan-tong.....	79,456	6,006,600	21,000,000	19,174,030
	Kwang-se.....	78,250	1,143,450	10,000,000	7,313,895
Western	Yun-nan.....	107,969	1,189,825	8,000,000	5,561,320
	Sze-chuen.....	166,800	15,181,710	27,000,000	21,435,678
	Leatong.....		235,620		
Total...		1,297,999	154,211,466	333,000,000	360,279,897

But the census for 1813 adds an additional sum of 1,413,982 mouths for the population of Shing-King, Keih-lin, Turfan, Lobnor, and Formosa, and 188,326 families for those engaged in the service of the emperor; and supposing the

latter to consist of 4 months each, the total population, according to the census of that year, will be 362,447,183.

A glance at the above table must satisfy every body that the account of the population furnished to Lord Macartney in 1792, and the census of 1813 cannot both be accurate. The last shows an excess over the former of 29½ millions in the aggregate, but it would appear that in the majority of the provinces there has been no increase; but on the contrary, a diminution in some instances of nearly a half! It may, however, be confidently affirmed, that no such diminution, has taken place; and consequently that the statement of Lord Macartney's "honest" informant is completely erroneous, or, which is most probable, that both it and the census are in this predicament.

*Local Divisions.*—Though the geography of the world be not much studied in the "Celestial empire," the more minute details of local topography are no where better understood. The survey of the Jesuits, made by order of the emperor Kanglei, is said to be very correct; and every district of any importance, has since found a geographer, who describes it, if not so scientifically as the Catholic missionaries, with the utmost minuteness, so that, with little difficulty, a library of 3,000 vols. might be collected treating exclusively of Chinese geography. Nothing can be more systematic than the manner in which the whole empire is divided. Each province is portioned off into provincial districts; while the towns and cities are divided into the 1st class (*foo*) 2d class (*chuo*) and 3d class (*keen*.) Formerly China Proper consisted of 16 provinces; but in Keen-Lung's time the largest were bisected, and there are now 18.

*Northern Provinces.*—1. Pe-che-lee (the independent) is subdivided into 16 districts, the most W. of which are very flat; the central ones somewhat hilly; while those on the sea coast along the Pe-che-lee gulph are low and marshy. Peking, the metropolis of Northern China and residence of the court, is situated in this province, about 60 miles from the great wall, and 100 miles from the sea. The Peiho flows through Pe-che-lee, disemboguing at the small sea port of Ta-koo. The chief ports are Tong-choo and Tsin-sing. It is a curious fact, and one which does not square well with the popular notions of absenteeism, that despite the residence of the court, the bulk of the population are probably more depressed in this than in any other province. 2. Shan-se or Chan-se (west of the mountains) is divided from Mongolia by the great wall, a branch of which (the inner great wall) separates its E. limit from Pe-che-lee. It is said to have been the most early occupied part of China. Its mountainous portions are not however, habitable, and many other localities afford but a scanty subsistence. Hence it has no large or remarkable cities. 3. Shen-se, or Chen-se (west of the pass) is also separated from the Mongolian borders by the great wall, which in this place is kept in good repair. The mountains in this province, which are more rugged than high, contain gold mines, but these are not allowed to be worked, lest the attention of the people should be withdrawn from agriculture. The valleys through which the Hei-ho and the Han-Kiang run are fertile in millet, wheat, and pulse, but are too dry to produce much rice. Swarms of locusts frequently appear in Shen-se, destroying the harvest, and converting smiling valleys into wastes. The chief town is Se-kan-foo, one of the largest in the empire. 4. Kan-suh (voluntary awe) and Shen-se, formerly united, made one large province, extending over a space of 154,008 square miles. Kan-suh consists principally of a narrow neck of land thrust out upon the edge of the great Gobi desert; hence the soil is cold and barren. Kan-suh forms the N. W. limit of China, the great wall ending at Shwang-lan.

*Central Provinces.*—5. Ho-nan (south of the river) is one of the most fertile provinces of the great plain, and is called the garden of China. Shen-se, Pe-che-lee, and a part of Shan-tung join its N. boundary, while branches of the Pe-ling, enclose it to the W. The Hoang-ho, or Yellow River, runs nearly parallel with the N. boundary, and intersects the finest parts of the province. 6. Kiang-se (west of the river) has its boundaries well defined by the Nan-ling range, and its branches, which surround it on three sides, the W., S., and E. Its N. part contains the great Poo-Yang lake, and its contiguous marshes, said by Mr. Barrow to be the sink of China. It has, however, many well cultivated valleys, in which rice, cotton, indigo, and sugar are produced. It has also extensive manufactures, amongst which must not be forgotten the China-ware, so highly esteemed all over the world,

till European imitators exceeded the original manufacture in beauty and cheapness. Still, however, no fewer than a million persons are said to be exclusively employed in this manufacture, which is chiefly carried on at the capital, King-le-chin. Here 500 furnaces are constantly burning. 7. Hoo-pih (north of the river), and, 8. Hoo-nan (south of the river), form the ancient province of Hoo-Kwang, divided into two parts by the Yang-tse-Kiang. The former is divided into 11 and the latter into 13 districts, the whole covering an area of 144,770 square miles. Both provinces are extremely fertile, and the capital of Hoo-pih yields to few cities of the empire in extent and prosperity. The tea grown in its neighbourhood is of a superior quality, and the bamboo-paper manufactured within its walls is extensively exported. This city is called Won-chiang-foo. Hoo-nan bears a great resemblance to the Ho-nan province, but is richer in minerals. A very active trade is carried on, on both banks of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Hoo-pih and Hoo-nan are both within the great plain. 9. Kwi chow has been designated the Switzerland of China, being traversed by the highest portion of the Nan-ling range. To the S. it is peopled by wild and intractable highlanders, (*Meaou-tze*), who, though in the centre of the empire, preserve their independence, and frequently make predatory descents on the adjoining provinces. Kwi-chow has no large towns, but several fortresses.

*Maritime and Southern Provinces.*—10. Shen-tung (east of the mountains) is partly in the great plain, and partly consists of a promontory jutting into the Yellow sea, S. of Pe-che-lee, and N. E. of Ho-nan. Its W. part is traversed by the Great Canal, but the country is poor, and the climate, though bracing, bleak. There are, however, some valuable coal mines, which supply the whole empire with that article. The coast is bold, and affords good shelter. The principal port is Tong-cheou-foo. 11 and 12. The Kiang-soo (river Soo) and Gan-hway (fixed excellence) province were once united under the name of Kiang-nang. The two great rivers, the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-Kiang, cross both districts and fall into the sea apart, forming the Chinese delta. Gan-hway has 13 districts, and the Kiang-soo 11; their united extent being 92,961 square miles. "If we consider," remarks Gutzlaff, "their agricultural resources, their great manufactures, their various productions, their excellent situation on the banks of the two largest rivers in China, their many canals, and amongst them the Great Canal, and tributary rivers, they are doubtless the best territory of China." Enjoying these blessings, chiefly conferred by their two great rivers, these provinces are also the most liable to the evils they produce, namely, frequent and destructive inundations. The staple products are grain, cotton, green teas, and silk. Rice suits admirably with the black marshy loam of which most of the soil consists. Nanking (capital of the S.) is situated on the S. bank of the Yang-tse Kiang, but at the distance of a league from the stream (Nankin). The Kiang-soo province only faces the ocean. The scene which appeared at the junction of the Yang-tse-Kiang and great Canal, is thus described by Barrer:—"The multitude of ships of war, of burden, and of pleasure, some gliding down the stream, others sailing against it, some moving by oars, and others lying at anchor; the banks on either side covered with towns and houses as far as the eye could reach; presented a prospect more varied and cheerful than any that had hitherto occurred. Nor was the Canal on the opposite side less lively. For two whole days we were continually passing among fleets of ships of different constructions and dimensions. Cities, towns, and villages were continued along the banks without intermission. The face of the country was beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and every part in a high state of cultivation." 13. The Che-Kiang (river Che) or Tchek-Kiang is the smallest Chinese province. It occupies the S. E. corner of the great plain. The Yun-lung chain ends here in innumerable low hills, the most barren of which produce abundance of tea. In fact the whole district is most assiduously laid under contribution by the inhabitants; every inch of ground being tenanted. At the port of Cha-poo, a large trade is carried on with Japan. 14. Fou-Kien (happy establishment) which forms the W. shore of the Formosa channel, is mountainous. Barren hills and sandy plains are, in truth, the natural characteristics of Fou-Kien, but Chinese industry has made the land fruitful. The tea plant thrives in perfection, and the "China Orange" is chiefly derived from this province. The maritime commerce of Fou-Kien is extensive, its merchants monopolising most of the Chinese shipping trade. Emigration, though discouraged by the government, is here very prevalent. 15. Quan-tong (eastern breadth) joins

Fo-Kien to the E.; its shores stretch along the whole S. coast of China, to the borders of Cochin China, the N. boundary being formed by the Nan-ling mountains. Quan-tong has 13 districts and an equal number of trading emporiums, and to this province alone are Europeans allowed to trade. It has many wide valleys, particularly the plain around Canton, which is of great extent, and many valuable products, but, though it be the great entrepôt for tea, that article is not of the number. The capital Kwang-choo-Foo, (Canton) is the greatest emporium of the E. 16. Kwang-se (western breadth) joins the W. limits of Quang-tong: the Nan-ling range divides it from Hoo-nan on the N. while its south border unites it with the Cochin Chinese province of Tonkin. The mountainous portions of the province—by far the greatest part of it—are said to contain gold and other metals: the lowlands and valleys produce rice, silk, and timber. Both the language and manners of the inhabitants differ from those of their countrymen. 17 Yun-nan (south of the clouds), the most W. of the S. provinces; is continuous on the S. with Cochin China and the Birman empire and towards the W. with Tibet. Its mountains, which are remarkably high and bold, furnish the copper that supplies the currency of China. It is in Yun-nan that the Yang-tse-Kiang enters China; and by the aid of a high road, which has been made parallel to its banks for a great distance, communication between it and the rest of the empire is rendered constant and easy. The same road branching off to the S. extends into the heart of the Birman empire.

The western province, Sze-chuen (five rivers) is the largest in China. Plains, mountains (the Yun-ling) and extensive deserts are its principal components. The Yang-tse-Kiang having taken a N. bend at the Yun-nan frontier, traverses its whole extent, and during this part of its course receives several tributaries. The capital Ching-too, was once the metropolis of an independent state, which then surrounded it; and its inhabitants still boast of greater independence of character than their neighbours; which they evince by frequent rebellions.

*Natural Productions of China.*—The climate of China, exhibiting occasionally such severe cold, forbids the presence of some members of the animal kingdom met with in the similar latitudes of India. The universal cultivation of China Proper, and the thickness of its population, have long expelled most of the wild animals which still abound in the surrounding regions.—There are also fewer domestic ones than inhabit most European countries. Boats of burden are in a great degree superseded by the means of transit so copiously afforded by canals and water courses, and by that fine race of men the coolies or porters; while the canal boats are dragged along by trackers. Add to this, that animal food is considerably less in use among the Chinese than vegetable diet. There are no meadows for feeding cattle; and even if there were, the natives have a singular aversion to butter and milk. Tigers, though they have been seen in the forests of Yun-nan, are scarcely known; and the lion is almost deemed fabulous in China. There are wild cats, which are caught, confined, and fed in cages, and considered a dainty for the table. Monkeys are found in the southern districts. The Chinese horse and ass are small and spiritless, and so is the buffalo, which is sometimes employed in ploughing. Dromedaries are much used between Pekin and Tartary. Pigs are reared with great care; sheep are smaller than those of England, and goats, of various colours have uniformly straight horns. The dog of China is about the size of a spaniel, and is uniformly met with of the same variety. Rats emigrate occasionally from one place to another in large troops, when they devour crops and harvests: they are very large, and are used by the common people as an article of food. There is a genus of rat peculiar to China, which bears some resemblance to the bamboo rat of Sumatra. The ornithology of China presents, in the first place, the eagle, which frequents the mountainous districts; the *hastsin*, a kind of falcon, abounding in the provinces of Che-keang, is considered imperial property, while the magpie which is so numerous as to be the farmer's worst nuisance, is considered sacred by the reigning family. Crows and sparrows are also abundant in China. Among others of their manifold stratagems for catching fish, the Chinese have trained the fishing cormorant; but that the bird may not help itself too bountifully, the owner puts an iron ring round its neck, which obliges it to deliver up a portion of its prey. Curlews and quails are found in great quantities in the N.: the latter are esteemed chiefly for their fighting qualities, as cocks used to be in England; and when tamed, good fighting quails sell at enormous

prices. Larks are numerous, and sing admirably. But the greatest boast of Chinese ornithology is its splendid varieties of pheasants. One, the *medallion* pheasant, takes its name from a membrane of brilliantly coloured feathers, which are displayed or contracted at the will of the bird. The gold and silver pheasants have also a most brilliant appearance and are so plentiful as, in some districts, to furnish the table of the poor with an excellent dish. Pigeons of different sorts are not rare, but the natives seldom domesticate them. Aquatic birds are naturally invited to a country which has so many lakes and rivers. The most celebrated of these is the mandarin-duck, a species of teal, so celebrated for the strong mutual affection between the male and female that it is used by the Chinese as an emblem of conjugal fidelity; their plumage is beautiful. The snow-white rice-bird of Siam is of great use in China in extirpating vermin from the marshy rice-fields, which it is enabled to accomplish by means of its long legs and long beak.

From the *fishes* peculiar to China, we derive the gold and silver fish, which are kept there, as in Europe, for ornament in glass globes. The edible fish peculiar to China are, first, one of a yellowish colour, caught in the Yang-tse-Kiang, which, while fresh, is insipid; but is considered a great delicacy after having been kept for a time in ice. The *shang-tung*, sea-eel, and sort of rock cod, called *tsang-yu*, are also much esteemed, and so are sturgeon, mullet, carp, perch, sea-bream, &c. Crab-fish of various kinds are plentiful. On parts of the rocky coast, oysters are successfully preserved and fattened in oyster beds.

Though the larger species of *reptiles* are unknown in China, the smaller lizard tribes are numerous in the hot months; several fresh-water tortoises have been discovered, and also two new species of frogs. Venomous serpents are but little known. The *insect* tribes of China furnish its greatest plague and its greatest blessing. The plague of locust-swarms is terribly inflicted upon the N. and W. provinces. Nothing can exceed their voracity; and it is not uncommon for them to occasion so much destruction, as to reduce thousands of human beings to starvation: while another insect, the silk-worm, furnishes employment, and riches, to an immense part of the population. In rearing these profitable worms, the Chinese excel all other nations. Scorpions and centipedes are plentiful. A spider peculiar to China, which inhabits trees, devours small birds, after entangling them in its enormous web. Butterflies of gigantic size and brilliant colours, abound E. of Canton. Multitudes of white ants are very destructive in the S.; and the musquito is found in most parts of the country during the summer months. There is a singular sort of bee, called the white-wax insect, which furnishes the whole nation with the article, which it deposits upon a particular sort of tree, furnished by the natives with nests to attract the insects.

The *vegetable kingdom* of China is remarkable for not containing any very large trees, and timber is consequently scarce. The oak is seldom seen, fir trees chiefly supplying its place, every ridge of mountain where it is likely to grow being planted with the fir. Palms, laurel, cassia, and cedar trees are often met with, especially in the S. provinces, and the cultivator grows together the banana, guava, orange, papaw, cocoa, litchi, peach, apricot, vine, pomegranate, and chestnut. There is also a singular production called the tallow-tree, which resembles the birch, but the bark is white, and the branches slender; the fruit, growing in bunches is enclosed in a brown capsule, which encloses three kernels, all coated with tallow, themselves containing an oil much used for the lamp, while the tallow is converted into candles. There is also the *tse*, or varnish tree, resembling the ash, which exudes a valuable essential oil, but produces a cutaneous disease if dropped upon the skin. It is the white blossoms of the *le-pih*, which attract the wax fly. The camphor laurel is extremely productive of that drug in China. The *tsuan lan* contains a pith which, when ground to powder answers all the purposes of flour. A species of sycamore, the *kooz-foo* supplies paper to the Chinese from the rind; the riband-like strips are peeled and made into paper. Mulberry trees, as food for silk-worms, have much pains bestowed on their culture.

We come now to the shrub which has brought China into nearer contact with foreigners than her sages ever desired, or her government seem willing to render closer. The tea plant, called by the natives *cha*, rises from four to five feet in height, and bears a strong resemblance to the myrtle, but the flower is not unlike

small white hedge roses. Although European botanists have only discovered two varieties, black tea and green tea, native writers enumerate as many hundreds; an obvious exaggeration. Though this plant will grow in the most sterile ground, the quality of the leaves depends upon the soil which nourishes them, and the age of the tree. The best are taken from three year old shrubs. There are three gatherings of the leaves, the first in early spring, the second at the commencement, and the third at the end of the summer. They are carefully manipulated, dried in various ways and then packed. The coarsest leaves are beaten into cakes and exported, principally into Tartary, under the name of *kaiet-cha*, or brick tea. But the finer descriptions of tea require a vast deal of labour in their preparation; and could only be produced in a country where the inhabitants are universally industrious, and wages low. That giant of the grass tribe, the bamboo, is most extensively used; besides being an important instrument for enforcing the laws, the Chinese build cottages and fashion all sorts of furniture with it. The tender shoots make an excellent food, and supply the material for a coarse sort of paper. Tobacco, the cotton plant, and sugar cane, are also profitably cultivated. The growth of garden flowers is not much encouraged, every available inch of ground being used for the production of edible plants. Even the more opulent natives are content with a few flower pots, with some pretty flower for the sake of ornament. The water-lily not only produces a beautiful flower but its fruit provides an excellent meal, not unlike Gruel, in much request among the Chinese. They have almost unlimited varieties of the camellia. A plant, the name of which has not yet reached this country, furnishes that delicate material for drawing upon, and making into artificial flowers falsely called rice-paper.

The great population of China, and the fondness of the people for vegetables cause a great number of table-plants to be reared. Turnips, carrots, sweet potatoes, and pot-herbs of every kind, are produced in abundance. A white cabbage, called *pih-tsue*, and not unlike the Roman lettuce, constitutes the principal food of every class, and is really delicious. Of grain, the plenitude of water in China causes rice to be so successfully cultivated, that it is brought to greater perfection there than in any other part of the globe. Indeed, there is scarcely any sort of grain but may be found in some part of the country or other. No medicinal root is in such high favour as the *gin-seng*, which is administered as a sort of universal panacea, and is a good tonic. It was formerly found only in Shan-tung, Lea-tung, and Tartary; and brought a very high price. But it has been discovered in different parts of America; and is now extensively imported into Canton by the American traders. The *ti-wang*, a plant very similar to liquorice, is also much used as a restorative. The other roots are *Radix China* (a sort of truffe), galangal, rhubarb, ginger, (often exported as a sweetmeat), and poppy, whose juice is made a substitute for opium, and is extensively cultivated in spite of the strictest government regulations to the contrary.

But scanty information is to be obtained of the *mineral kingdom* of China; but the portion of the mountain districts that has been explored is found to possess great mineral riches. The gold mines are worked exclusively by government, but their situation is kept a secret, though that metal is supposed to be derived from the Kw-i-choo, and Yunnan mountains. Gold dust is found in the Yang-se-Kiang during its course through Sze-chuen. Iron is produced throughout the empire. Several sorts of copper are found in abundance, the most famous of which is the *pe-hing* or white copper, dug up in Yunnan. Mercury is also very common, as are arsenic, cobalt, and orpiment. There are coal mines in various parts of China. The beautiful *lapis lazuli* is met with in the W. provinces. Salt produced from the earth and by the evaporation of sea water, is an article of great traffic; it is collected in immense mounds, chiefly on the banks of the Pei-ho. China also furnishes the crystal, ruby, amethyst, sapphire, and topaz, but diamonds are little valued. There are stones resembling basalt, which, when struck, give out a sound. Marble, porphyry, and jasper, are produced from the quarries of S. China, beside excellent granite and quartz.

**Productive Industry and Trade.**—The Chinese are famous for their industry. Of the immense territory they inhabit, there is scarcely a rood of arable ground that is not assiduously cultivated; and such importance do they attach to agriculture, that once a year the sovereign of the Celestial Empire—so seldom seen in public—exhibits himself holding a plough. But it is the misfortune of the Chinese that their patient enduring industry is allowed to usurp the place of ingenuity and

science. Their farming instruments are of the most primitive kind, their ploughs being inferior to the very worst of ours. Owing to the smallness of the farms there is no room for the subdivision of employments; and agriculture, as a science, is but little advanced in China. But they accomplish all that can be effected by the most persevering industry. They spare no pains in the collection and preparation of manure, and they are superior to every other people in the irrigating of land. By the aid of chain-pumps, they draw water from the numerous canals and rivers while the highest mountains are cut into terraces so constructed as to retain the requisite quantity of water, and to allow what is superfluous to pass off; by these means, and a good system of manuring, they are able in many parts, to produce two crops a year, without intermission.

But notwithstanding their remarkable industry and economy, the bulk of the population have usually so little to spare, and are so completely without the ability to retrench in periods of distress, or to resort to a less expensive species of food, that the failure of a crop never fails to involve them in the extremity of want; and, despite the supplies brought from other parts of the country, it frequently occasions the death of vast numbers, and the committal of all sorts of outrages. There can, in fact, be no real security at all approaching to the condition of China, unless the food of the people in ordinary circumstances be such as to permit of their retrenching in adverse seasons, and countervailing the deficiency of the crops by increased economy.

As a *manufacturing* people, the Chinese are highly distinguished. The fabric of porcelain originated entirely with them; and though the forms of their articles will not bear a comparison with those of the classic ages of antiquity again brought into use in modern Europe, the fabric is excellent, and the colours inimitable. The art of spinning silk was also given to the W. world by the Chinese; and that light cotton stuff we call *nankeen* derives its name from the ancient capital of China. The lacquered ware, though eclipsed by that of Japan, is very beautiful; but it is in the minute arts of carving and inlaying that the Chinese excel. The articles brought here in mother-of-pearl and ivory are too well known to need description. Gunpowder, though a Chinese invention, is manufactured only on a small scale, and is exceedingly bad; which, indeed, could hardly be otherwise, as it is a part of the soldier's employment to make his own gunpowder. Paper is also a Chinese invention, and seems to have been first manufactured A. D. 95. The materials used in making it are very various. It is thin, silky, and very absorbent of ink. Chinese books are printed only one side the leaf. The government is jealous of every thing new; but the people discover no lack of genius to conceive, or of dexterity to execute. Their talent for imitation is well known. During the course of the present century, a Chinese sailor, who came to England in an Indian man, frequented a manufactory in Southwark where Prussian blue was prepared; and having made himself master of the process, without exciting the suspicion, on his return home, a similar work, and so well has it succeeded, that the whole empire is now supplied with native Prussian blue, whereas it was formerly wholly imported!

Money in China consists of the *cash* about the size of an English farthing, made of copper; from 720 to 1,100 of them being, according to their quality, equal to a dollar. Silver is employed rather as an article of traffic than as a circulating medium; that used as money is cast into the shape of a horse's hoof, and called *tael*, being equal to a little over 6s. of English money. Gold is also seldom used as currency; but when it is, comes into the market beaten into thin leaves. Credit is little known, except at Canton; consequently paper money has not a very extensive circulation. There are, however, banks in the large commercial towns, which issue paper. The Chinese trade has the peculiarity of being for the most part internal, the country supplying most articles necessary for the subsistence or luxury of its inhabitants, and is carried on by means of canal and river boats. The primitive expedient of barter is still resorted to, on account, perhaps, of the inconvenience of the circulating medium. Salt may be almost designated the standard commodity, as being an article of the most extensive commerce. The British embassy found at Tiensing piles of it, which were estimated to contain 600,000,000 lbs. The foreign trade of China is carried on under troublesome restrictions, and is chiefly in the hands of the English and Americans. The great articles of export are tea and



silk, with the former of which China supplies the whole world. The average annual quantities of tea exported to various parts of the globe may be as follows :

Great Britain.....	36,000,000lbs.
America.....	10,000,000
France.....	350,000
Holland.....	2,800,000
Russia by way of Kiachta.....	6,500,000
Cape of Good Hope.....	200,000
British Colonies in N. America.....	1,200,000
New South Wales.....	500,000
Indian Presidencies.....	2,000,000

The silks of China, though unequalled for richness, are considered too heavy. In 1838, 7,031 piculs (each picul is 133½lbs.) raw silk, worth 1,686,528 dol. were shipped from Canton in English bottoms. Other articles of export we can only enumerate: they consist of sugar, stuffs, nankeens (now almost exclusively sent to India) lacquered ware, articles of ivory, mother-o-pearl and tortoise-shell; the precious metals, &c. The gross amount of trade between England alone and China from 1st July 1837, to 30th June, 1838, is stated by the Canton Chamber of Commerce to have employed 11,700,040£ Sterling of British capital.

The chief articles of import are betel-nuts, edible birds' nests, lignum vitæ, ivory, pepper, steel, tin and wax. Manufactured cloths, calicoes, and chintzes, are also imported; but opium has recently become by far the most important and valuable of all the foreign articles imported into China. Its importation is contraband; and the late efforts of the Chinese government for the suppression of the trade have brought the whole of our commercial intercourse with the Celestial Empire into peril. We believe, however, that the taste for the drug is too firmly rooted to admit of its importation being prevented: and even if it were, we have little doubt that other articles would be found suitable for the Chinese market, with which to balance the import of tea, without involving the necessity of very great shipments of treasure.

*History, Government, and Laws.*—It may be almost said that China has no history, for she has so few revolutions or political changes, to record, that her annals arise, but in a small degree, above the limits of chronology. The antiquity which the Chinese have claimed for their origin is now, even by the enlightened among themselves, considered fabulous. Almost the first names mentioned in their annals are Shing-noong, "the divine husbandman," who taught their ancestors the arts of agriculture; and Hoang-ty, who partitioned their lands, and contrived a cycle of 60 years, to enable them to register events, and to mark the progress of the seasons. Then comes the period of the "five kings," the last two of whom, Yaou and Shun, are held up as patterns for future sovereigns, being the exemplars of royalty down to the present reign. Yu, the successor of Shun, made himself conspicuous by his transcendent merit in draining the country that had suffered from a great deluge. The Chinese have no existing records older than the compilations of Confucius (born 550 B. C.) which must have been made from tradition. From that period the annals of the empire have been carefully noted and preserved, and descend in an unbroken line down to the present day. These, "the successive labours of 24 historians," consist of 500 vols. Formed into a prosperous and comparatively civilised community, under the Tsin dynasty, the Chinese became objects of envy to their neighbours, of whom the Tartars were the most troublesome; and to guard against their incursions, the great wall was built. A. D. 184 was the era of the "three states" into which the empire was divided; but in 585 it was again united under one ruler. The 9th and 10th centuries were much occupied in civil wars, caused by the contending claims of several aspirants to the throne; but these were finally adjusted A. D. 950, by the consolidation of the Soong dynasty, under Tae-tson. This was the first great literary age of Chinese history; and printing having been invented 500 years before it was known to Europeans, authors and books were much multiplied. Under this dynasty the Chinese, unable to resist the Tartars, called in the aid of the Monguls; and they, by a policy of which history affords numerous examples, soon exchanged the character of allies for that of conquerors; and, under the famous Kublai-Khan, founded the Mongul dynasty. This able sovereign established the seat of his government at Peking, or Kambalu, as it is called by Marco Polo, and constructed the great canal. But his successors

rapidly degenerated; and the ninth Mongul monarch surrendered the throne to a Chinese, A. D. 1366. Twelve emperors of the native dynasty of Ming reigned in comparative peace till in 1618, during the sway of Wanli, the 13th in succession, the Manchus, a race sprung from the expelled Monguls, and the Kiu or E. Tartars, after a war of 27 years, established themselves firmly in the empire. The sixth in descent from Shunehy, the first of the Ta-tsing dynasty of Tartars, occupies the throne of China at this day.

The most conflicting statements have been made with respect to the *Government* of China: while some writers have represented the whole empire as trembling under the yoke of a capricious despot, others have represented the government as administered according to the inflexible rules of justice, and with the greatest moderation and humanity. Both these representations seem to be alike inconsistent with the facts. According to the theory of the constitution, if we may so speak, the emperor is absolute, his will is law, and he is not responsible to any earthly tribunal for any of his actions. In China, as in ancient Rome, fathers have full power over their families, and, on the same principle, the emperor is held to be the father of the entire Chinese people; and to have the same unlimited power over them that each individual has over his own children. Practically, however, his power is comparatively circumscribed. In China every thing is determined by custom, or by immemorial practice, from which it would be highly dangerous, for even the emperor to depart. The Chinese is emphatically a government of precedent, and his celestial majesty is, in reality the creature of custom, and etiquette. All employments are bestowed, according to fixed rules, on those who have obtained certificates of proficiency after passing their examinations. The penal laws of the empire are printed in a cheap form and widely diffused; and one of the 16 discourses annually read to the public, inculcates the propriety of every man making himself acquainted with them, and with the penalties consequent on their infraction. Although, therefore, the government of China be despotic in its form, and every device be employed to give to the emperor not merely a paternal, but a sacred character, he in fact governs, according to long established rules; and with probably as little admixture of despotism as is to be found in most governments.

The great defect of the Chinese, as of all similarly constituted governments, is the want of any effectual control over the inferior agents. The emperor is not omniscient; and notwithstanding the various devices put in motion to learn the real conduct of the subordinate authorities, and their liability to punishment if they abuse their power, it would seem that these checks are in many instances, of comparatively little avail; and that much injustice and oppression on the part of persons in power, escape detection and punishment.

M. DeGuignes says, "*J'ai vécu longtemps à la Chine; j'ai traversé ce vaste empire dans toute sa longueur; j'ai vu partout le fort opprimer le faible; et tout homme ayant en partage une portion d'autorité, s'en servir pour vexer, molester, et écraser le peuple.*"

But notwithstanding the deference due to M. DeGuignes, it is evident that this must be an exceedingly exaggerated statement. If the people were oppressed and maltreated in the way here stated, would they be so industrious? All experience affirms that they would not; and it is quite certain that "the most cheerfully industrious, and orderly, and the most wealthy nation of Asia" cannot be greatly misgoverned. Oppression may, and no doubt does, exist; but it is clear it cannot be very widely diffused. The taxation to which the Chinese are subject is trifling compared with that which we impose on the Hindoos: and the unceasing industry of the Chinese, and their desire to save and accumulate, prove beyond dispute, that, generally speaking, property is secure.

The emperor is called "the son of heaven" (Teen-tye), and the mandarins and other natives not only prostrate themselves when in his presence, but also before a tablet with the inscription, "the lord of a myriad years" (Wan-suy-yay). In his character of patriarch, his imperial majesty is not only looked upon as the father of that multitudinous family, the population of his empire, but is also considered the sole dispenser of the blessings of heaven; for the prime canon of belief is, that "the duty of affording to the people sustenance and instruction is imposed on *The One Man*," while, on occasions of national calamity, he publicly confesses his error, and acknowledges his misconduct to be the cause of the divine displeasure. The parallel between the relations in which every person stands to his own parents

and to the emperor is carried out from the most important functions of the legislature down to the minutest observances of ceremony, all of which are regularly prescribed by law. The union of the avenger with the father, in the emperor, is well illustrated by Davis. A man and his wife had severely ill used the mother of the former, which circumstance was reported to the emperor. The very place where the crime was committed was made accursed. The principal offenders were put to death; the mother of the wife was bamboozed, branded, and exiled; for the daughter's crime; the scholars of the district were not permitted to attend the public examinations for 3 years; and their promotion was thereby stopped. The magistrates were deprived of their office, and banished, "for," says the edict published on the occasion, "*I intend to render the empire filial.*" Every device is employed to create the impression of awe. Dressed in a robe of yellow, the colour worn, say the Chinese, by the sun, the emperor is surrounded by all the pageantry of the highest dignity in the world. All ranks must bow the head to a yellow screen of silk; in the great man's presence no one dares speak but in a whisper, though his person is too sacred to be often exhibited in public, and an imperial dispatch is received by the burning of incense and prostration. But with all this he is not allowed to lean back in public, to smoke, to change his dress, or, in fact, to indulge in the least relaxation from the fatiguing support of his dignity.

Next, after the emperor, the court is composed of four principal ministers, two Tartars and two Chinese, who form the great council of state, assisted by certain assessors from the Han-lin or Great College, who have studied the sacred books of Confucius, which form the basis of China law. These may be considered as the cabinet; but the real business of the empire is executed by the Le-poo, or Six Boards. No. 1. Le-poo is the Board of Official Appointments, which has cognizance of the conduct of all civil officers; 2. Hoo-poo, the Board of Revenue, which regulates all fiscal matters; 3. Le-poo, Board of Rites and Ceremonies, which enforces the customs to be observed by the people; 4. Ping-poo, Military Board; 5. Hing-poo, or Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction; 6. Kung-poo, Board of Public works. There is also a colonial office, composed of Manchors and Mongols, so that the respective tributary princes may have confidence in referring whatever concerns their interest to their own countrymen. To each of the provinces a viceroy is appointed by the chief or Le-poo Board; and every town is presided over by a magistrate, who takes rank according as he is at the head of a foo, tchoo, or been. Subordinate officers superintend the lesser divisions. All these functionaries are removed every three years; and tho' ties of kindred may interfere with the strict discharge of their duties, the viceroys and magistrates are forbidden to form any matrimonial connection with a family within the limits of their rule. It is honourable to the Chinese that, for these and other state officers, merit alone is the qualification; the son of the poorest peasant or artificer may offer himself as a candidate, and, by talent and application, rise to the highest employments. A singular expedient is adopted to ascertain with what fidelity the viceroys and magistrates perform their duties. There is a board, headed by a Tatar and a Chinese, on whom it formerly devolved to watch over the words and actions of the emperor, and freely censure him for any misdemeanor! The duties for which this office was originally established have for reasons easily understood, long fallen into disuse; and the members are now employed as censors for the emperor, being sent as inspectors into the provinces to see how the viceroys and magistrates do their duty, and to report their delinquencies. But these functionaries are less formidable than might be supposed. If they did their duty honestly they would, no doubt, be of singular advantage; but in China, as elsewhere, it is usually found that inspectors look with an indulgent eye on the faults of those in authority; and it has been doubted whether their visits be not as often the means of stifling the complaints of the public, and of preventing and delaying justice, as of facilitating its course. Nothing can be more lucid and methodical than the code of laws promulgated for the guidance of the boards and their subordinate officers. Each district has a separate code, adapted to the habits and disposition of those for whom it is framed, and offences, with their punishments, are classed under six different heads corresponding with the six boards, so that each case is referred to the tribunal against whose authority the offence may have been committed, unless it be one admitting of summary punishment.

The Thsing Lou Lee, being the fundamental laws, and a selection from the supplemental statutes of the Penal code of China, has been ably translated by Sir George Staunton. "The most remarkable thing in this code is its great reasonableness, clearness, and consistency; the business-like brevity and directness of the various provisions, and the plainness and moderation of the language in which they are expressed. There is nothing here of the monstrous *verbiage* of most other Asiatic productions; none of the superstitious delirium, the miserable incoherence, the tremendous *non-sequiturs*, and eternal repetitions of those oracular performances; nothing even of the turgid adulation, the accumulated epithets, and fatiguing self-praise of other eastern despotisms, but a clear, concise, and distinct series of enactments, savouring throughout of practical judgment and European good sense; and if not always conformable to our improved notions of expediency in this country, in general approaching to them more nearly than the codes of most other nations."

This is high, but not undeserved praise. At the same time, however, the Chinese code is not without very serious defects. There is an elaborate attention to trifles; and a perpetual interference on the part of the legislator to enforce duties and observances of no importance, or that had better be left to the discretion of individuals. But its greatest defect is the vagueness of some of its clauses; so that a person may be punished if his conduct be "*Contrary to the spirit of the law*". The frequency of corporal punishment seems extraordinary to Europeans. It is, in fact, the universal penalty: offences the most trivial and the gravest, whether committed by persons in the highest or the lowest walks of life, being visited by so many strokes of the bamboo! These, however, are not always inflicted. Persons under 15, or above 70, or maimed, may redeem themselves from all but capital punishments, by a small fine; in other instances the punishment may be commuted by paying a sum of money proportioned to the number of blows. But there are crimes for which even those who are rich enough to escape whipping for ordinary offences are not suffered to make a pecuniary compromise. Indeed the bamboo seems in universal requisition, from the emperor down to the meanest of his subjects; and not only the number of blows, but the length and thickness of the instrument to be used for each offence, are minutely prescribed. The prerogative of mercy is not unfrequently extended, with, however, one exception. In a country which has preserved its institutions unchanged, and its laws unaltered, 2,000 years, it is not surprising that seditious offences should be severely dealt with. The crime of treason is visited with remorseless severity. In 1803, Mr. Davis states, a single assassin attempted the life of the emperor. He was condemned to a lingering death and the criminal's sons being of tender age, were "unmercifully" strangled; for it seems to be the peculiar barbarity of the Chinese criminal code, that it involves the innocent family of an offender in the retribution for his crime. There is much in use a sort of pillory, called the *cangue*; and torture is employed to extort confession. The police of China is said to be vigilant and efficient; but as a safeguard against oppression, the name of every person in any way connected, with the government is published in a sort of red book, of which a corrected edition appears four times a year.

Another type of the patriarchal form of the Chinese government it to be found in the mode in which the state revenue is produced; it consists principally of tithes; not paid in the nature of taxation, but as rent, the emperor uniting the character of universal landlord with that of king and father, but though the whole population be tenants-at-will, ejectment is seldom resorted to; and it is his own fault if a Chinese be ever deprived of his lands. There are here no great estates, but if any one happen to hold more land than he can conveniently cultivate, he lets it to another, on the *métayer* principle, or on condition of his receiving half the produce out of which he pays the whole taxes. A great part of the poorer peasantry hold lands in this way. The revenue is paid partly in money and partly in kind. The greatest possible discrepancy exists amongst the estimates that have been given of its amount. It is believed, however, that the entire revenue remitted to the Imperial Treasury may amount to about 12,000,000£ sterling, that is 10,000,000£ in money, and 2,000,000£ in produce. But it is essential to bear in mind that this is not the whole amount of Chinese taxation, inasmuch

as the expenses of a collection, and many local and provincial charges, are deducted before any remittance be made to the Imperial Treasury.

The *Military Service* of China is nominally composed of 1,000,000 soldiers, besides the militia and numerous standards of Mongul cavalry; but from this vast number many names must be deducted which are merely entered in the books, and perhaps the whole force does not exceed 700,000. The soldiers are enrolled in the corps quartered in the provinces in which they are born, and which are never quartered any where else; the Chinese Government being impressed with the plausible, but most numerous opinion, that, soldiers living with their families, and being, in fact, more than half citizens, will exhibit greater bravery in the defence of their country, should any occasion arise for their services, than if they were cooped up in barracks or fortresses, and subjected at all times to strict discipline and martial law. The troops are only embodied at certain seasons, being at other periods their own masters. The Tartar troops, inasmuch as they belong to a standing army at a distance from home, receive higher pay and are more efficient soldiers than the native Chinese; though they also seem to be enervated by their long residence in this tranquil region. The whole army is divided into standards, distinguished by their different borders and colours. These corps—not unlike our brigades—are subdivided into camps and wings,—the right left, and middle. The officers are all raised from the ranks, and are looked upon by the civilians as little better than police agents; but like the latter, are obliged to take their regular degrees to obtain promotion, which is rapid. Their grades are precisely similar to ours, from the *Le-tuh*, commander in chief of the forces, down to the *Wae-wai*, or serjeant. The principal weapons are bows and arrows; but, they also use clumsy matchlocks and iron guns, without carriages. The theory of tactics is well understood; but the practice is very deficient. In so peaceful a country there is but little occasion for military skill; and without intelligent officers, or improved weapons, it is not to be supposed that they should make any effectual opposition to European troops.

The Chinese *Navy* is extensive, but inefficient; it includes, perhaps, 1 000 sail; but the men-of-war are mere junks, which mount a few guns; and there are few large vessels. This Imperial navy is commanded by three high admirals and their inferior officers, all of whom are so profoundly ignorant of their business, that the merchant-junks are better managed than the imperial cruizers. Gutzlaff draws a deplorable picture of the condition and discipline of the mercantile navy. "Few sailors are regularly bred to the service, but are chiefly wretches who have been obliged to flee from their homes. Though there be a nominal commander in every junk, his authority is uniformly disregarded. Every one having the liberty of putting a certain quantity of goods on board, is a sort of share-holder, and does nearly what he pleases. The Chinese make use of a compass, invented by themselves, divided into 24 parts, beginning at the S., the needle moving freely in a box placed upon a bed of sand. Their pilots having been accustomed to the sea from their youth, and always performing the same voyage, have a perfect knowledge of the various localities. In the construction of river craft the Chinese are more skilful; many of these vessels are indeed floating habitations, and thousands of families live in them during their whole lives."

*The Chinese, their Social Condition, &c.*—The Chinese are said by Mr. Davis to be a nation of "incurable conservatives." Their rule is to adhere to all that is established, and to reject all that is new. They are the very transcript of the ancient world living in the present day: they wear the same costume, are subject to the same laws, which are administered precisely in the same way, and they exist to all intents and purposes in the same social and intellectual condition as their forefathers did 2,000 years ago. This uniformity may be almost said to have been ordained by nature, for it is a remarkable fact that the Chinese are so much like each other in personal appearance, that it is difficult for a European to distinguish between them. We find no diversity in the colour of their hair, no variety of eye, no prominent and striking feature which indicates the place of their birth. They have black, stiff and strong hair, shaved so as to leave a much cherished tail depending from the crown, a depressed face, wherein the distinguishing features are not strongly marked, a flat nose, small angular eyes, round and prominent cheeks, a pointed chin, thin eyelids, small beards, middle stature, and strong

bones. Long ears and plumpness from their *beau-ideal* of beauty ; consequently, to attain the latter, they exercise but little agility. The aristocracy of rank and wealth are unknown in China. *Distinction is solely to be obtained by learning ;* and dignity is only conferred by office. Even the sons of the emperor and their families merge unto the common mass, should they not study, so as to become qualified for some official employment. The mandarins, or literary aristocrats, do not obtain their rank except by passing repeated examinations ; as to the fairness of which no doubt has ever been surmised, and establishing their superiority over their competitors to the satisfaction of the Board of Examination. There are nine degrees of mandarins, the highest being viceroys, or governors, and the lowest, collectors of revenue, &c. ; promotion can only be obtained by superior proficiency in the study of the law. The different functionaries are distinguished by the number of buttons in their caps, and other variations of costume. As the pay of all persons in office is unreasonably small, they often resort to extortion to make up this deficiency, and there is scarcely a number of the *Peking Gazette*, that does not record some instance of a public officer being degraded for that crime. The natural characteristics of the Chinese are summed up by Davis in these words :—" The advantageous features of their character, as mildness, docility, industry, peaceableness, subordination, and respect for the aged, are accompanied by the vices of specious insincerity, falsehood, mutual distrust and jealousy." The lower orders are passionately addicted to gambling, for which they have their peculiar cards and dice. That honesty is more valued than practiced has been inferred fr in the notification to be frequently seen in shop windows, that " there is no cheating here," and from a caution placarded in most public conveyances for travellers, to " take care of their purses ; but we doubt whether such notices really go for much. The insincerity and falsehood laid to their charge, in so far as they really exist, are the natural consequences of the restraints, under which they are laid from infancy, of the interference of the law with all their actions, and of their being obliged to suppress and conceal those feelings and emotions to which, in other countries, full vent would be given. Their attention to etiquette is a consequence of the same principle. Even when peasants visit each other, complimentary cards (the size of which determines the rank of the sender) and polite answers are exchanged. " On the arrival of the guest, considerable difficulty is found in arranging who shall make the lowest bow, or first enter the door, or take the highest seat, or assume precedence at table, though the host contrives to place his guest in the most elevated position. When conversation commences, the mutual assent to every proposition, the scrupulous avoidance of all contradiction, and the entire absence of every offensive expression or melancholy allusion, show what a sense these people entertain of politeness." The condition of the poor is wretched in the extreme ; they are frequently destitute of food, and many are said to perish in the winter season from cold, for want of fuel. Begging is common in large cities, but not more so than in Europe. It is a curious fact, that though the Chinese be remarkable for assisting each other, particularly their own relations, with money or food, they will on no account step out of their way, in case of accident, to save a fellow-creature's life ; but this arises from their laws making the person last seen near a corpse answerable for the death. Robbery is not uncommon, but is very seldom accompanied with murder. The people, generally so quiet and submissive, when once roused by the oppression of an intolerant magistrate, will rise *en masse* against him, and subject him to Lynch law. In such cases the government of Peking generally concludes that the magistrate has been in fault ; and the outrage is allowed quietly to fall into oblivion. The drowning of infants, particularly of females, has been said to be *customary* in China ; but this is a most unfounded statement. That an enormity of this sort is sometimes committed is certainly true ; but we believe that it is of exceedingly rare occurrence. Mr. Davis says, that " the Chinese in general are exceedingly fond of their children, and the attachment seems to be mutual."

The whole of the Chinese nation is divided into families, each of which bear the same surname, and consider each other cousins. These clans are bound to assist each other in any way that may be required ; and the most powerful of them act as a salutary check upon local despotism. The women of China occupy a lower scale in the estimation of their countrymen than those of other nations. A broad face, diminutive waist, pale features, and feet small to deformity, constitute

female beauty in the eyes of a Chinese. To insure this last, their feet are confined from tender age in shoes calculated to stop their growth, so that the feet of some ladies only measure 3 inches from toe to heel. Females are universally objects of traffic. When young, they are purchased by dealers, for the harems of the great, where they remain in splendid seclusion. Marriages depend entirely upon the will of the parents, who sell their daughters at from 5,000 to 6,000 dollars a piece, according to the beauty or rank of the female. Early marriages are universal; no man who can afford the expenses of the ceremony deferring it after the age of 20, and parents get rid of their daughters as soon as they can; even at the early age of 14. The Chinese may be said to be an *omnivorous* people. The principal part of their food consists of rice, which is generally eaten dry; but in the S. provinces it is mixed with the sweet potatoe in a sort of soup. Vegetables are the chief provision of all ranks, who do not consume a fifth part of the animal food that Europeans do. Pork is the favourite dish, and the head of the ass is esteemed a great delicacy. To eat every thing which can possibly give nourishment is the comprehensive principle upon which Chinese diet is regulated; so that dogs, cats, and even rats and mice, are not rejected by them. They are the most expert fishermen in the world; no aquatic creature escapes their vigilance, whether it inhabit the sea, lake, canal, or river; even pools and the ridges of fields are searched for fish. Every kind of meat is minced into small pieces, and is eaten with chopsticks. The Chinese epicure delights in soups made of edible birds nests of the swallow species (*hirundo esculenta*), and imported in great quantities from the E. islands. It appears that the birds make use of great quantities of a peculiar sea-weed (*sphærococcus cartilagineus*), and when it is sufficiently softened in their stomachs, it is returned and used as a plaister to cement the dirt and feathers of the nest. These nests, after having been purified in immense manufactories, are eaten with great gout by the Chinese. The favourite beverage is tea, drunk out of small cups, which are seldom washed, for that process is thought would diminish the flavour. In this article the Chinese are as great connoisseurs as Europeans are in wines. Distilled liquors are chiefly made from rice; rum is much used, but grape wine has not been met with. Drunkenness prevails, especially in the N. provinces; but the worst species of debauchery is opium smoking which, when carried to excess, deprives the victim of strength; he becomes a walking shadow; his eyes are vacant and staring; his whole frame is deranged, and he soon sinks into a premature grave. But it should be observed that these are the consequences of the *abuse* of the practice: when used in moderation, it is said to be comparatively innocuous. The fumes of the drug are inhaled through a peculiar pipe, in a recumbent position, and the smoker soon sleeps. When he awakes, he drinks a cup of tea, and smokes again. The Chinese delight in the drama: they will attend a play for a whole night without being wearied, and recount with ecstasy what they have seen. In their pastime, the women are never associated.

The accounts of Chinese architecture are not very satisfactory, a consequence of its being necessary to employ terms in its description that convey to foreigners impressions very different from the reality. According to Mr Barrow, it is "as unsightly as unsolid; without elegance or convenience of design, and without any settled proportion; mean in its appearance, and clumsy in the workmanship." Perhaps, however, this opinion is founded too much on preconceived notions of the absolute superiority of the European standard." But without entering on this, it is sufficient to observe that the walls of the houses are of brick, stone or wood, but principally of the first. The roofs are always supported on columns, that is, on upright pieces of timber, without either capital or base. In the country they are rarely more than one story in height, but in the great towns they are frequently two. Their roofs, which are carved, are usually covered with tiles. Their pagodas are polygonal buildings, of 5, 7, or 9 stories or roofs. Mr. Barrow says, that the pagoda erected by George III, in Kew gardens is "not inferior to the very best" he met with in China—a statement which certainly does not tend to exalt our opinions of this species of buildings.

*Religion.*—There is no religion in China actually supported by the State, and Yu, the doctrine of Confucius, is the only one countenanced by it. But there are two other sects,—*Fo*, or Buddhism, and *Tao*, or that of the "rationalists." The first acknowledges a Supreme Being, and believes the Emperor his sole vice-

gerent on earth. Heaven, earth, the elements, Confucius, gods of various attributes, saints, the Emperor, &c. are objects of worship; the rites in performing which are watched over with the most jealous care by the *Le-poo*, or board of rites. The doctrine of Confucius fills the world with geni, demons, and the spirits of deceased worthies, who are supposed to have each their separate duties and influences assigned to them. No worship is so strictly observed as that of ancestry, so that filial piety is carried to an excess, even beyond the grave. The religious edifices of the *Yu* sect are said to be very splendid. They chiefly consist of one large hall approached by steps, with the idol placed upon an altar, or table; the walls are adorned with pictures, and the ceiling with gilded griffins and dragons. An apparatus for sacrificing various animals is also provided. There is no congregational worship. Buddhism is a despised creed in China, and is entirely supported by the mendicancy of its priests. The latter practice celibacy, dress in a similar manner to monks, and the devotees use holy water, and a rosary to keep account of their prayers. Mr. Malcolm, the missionary, has given a very favorable view of Buddhism. "It has no mythology or obscene and ferocious deities; no sanguinary or impure observances; no self-inflicted tortures, no tyrannising priesthood, no confounding of right and wrong, by making certain iniquities laudable in worship. In its moral code, its descriptions of the purity and peace of the first ages, of the shortness of man's life because of his sins, &c. it seems to have followed genuine traditions. In almost every respect it seems to be the best religion man ever invented." The professors of *Taoism* pretend to magic, alchemy, and to be possessed of the elixir of long life; practice glaring impositions, and inculcate the most purile superstitions. They encourage a belief in ghosts, and evil spirits; make use of spells and talismans, lucky and unlucky birds, and a system of tricks called *fung-shuey*, by which they pretend to choose lucky situations for building houses and tombs; and a hundred other fallacies, by which these impostors contrive to fill their purses. Religion, of whatever kind, has always, we believe, been reckoned a matter of secondary importance in China. But this is a subject as to which our information is comparatively little to be relied on. The ancient and modern missionaries, how much sower they may have admired many parts of the Chinese character and institutions, have generally represented their morals and religion in the most unfavourable point of view. That there is much about them that is objectionable is certainly true.

Many endeavours have been made to introduce Christianity into China, but with less success than has attended similar efforts in other nations. It was first introduced by the Nestorians in the 17th century. These were followed by the Jesuits, whose missionaries were more successful than those of any other sect; for at the Tartar invasion there were no fewer than thirty Catholic churches in the province of *Keang-nan* alone; the first of the Tartar princes openly espoused the cause of the missionaries, by taking a German Jesuit, Adam Schaal, for his instructor. The abolition of that order, and the continual wars in Europe, reducing their funds, the Catholic missions declined; and but few native converts at present remain. The late Dr. Morrison was the first Protestant missionary who landed in China; he compiled a dictionary (having been preceded in that arduous task by De Guignes) and grammar; translated the scriptures into the Chinese language, and established printing presses at Canton, from which a judicious selection of tracts has issued. These pious efforts have been ably seconded by Mr. Milne and the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, the latter of whom has published several valuable works on China, of which we have made considerable use. The Mahomedan, Jewish, and many other religions are to be found in China, but in a very languishing condition.

**Language, Education, and Literature.**—Distinct as the Chinese are from the rest of mankind in habits, manners, and religion, their total dissimilarity is rendered complete by their language; which, arrested between the hieroglyphic and alphabetical systems, presents a singular phenomenon. The most obvious expedient for expressing substantive ideas otherwise than by speech, would be to figure a representation of the object intended to be expressed; and this was unquestionably the plan first adopted by man to communicate and record what he thought through the medium of the eye instead of the ear. As civilisation and knowledge advanced, and the necessity for communicating it increased, more concise forms or conventional letters were substituted; but in the case of the Chinese, the primitive mode is still



the principle upon which their characters are constructed ; so that their system may be called the perfection of the hieroglyphic method of written language. Having pictorial representations of natural objects for their basis, the elementary signs of the Chinese language are few and simple.\* A horizontal, a perpendicular, two oblique lines drawn in different directions, and an acute angle and dot, are the elements of which the Chinese characters consist. These marks are so combined in the first instance as to form 214 keys or generic characters. Thus, the symbol for "man" is always present in a word which has direct or indirect reference to him: this character, for example, combined with the symbol for field, signifies a farmer. The Chinese notion of government is well expressed in another example: the verb "to govern" is represented by the two characters that stand for "bamboo" and "stroke." The keys are divided into 17 classes, and the number of words thus formed, upon a system more complete than that of any of the western languages, to be found in the most copious Chinese dictionaries, amounts to 40,000, each of which stands as arbitrarily for the thing or idea intended to be conveyed as a figure does in a painting for the object it is meant to represent. Thus the character presents an object to the eye which enters the mind with a striking and vivid certainty ; it forms a feature which really is, or by early associations is considered, beautiful and impressive. Chinese writing is also more permanent than the alphabetic system, which is ever varying its spelling with the continually changing pronunciation of the living voice. Perhaps the Chinese written language has contributed in some degree to the unity of the Chinese nation. The causes however, which operate to make the written language in China the most complete and beautiful in the world, render oral communication the most difficult and confined. That systematic regularity which so continually requires the presence of the keys, as parts of words bearing different meanings, and thus precludes a necessary variety of *sounds*, leaves the spoken language as meagre and defective as when written it is rich and complete. The sound corresponding with our *e* has at least 2,000 significations, and one might write a perfectly intelligible treatise in which only the sound of *e* was employed. Thus in conversation between even two of the best educated Chinese, constant misapprehensions occur. "They understand each other," says Mr. Davis "perfectly on paper but are mutually unintelligible in speech." And in the most common-place colloquy it is not unfrequent for the speakers to resort to pen, or rather *brush*, ink, and paper, to make the root or key in the air with their fingers. So that oratory is entirely unknown in China : and all affairs of importance, such as lawsuits, civil or criminal, are carried on in writing. The deficiencies of the oral language are in a small degree supplied by the different tones in which the same words and their various significations are uttered. But these inflections are so nice as to only be distinguishable by a native ear. The difficulty of free intellectual intercourse must have had a very considerable effect, in preventing the Chinese from advancing a step further in civilization than they had attained so many hundred years ago.

*Education* in China, is more encouraged and favoured even than in Prussia ; and such is the estimation in which it is held, that all state employments are given by competition, as school and college prizes to the best scholars. Schools for youth are abundant in every part of the empire ; and education is so general, and its cost so reasonable, that reading and writing may be almost said to be universal. Language is taught to very young pupils by means of rude pictures which represent the names of the chief objects in nature and art. Then follows the *San-tee-king*, or summary of infant erudition, conveyed in chiming lines of three words or feet. They soon afterwards proceed to the "Four Books," which contain the doctrines of Confucius, and which, with the "Five Classics," subsequently added, are, in fact, the Chinese scriptures. Writing is taught by tracing the characters with a hair pencil, on transparent paper placed over the copy. This is a most important article in Chinese education, for no man who does not write a good hand can lay claim to literary distinction. The emperor himself, when bestowing a great reward, writes a few characters on a piece of paper, and sends it to his favourite, and this is more valuable than conferring an order. Females of the higher class are allowed to acquire a lit-

\* M. De Guignes entertained the singular opinion that the Chinese characters were moneograms of the alphabetical letters of the Phœnicians ! The fallacy of this notion has been forcibly pointed out by Klaproth.

the reading and writing, and have been known to write poetry; but the great object of their education is to inculcate obedience. The schools established all over the empire are superintended by various officers appointed by government. In every district there is a sort of literary chancellor: but early aspirants are examined by superintendents, who make the circuit of their district twice a year for that purpose. The pupils they approve of repair to the chief, and should they pass that ordeal, and thus obtain the approbation of the officers of their native district, they are eligible for the lowest literary honour of the state. This is called *Tew-tse* (flowery talent.) For this degree the examinations take place twice in every three years in *foos* of every province; the scholars having each a theme given them from the "Five Classics," in a large hall, are confined in separate boxes to prevent their receiving assistance from others; and every avenue is strictly guarded by soldiers. The *Tew-tse* degree having been obtained, the aspirant has to acquire two other honours in the metropolis of his province, and he is placed on the books as eligible for employment corresponding with his advancement. To procure the highest state offices, an examination before the national college, or *Han-lin*, is necessary; but the very pinnacle of fame is only arrived at by being examined by the emperor himself. Every literary honour confers the title of mandarin, and each degree is distinguished by a difference of the dress, which is, in some instances, very splendid. Genius and originality amongst a people so blindly enthusiastic in their admiration of the ancients, are considered rather a blot upon, than as an ornament to, the character of a student. Memory is the chief object of admiration—memory to repeat the greatest number of wise sayings of the ancient sages.

From what has been already stated, it will readily be conceived that the *literature* of the Chinese is most extensive. "Books," says Mr. Medhurst, "are multiplied at a cheap rate, and to almost an indefinite extent, and every peasant and pedlar has the common depositories of knowledge within his reach. It would not be hazarding too much to say, that in China there are more books and more people to read them than in any other country in the world. Amongst the 360 millions of Chinamen, at least 2 millions are literati." Yet it may appear strange that there is hardly one original writer among them: it is generally believed in China, that whoever is to be known has already been discovered and communicated by the ancient sages; and should an author be bold enough to start any thing new, if that should happen to vary in the smallest particular from the orthodox writers, he would be severely punished. It is this which keeps the knowledge and civilization of China at a standstill. The historical writings are nothing more than elaborate chronologies; and, where real dates have been wanting, the writers are suspected of having supplied them from their own imaginations. The scientific and philosophical works of the Chinese are by the "ten philosophers," or Confucius and his disciples and commentators. Chinese literature, has, however, been in several respects unjustly depreciated. It has been said, for example, that they are so ignorant and ostentatious, as to suppose that China occupies the centre of the world, and that it is surrounded with a few insignificant and petty territories, all its tributaries. But the accounts that have been translated from Chinese writers of several foreign countries, how defective soever in many respects, are sufficient to show that this is a most unfounded statement. Mathematical Science is at a low ebb; as is evinced by an imperial edict published in the *Pekin Gazette* May 1800: it announced the intended marriage of a Princess, and ordered the *Tribunal of Mathematics* to select a fortunate day for the celebration of the Nuptials.

## ORIENTAL SANATARIA.

### THE NEILGHERRIES.

(From the *Bombay Calendar* for 1842.)

#### I.—EXTENT.

The Neilgherries situated in the south of India, on the confines of Coimbatore and Malabar, extend from 11 deg. 10' to 11 deg. 32' north latitude, and from 76 deg. 59' to 77 deg. 31' east longitude. Their greatest oblique extent from south west to north east is from 38 to 40 miles and their extreme breadth 15. Their superficial area may be computed

ed equal to 700 square miles. Four stations are at present occupied, viz. Ootacamund, Kotagherry, Dimhuttu, and Coonoor.

## II.—DIVISIONS AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.

The Neilgherries are composed of 3 separate ranges closely connected together.

The range to the westward bears 2 distinct names; that to the northward, commences at the Goodaloor Pass and is called the Neddimulla hills, and the southward is termed the Koondash.

The 2d or central range, formed by a chain of hills, rises to the summit of Dadabetta the loftiest point (8760 feet) south of the Himalaya.

The 3d range to the eastward may be called the Kotagherry. All of those ranges are nearly of the same elevation but vary considerably in aspect, connection, and grouping. They are joined to the tableland of Mysore by an isthmus about 15 miles wide, and are completely isolated on every other side. Their nearest distance from the Malabar Coast is about 40 miles, and from the Coromandel side about 230. The scenery in general is exceedingly beautiful, and of the grandest and most romantic description in the world.

## III.—STATIONS AND CLIMATE.

*Ootacamund* is the principal station, and is situated nearly in the centre of the tableland of Mysore about ten miles from the southern edge of the range and 7 from the northern,—immediately at the base and on the western side of Dadabetta, and is open only towards the W. N. W.; the other three sides being completely sheltered by this mountain. Its elevation is 7400 feet above the level of the sea, and it is the best locality amongst the other stations.

It is decidedly the most perfectly European climate of any in these hills, and is less affected by the changes of monsoons, rains, &c. than any other, which arises from its forming the line of separation between the north east Madras monsoon, and the south west Malabar monsoon.

The mean annual temperature of the air of Ootacamund is 58 deg. 68'; the greatest annual guage 39 deg., the maximum being 77 deg. and the minimum 38 deg., the mean annual range is 16 deg. 84', and the mean daily range 17 deg. 1'. The greatest power of the sun's rays is equal to 21 deg. 73'.

The quantity of rain that falls on an average of 4 years is 44-88 inches. There are heavy rains 19 days, drizzle with fair intervals 18, cloudy 28, and perfectly fair and dry 238.

*Kotagherry* is situated 16 miles distant from Ootacamund in the eastern division, and is inferior in elevation, being 6571 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is much milder and the extreme and daily range less. The minimum is 43 deg. and the maximum 76 deg. a range of 5 deg. less than the extreme of Ootacamund. The air is moister and the nights less cold. In June, July and August, the weather is clear, bright and fair at this station, whilst at Ootacamund there is pretty constant fog, drizzle, or rain during this time. This difference arises from the former place being less subject to the influence of the south-west monsoon. It is also reckoned a more eligible residence during the monsoons for delicate people, whereas Ootacamund is decidedly preferred for those in tolerably confirmed health.

Less rain falls at this place, and it is generally dry here when it rains at Ootacamund, from being affected by a different monsoon.

*Dimhuttu* is situated on a plateau between Kotagherry and the Orange valley, the latter of which rises at the north east angle of Dadabetta, and is so named from the number of orange and lime trees found in it. The elevation of Dimhuttu above the sea is 4500 feet, and its temperature is much higher than that of the two former stations.

*Coonoor*, which is 10 miles distant from Ootacamund and the head quarters of the pioneer corps, is situated south of the range, close to the edge of the hills, and rises 5816 feet above the sea. Its mean temperature is probably 6 deg. warmer than that of Ootacamund, and from its proximity to the Ghaut it is subject at particular seasons to fogs: on the other hand it has the advantage of being on the direct road to Ootacamund and is well adapted for sick travellers.

Three circumstances materially affect the climate of the hills, viz.

1st. Their elevation above the level of the sea.

2d. Their position near the line of demarcation of the two monsoons.

3d. Their isolated situation.

The year is divided into two seasons. The cold season is similar to the spring of the North of Persia or the autumn of the South of France, and may be said to set in from Dec-

cember, and terminate in March, whilst the monsoon season, resembling very nearly a mild autumn in the south of England, occupies the remaining months.

With reference to the climate of Ootacamund in particular, the following may be considered a pretty fair estimate.

January is uniformly fair, clear and dry, the nights are very cold and attended with frost in the vallies. The same remarks will apply to February, except that the frost is stronger, and in March it disappears, when the weather becomes milder: there are also a few heavy showers.

Towards the close of April the wind begins to vary from the North-east and finally settles in the South-west: the air is mild and balmy. May is the warmest month, but the heat is often relieved by the fall of rain in torrents, intermingled with hail, ushering in the South-west monsoon, which occurs in the early part of June, 10 or 15 days later than the Malabar monsoon, and continues with greater or less constancy throughout July and August, when the weather both at Coonoor and Kotagberry is to be preferred, being comparatively dry and fine. September and October are uncertain months, depending upon the state of the South West monsoon, which if begun early and exhausted renders the weather fine, warm, and pleasant; but if deficient in previous rain, a good deal of fog and drizzle generally prevail. Towards the end of September the wind again begins to shift round to the north, when the weather becomes sensibly colder.

#### IV.—SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

*Soil.*—Over the whole extent of the table land and on the summit of the hills, the soil is exceedingly rich and of considerable depth, caused by swamps of various extent; but situation, exposure, command of water and other less obvious circumstances, confine the cultivation to the extremity of the hills and to the south and east of the range. By time, experiments, and advantages of climate, almost every European fruit might be advantageously cultivated, medicinal plants particularly.

*Productions.*—The different natural products are coarse barley, keerse-mow, poppies, garlick, and onions. The following have been introduced by European visitants, viz: wheat, oats, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, savoys, French beans, spinage, peas, lettuces, beet-root, radishes, celery, turnips, carrots, &c. &c. sea kale, asparagus, tomatas, plumbs, peaches, nectarines, apples, citrons, loquats, (oranges and limes grow wild) the Brazil cherry, commonly known as the topara, the gooseberry, capers, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. The orchis mascula, from the root of which the salip misree is obtained, is in abundance, and several other plants resembling the genus orchis, and lucerne. Tobacco is also found.

#### V.—RIVERS, &c.

The Bowany rises in the Koondahs, and flows through a deep fissure till the north west angle of this range turns suddenly to the east, where it is joined by a great number of tributary streams.

The Pykarra separates the Neddimmulla hills from the central table land, descending the north of the hills joins the Moyaar, and sweeping round the north and north west sides of the hills, flows into the Bowany near Danaikencottah in Coimbatoor.

The two other rivers are the Moyaar, and the Baypoor.

*Lake.*—There is an extensive and delightful lake of 6 or 7 miles in circuit, having a public carriage road surrounding it which affords most healthful and agreeable drives.

#### VI.—CONVENIENCE OF SITUATION.

The following distances shew the convenience of these mountains from the principal points on the south side of India, and the dak expenses incident to a visit to them.

	Miles.	Expense.
From Madras via Trichinopoly.....	393	Rs. 200
Ditto ditto via Salem.....	332	150
Ditto ditto via Bangalore.....	385	150 at 70
Ditto Trichinopoly.....	153	60
Ditto Bangalore.....	176	80
Ditto Calicut....	156	60
Ditto Tellicherry (Cannanore).....	130	50

In marching or travelling by stages the expense is of course much less.

## VII.—ROUTES AND APPROACHES.

*Trichinopoly Route.*—Regular bearers are to be had to Cuddalore from the Madras Post Office, thence to Trichinopoly from the post office there; from this to Matapollium to Ootacamund, they are to be had from the Commissariat Officer on the hills. This is the most eligible though the longest road;—it passes through many stations having medical and other assistance at hand, is free from jungle or other obstructions, and may be travelled at all seasons without risk or delay.

*Salem Route.*—The route via Salem is the shortest, but it passes through an uninteresting and unhealthy country. There are bungalows only at certain stations. It joins the former road at Avanashy.

The third road passes through Vellore, Bangalore, and Mysore, and then ascends by the Goodaloor pass to Nediwuttum and Ootacamund. Bearers are to be had as far as Arcot from the Madras Post Office, and thence to Ootacamund from the principal offices.

*Bangalore Route.*—This road would be the most agreeable, but on account of the jungle between Goondlapet and Goondaloor, which, however, may be avoided by descending the Tappoor pass from Bangalore, and joining the Salem road. But this route is only had recourse to by travellers from Bangalore which is the fourth and new military road.

*Calicut Route.*—From Calicut the road descends southward to Ponany, and thence striking inland passes through a beautiful country to Paulghutcherry, 78 miles. From this to Coimbatore, 30 miles, it lies partly through a jungle not unhealthy or dangerous in any way; from Coimbatore to Matapollium, 27 miles, and thence the Coonoor ghaut leads to Ootacamund,

Another road from Calicut is by ascending the Baypoor river to Nellumboor, thence through a deep jungly valley, (between the Neilgherries, and the Tonbacherry hills) to the Karkoor pass and finally to Ootacamund. This route is highly objectionable from the extent and unhealthy nature of the above jungle.

*Cannanore or Tellicherry Route.*—This road is recommended to such travellers from Calcutta as have no dislike to a sea-voyage, or expect to derive benefit from it. From either of these places the road strikes directly inland, and ascending the Peria pass, to Manantody, and passing through a wild and picturesque, though not unhealthy country, reaches Goodaloor, and thence finally enters Ootacamund.

## VIII.—EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON INDIAN DISEASES.

From the elevated position of the hills, the curative and restorative powers of the climate on Indian diseases must be apparent to all. An important consideration also connected with them, is the preventive powers of this climate, which has not yet met with the attention it deserves. A transfer at once to the climate of the hills, of those suffering from the various diseases and ailments here under instanced is highly recommended.

Fever (being unknown on the hills) when previously contracted.

Dyspepsia, when not connected with serious derangement of the liver.

Debility in every degree.

Habitual constipation.

Local and cutaneous affections of every description.

All pulmonary complaints.

All female complaints, properly so called.

Diarrhoea.

Dysentery.

Hepatic diseases in their forms.

Rheumatism, muscular or mercurial.

Gout, though the cure is in every instance perhaps impossible, is greatly modified.

## IX.—RESOURCES AND SUPPLIES.

The bazar at Ootacamund is exceedingly well supplied, but the prices are a little higher than those of the low country. There are two excellent Parsee shops containing every thing in the way of liquors, European supplies, cheese, pickles, preserves, &c. &c., which are good and at reasonable prices; but those who are particular in the choice of their port wine and beer are recommended to take a small stock with them. Salt provisions of very good quality, cured on the hills, are to be had in considerable quantities in the bazar. Cattle and swine might be procured to any extent in the low country round the hills, and fruits and vegetables of every description have advantageously been cultivated. In Kotagerry there is a deficiency of supplies owing to the want of a regular bazar, a market being held only once a week.

*Houses.*—There are only 12 or 13 houses at Dimhuty at the disposal of the public, whilst at Ootacamund there are upwards of 130 habitable houses, including a capital hotel.

of which Mr. Dowson is the proprietor, and a Club House. At Coonoor besides the public bungalow there is an excellent hotel also kept by Mr. Dowson.

*Servants.*—Good men servants of every description (except perhaps head servants and dressing boys) are available at Ootacamund. Female servants are seldom found and should be brought up.

*Furniture.*—Beds, chairs, tables, and carpets may be easily had on the hills. Crockery may be arranged for with the Parsee shop keepers. The essential requisites to be taken, are plate, bed and table-linen, and warm clothing.

#### X.—CLEARING THE JUNGLE.

The base of the hill is completely surrounded by dense jungles of various breadths rising in general from 2500 to 3500 feet on their declivities. Its breadth is in no place greater than 80 miles (between Mungalum and Goodaleor) and at many others does not exceed six, as at Metapollim. The clearing of this jungle would be attended with many salutary effects, thereby removing one of the greatest obstructions to the free accessibility of the hills by the route from Madras through Vellore, Bangalore, and Mysore, and preventing the occurrence of fever, which from the density and the nature of the soil in many parts is almost inevitable: the effects of the miasm being alike fatal to Europeans and natives.

#### XI.—BUILDING GROUND.

The surface of the table-land is much undulated, but a portion of the central division adjoining the Koondahs and Neddimulla hills, is broken into an immense number of little round hills, and the valleys afford ample ground for building upon.

#### XII.—BUILDING MATERIALS.

There are large beds of laterite, probably a very useful material for purposes of building, and also a whitish earth used for whitewashing. Quartz in great purity, but partly decomposed, is found in abundance near the Doondah ghat and below Billyeul. The sienite, composing the base of the rocks, from its durability would prove useful. No lime has hitherto been discovered; the clay is well adapted for the manufacture of bricks, tiles or pottery.

The teak forest lately discovered in the Coonoor Ghaut is reserved for government: the chumpance, possessed of all the valuable qualities of the teak, is used for rafters, door-frames &c.; the darchence may be had in beams of any size, but it is not so durable as the teak. Billoo is another very heavy and solid species, is easily worked and less affected by moisture than the two former, and is proof against insects. The barberry is well adapted for chairs, music stands, and other ornamental furniture.

#### XIII.—WATER.

There is a stream on the surface of the table land, which is quite clear and pure, and the water is as fit for use as if just taken from the spring. Each of the lateral valleys, has its own brook of beautifully limpid water. The water found on the hills is occasionally hard and sometimes contains iron, but there is no scarcity of springs of beautifully soft water.

#### XIV.—INHABITANTS.

Excluding the European population, these may be divided into the Todas or Tornwars; the Erulers; the Curumbars; the Cohatars; and the Buddaghers, or Burghers, called by the native Badnears or Vadacars, having come to the hills from the north quarter.

The Todas or Tornwars may be considered the aborigines of the soil. They do not exceed 600 in number and are divided into 2 grand families, one called Peikis or Tarallis, and the other Kutas or Tardas; the former are competent to hold all sacred offices, and the latter may be called the lay class—they intermarry and the progeny is termed Mookhs (children or descendants.) They breed only the buffalo, and manufacture butter and ghee; such of the latter as they do not require for their own use, is bartered for grain and cloth with their neighbours. They are highly respected by all the other tribes. They call themselves (par excellence) men, and the burghers, labourers.

The Erulers divide themselves into the Urali and Curutali, who in conjunction with the Curumbars are little removed from utter uncivilization. Their language is a mixture of the Tamil, the Carnataca, the Mulayalma, and the Toda. They may be classed as Hindoos.

The Cohatars occupy the elevated parts of the hills, have no distinction of caste, and differ from the other tribes. They cultivate different kinds of millet, the poppy and barley,

and are the only artisans of the hills, being goldsmiths, potters, and chacoileis. They are not Hindoos, but worship ideal gods not represented by any image.

The Buddaghers or Burghers, properly called by the natives Badacars or Vadacars, having come from the north of the hills, number about 10,000 of both sexes and all ages and are the most numerous. They are divided into eight classes, all Hindoos of the Siva sect, and may be said to consist of priests who wear the lingam and officiate for all other classes, and of repudiated Brahmans who wear the sacerdotal string and retain some privileges in their worship, but are classed with the rest of the people who are the principal cultivators of the earth and manufacture a coarse cloth. These are the least respected. The language of the Burghers is formed of a mixture of the Carnataca and the Toda.

#### XV.—HINTS TO INVALIDS.

Warm clothing is of vital importance on the hills, and in the lower country, a light flannel banian (jacket or shirt) is of service. Every invalid as he values life should be provided with a good stock of flannel banians, flannel cummerbunds (belts, made so as to have strings to be firmly tied round the middle and double over) drawers and worsted stockings, and a stock of stout shoes and boots. Avoid exposure to the night air, and never be out after sun-set. Early rising is neither necessary nor prudent: the invalid should wait till the sun has attained sufficient height to drive away the cold and the moisture of the night; care should be taken to return home before 9 A. M. so as to avoid the powerful effects of the sun. Diet must of course be regulated by circumstances. In general, however, adhere to light animal food with bread or bisouit, and vegetables, pastry, cheese &c. Port, or sherry is preferable to the lighter wines; beer is unnecessary. Invalids should diminish their usual quantity of these stimulants until acclimatized, and observe early hours for diet. Exercise should be taken so as to produce a gentle action on the skin, and not fatigue, but avoid exposure to the sun. Riding is to be preferred to walking, it being less exciting. When acclimatized, exercise should be gradually increased, and when fairly recovered, as much day light in the open air as strength will permit should be passed. Those who have suffered from fever should be cautious to avoid the jungle at the foot of the hills, and if unfortunately detained there, a course of purgatives followed by small doses of quinine should be pursued. Cold feet (a general complaint with new comers, especially females) are remedied by adopting lambswool or worsted stockings, which should form the stock of people in good or indifferent health.

#### THE MAHABLESHWUR HILLS.

(From the *Bombay Courier Calendar* for 1843.)

The Mahableshwur Hills, which form the site of the only convalescent station under the Bombay Presidency, are situated in 17 dg. 56' north latitude, and in longitude 73dg. 30' east, and are distant twenty-five miles due east from the sea, and 69 miles from Bombay, which bears north 29 dg. W. They form a portion of the extensive chain of mountains known under the name of the Western Ghauts, or Sylhadree mountains. On their western side they rise with an abrupt and precipitous ascent from the Concan, which separates them from the sea, while their eastern face presents a somewhat less rapid and steep descent into the table land of the Deccan.

The general elevation of the station is 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, while its highest summit attains an altitude of 4,700 feet. It is elevated upwards of 4,000 feet above the subjacent country on the Concan side, and about 2,300 feet above the general level of the Deccan at its eastern base. Its greatest breadth at the northern extremity is about 15 miles, and about 8 at its southern boundary. The average direct length, north and south, does not exceed five miles, though from N. E. to S. W. it extends diagonally seventeen miles.

Excellent roads have been made in almost every direction. These already extend over a space of upwards of forty miles, more than one half of which are carriage-roads, and the remainder bridle-paths, and have been so laid out as to open up to the visitor a varied succession of mountain scenery, which for grandeur and beauty, it is believed can be equalled in few parts of the world.

The soil consists principally of a red clay (formed by the disintegration of cellular ferruginous clay stone, which constitutes the surface rock) intermixed with the debris of trap rock, and in many places with a considerable proportion of decayed vegetable matter, forming a brown mould, which is found to be very productive. An abundant supply of excellent water is at all seasons procurable, either from wells, which vary from twenty to forty feet in depth, or from the small streamlets which traverse the hills, some of which

retain their water during the whole of the hot season. An extensive artificial lake, which is now being constructed by His Highness the Rajah of Sattara, will add materially to the supply of water already available, whether for cultivation or for domestic use.

The most striking feature in the vegetation of these hills is the profusion of the common brake (*Pteris Aquilina*) which serves to recall the association of a more northern climate. A species of *Curcuma*, the roots of which yield an excellent description of Arrowroot, grows every where in the greatest abundance. There is a considerable variety of Parasitic Orchideæ, some of which possess great beauty, and the trunks and branches of many of the trees, are covered with a variety of lichens and musci.

Potatoes of excellent quality are cultivated very extensively, both for the consumption of the station, and for the supply of the Bombay and Poona markets. A plentiful supply of all the common culinary vegetables of the best description, can be procured at reasonable rates. The excessive heaviness of the rains prevents the successful cultivation of European fruits.

The Village of Malcolm Peth, (so named by the Rajah of Sattara in honour of the late Sir John Malcolm, the distinguished founder of the station) contains six European shops, where European supplies of almost every description are procurable at the same rates as at Poona, and very little higher than at Bombay. The station is also visited by numerous itinerant Hawkers (Borahs) from Bombay, whose baskets are usually filled with a varied assortment both of European and Indian goods. The Malcolm Peth Bazar is a tolerably large one, and is well supplied with all articles of consumption, which are the produce of the country, and generally at moderate rates. The mutton, which is small but of excellent quality, is sold at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas per pound, beef at 1 anna per lb. fowls at 3 or 4 annas each. Grain is principally imported from Wyèè, (a distance of 20 miles,) and is usually about 8 or 10 percent. higher than in the Deccan. Firewood is abundant and cheap; grass is of rather inferior quality. A monthly nerrik, or price current, is circulated for the information of visitors; but under existing regulations, its observance cannot be enforced on the dealers, though they almost invariably conform to it.

Mahabeshwur is easily accessible both from Bombay and from the principal stations of the Deccan and Concan. The visitor from Bombay by sailing down the coast of Bancote, and thence up the Sawitree river to Mhar (a distance of seventy miles by sea, and thirty by river) is brought within twenty-seven miles land journey from the hills, or, should he object to even this short sea trip, he can cross the harbour to Nagotana (which is effected in one tide) from which the distance by land is only seventy miles, along an excellent road, with a public bungalow at each stage. The distance from Poona, by an indifferent hilly route, is seventy miles, and from Sattara only thirty miles by a very good carriage-road. The approach both from the Concan and from the Deccan side is at all times safe, as there is no intervening jungle, and no danger to be apprehended from attacks of fever or other diseases of malarious origin.

This station was founded by the then Governor of Bombay, Sir John Malcolm, in 1828. It was ceded to the British Government, by the Rajah of Sattara, in exchange for another village, and was subsequently annexed to the Zillah of the Conkan. Its European establishment consists only of a chaplain and a Medical officer. The former visits Dapoollee once a month, and Rutnagherry once in two months, during the fair season; and during the rains he performs the duties of Chaplain at Malligaum. The Medical officer is also Superintendent of the Station, and a first assistant to the Magistrate, of Tannaand has charge of a treasure chest for the payment of sick officers and their families. A detachment of fifty Sepoys, under the command of a Jemadar, is kept up to supply the usual guards.

The public buildings consist of a Sanatorium (containing eight sets of quarters) and five detached bungalows, for the accommodation of sick officers and their families; a church, which was built by private subscription, and accommodates 180 people; a subsidiary jail, containing sixty Chinese convicts who are employed in the construction and repair of roads, and a chowree, and dhurumallah for native travellers. There is a subscription library containing upwards of 700 volumes, and a hotel, on a small scale, has recently been opened by Mr. Pascal de Souza, which has been found a very great convenience, and particularly to persons whose time will only allow of their paying a hurried visit to the Hills.

The private dwelling houses are 70 in number. of which 53 are substantially built of hewn stone and lime, and the remainder of rough stone and mortar, sun-dried bricks, or wattle work. The greater number of them are thatched, tiles having been found not to resist the monsoon rain. Allotments of ground for building are granted by government on a twenty-one years' lease, the principal provisions of which are, that the lessee shall pay an annual rent at the rate of a rupee an acre; that he shall build a substantial bungalow, and erect suitable landmarks on the boundaries of his allotment; that he shall not be permitted to cut down trees which are close to the public road; and that he shall obey all regulations existing in the Mofussil, so far as they are not of a personal nature, but



are incidental to the possession of immovable property and so far also as they affect the health, safety, and convenience of the other inhabitants of the station. The average size of individual allotments granted during the last three years, is six acres.

The following is a statement of the numbers of visitors of all ages who resorted to the station, each season, from 1831 to 1840.

In 1831-32 the number of visitors was,	197.
1832-33 ditto ditto	168.
1833-34 ditto ditto	209.
1834-35 ditto ditto	210.
1835-36 ditto ditto	240.
1836-37 ditto ditto	252.
1837-38 ditto ditto	313.
1838-39 ditto ditto	265.
1839-40 ditto ditto	307.

It remains to add a brief outline of the physical and medical qualities of the climate.

The mean annual temperature of the station is 66dg. 2', which approximates very closely to that of the Cape of Good Hope, and of New South Wales, and is nearly identical with the estimated mean temperature of the globe. The following summary embraces the principal particulars of the climate, as deduced from ten years meteorological observations.

Mean Annual Temperature,.....	66 deg. 2'
Ditto daily variation of Temperature,.....	9 " 8'
Ditto Maximum Temperature,.....	71 " 2'
Ditto Minimum Temperature,.....	61 " 3'
Ditto Temperature of the cold season,.....	65 " 1'
Ditto Temperature of the hot season,.....	72 " 7'
Ditto Temperature of the Rainy season,.....	63 " 8'
Ditto Temp. in the sun at Mid-day in cold season,....	97 " 1'
Ditto Temp. in the Sun at Mid-day in hot season,.....	104 " 5'
Ditto Annual Amount of rain..... .. Inches	229. 19.
Ditto number of days on which rain falls..... ..	127

The influence of the climate upon the healthy constitution, constituting what may be termed it's physiological action, is stimulant and tonic. In addition to the effects which usually result from a change from a warm to a cool climate in all latitudes and to all elevations, an improvement of the appetite and of the digestive and assimilative functions and an increase of muscular and mental energy, there are experienced, in a greater or less degree, at this station, a peculiar feeling of excitement, and a sense of dryness and constriction of the skin, which appear to be solely attributable to the effect of diminished atmospheric pressure, in exciting the circulating system, and in augmenting cutaneous evaporation. It is the presence of this latter element in the constitution of inter-tropical mountain climates, which emphatically distinguishes them from all other climates, whose temperature is the effect of latitude, and which will ever render them inferior in therapeutic efficacy.

The climate of this station is inapplicable, if not positively injurious in all acute inflammatory affections, and in the greater number of organic visceral diseases. On the other hand, it has been found beneficial in uncomplicated intermittent fevers; in the greater number of functional disorders of the digestive organs; in general debility, cachexia, and impaired general health (unaccompanied by local disease), whether the result of long-continued exposure to a tropical climate, or of close application to official duty and the sedentary life which usually accompanies it, or of tedious; convalescence from acute disease in a few forms of diarrhoea, such as those which depend on simple relaxation of the exhalent vessels, of the bowels, or which occur in persons of a cachetic or strumous diathesis, in some of the slighter and more chronic hepatic and splenic affections, provided they be unaccompanied by any evidence of morbid vascular excitement, general or local; in some varieties of nervous and periodical headaches; in chronic rheumatism occurring in a debilitated or in a cachetic state of the system, and unaccompanied by any feverish tendency or by morbid irritability of the bowels; in various scrofulous affections, and in the precursory or incipient stage of pulmonary phthisis, where there are the usual constitutional indications of the tubercular diathesis, and where the existence of tubercular disposition in the lungs is suspected rather than unequivocally announced; in the greater number of the varying modifications of disorder arising from, or co-existent with, functional uterine derangement, and in almost all the diseases incidental to infancy and childhood.

The agency of the climate in the preservation of health, and the prevention of disease, is probably greater and more beneficial than its direct therapeutic efficacy, more particularly

in relation to females and children. The practice, which is now so prevalent in the Bombay presidency, of withdrawing children from the pernicious influence of the excessive heat of the low country during the hot season, and of transferring them, during these months to this temperate and equable climate, has the incalculably beneficial effect of warding off many of the acute attacks incident to childhood, and more especially to the period of dentition; of supporting the energies of their constitution on a nearer level with the European standard during the first years of their growth, when such constitutional invigoration is of vital importance; and of lessening the liability to future disease and future delicacy of constitution, to which all children, born and reared for some years in this country, are more or less liable.

#### *Public Buildings on the Mahabuleshwur Hills.*

1st. The houses erected by Government for the accommodation of sick officers and their families at the convalescent station on the Mahabuleshwur Hills, are placed under the control and superintendence of the Medical Officer of the station to whom all applications for Quarters are to be addressed officially in writing.

2d. Each applicant is directed to state distinctly the description of quarters he desires to occupy, the period for which he requires them, and whether he is proceeding on medical certificate. These applications will be filed and complied with in the order of their dates; preference being given, however, to the claims of officers on medical certificate, and their sick families.

3rd. Officers not on medical certificate, will be permitted to occupy quarters in the Sanatorium, on condition of their being vacated when required for the accommodation of sick officers.

4th. Each applicant will incur the penalty of a month's rent, who may decline on their being offered to him, to occupy such quarters as he may have applied for unless he shall have withdrawn his name from the Roll a month previous to the time at which he had intimated his intention of occupying them.

5th. No house can be hired for a shorter period than one month, and the tenant shall give a fortnight's notice to the Superintendent, of his intention to vacate his quarters under forfeiture of half a month's rent.

6th. No private transfer of quarters by the tenant is permitted, to the prejudice of the regular succession by the Superintendent's List.

7th. Any tenant who does not occupy his house within a month after engaging it shall be considered as having forfeited all further claim to it, provided there is any other applicant on the list.

8th. The rate of the house rent is regulated to the extent of the accommodation and ranges from (25) twenty five to (90) ninety Rupees a month; the quarters of the lowest rent consisting of two rooms without houses attached.

9th. The amount of Rent due by officers of the Army or Indian Navy, will be deducted from their monthly abstracts by the Public Officers from whom they draw Pay; that due by other persons in the public Service is to be paid in cash to the Officer in charge of the Station, on the first of each month, or deducted by him from the amount of advances on account of Pay made to them from the treasure chest under his charge; and that due by persons not in the public Service, is to be paid in cash in like manner, or by Bill payable in Bombay, in favour of the Officer in charge of the buildings, who will transmit it to the General Pay Master for recovery.

10th. The tenant will be held responsible for all damages or destruction of Quarters by fire or otherwise.

11th. On the first of each month the Superintendent's Native Agent will inspect all the houses, and report any damages that may have taken place, and should this not be immediately repaired by the tenant, the Government contractor will be directed to repair them at the expense of the tenant, who will not be entitled in such case to object to the contractor's Bill, if countersigned by the Superintendent. All disputes between tenants and the contractor regarding petty damages occurring during their occupancy, are to be referred to the Superintendent, to whose decision both parties are to submit.

#### *Rules and Regulations of the Malcolm Peth Library.*

1st. The management of the Library to be vested in a Committee of three persons viz. the Medical Officer of the station (who shall also be Secretary and Treasurer) and two other Gentlemen who shall be elected biennially at a General Meeting of the Subscribers to be held on the 15th of October and 15th of May in each year. On the de-

parture of any Member of the Committee from the station, it shall be competent for the other remaining Members to elect another Gentleman to supply his place.

2nd. Terms of subscription to the Library to be 5 Rupees per memem, or 30 Rupees for the season, payable in advance. No gentleman shall be admitted a subscriber for the broken periods of his residence at the station, but his period of subscription shall be reckoned from the date of his arrival to that of his departure, except where the subscriber's residence falls short of one month, in which case a month's subscription will be charged.

3rd. All gentlemen visiting the station to have the option of becoming subscribers on the foregoing terms. The Committee is authorized to admit other persons of respectability to take out Books, &c., from the Library on a payment of 4 Rupees per month.

4th. Subscribers to be limited to two Books at a time: the period for which a single Volume is kept not to exceed six days, and so in proportion for larger works. It is expected, however, that subscribers will at all times consult the public advantage by returning Books as expeditiously as possible.

5th. Periodical publications not to be removed from the Library until a week after their receipt, and not to be retained by any subscriber for more than four days.

6th. News Papers not to be removed from the Library until the evening of the day after their receipt, and not to be retained by any subscriber beyond the day on which they are taken out.

7th. Calendars, Registers, Army Lists, and similar publications to be considered books of reference, and therefore not removable from the Library.

8th. No Books or Papers to be given out without a written receipt which will be filed and exchanged by the Librarian on their return.

9th. The Subscription Book may at all times be obtained on application to the Librarian.

10th. Any infraction of the above regulations to be visited by a fine, or otherwise, at the discretion of the managing Committee.

The Medical Officer is also Supt. of the Station, a first Assistant Magistrate, and Post Master; and has charge of a Treasure Chest for the payment of Sick Officers and their families.

## SIMLAH.

### I.—ROUTES AND APPROACHES.

A few days' dak from the plains brings the traveller to this Sanatorium. On approaching Bhar at the foot of the hills, (via Kurnaul, Amballa and Penjore), which is distant about 30 miles from Simlah, there are three stage bungalows situated at Chumbul, Hurreepore, and Syree, which lead to Simlah. The ascent from Bhar to the first of these stages is considerable, the road winds up the face of an immense mountain, and brings the traveller to the summit, where he finds the first bungalow. From Chumbul to the Khutwar river, the descent is steep but not dangerous; the course of the traveller is for some miles along its banks through a well cultivated valley, when by a sharp turn of the road he is suddenly brought to a chasm, flanked by perpendicular rocks about 800 or 1000 feet in height, through which the river Gumber rolls. Passing through this gap along the banks of the Gumber, the traveller at length advances half a mile up a gentle ascent to the Hurreepore bungalow, and thence continuing gradually the ascent by a barren, but good road, he reaches Syree, whence he proceeds to Simlah. The roads are excellent and well fenced in.

Previous to ascending the hills, the traveller, as is usual, deposits his carriage, palkee or tent, &c. &c. in godowns belonging to Messrs. Barrett and Co. at Bhar, and proceeds upwards with such indispensable articles of furniture only as are absolutely necessary. The usual mode of travelling is by '*jampans*', a conveyance not unlike a large clumsy chair, having a top from which curtains are suspended. They are carried by four men by means of poles fixed to the sides, and are supplied by Messrs. Barrett and Co's agent, together with bearers and porters. Every necessary advice and assistance is given at their Kurnaul establishment.

### II.—CLIMATE.

The Climate is considered one of the finest in the world. The thermometer, within doors, seldom ranges higher than 62 deg. Fahr. except in the months of May, June, and

July, when it rarely exceeds 72 deg. June, July and August comprise the rainy months ; and during the remaining portion of the year, the climate is delightful. Snow seldom falls until January, and except on the north side of the hills, does not lie above two or three days on the ground. The sudden changes of temperature which are occasioned by the alternate winds of the plains and of the snowy ranges, are not of frequent occurrence ; hot winds are unknown ; and the weather is not so variable as elsewhere on the Himalaya range.

### III.—PRODUCTIONS.

Iron, bees wax, honey, borax, musk, wool, ginger, optum, apricots, walnuts, strawberries, raspberries, quinces, greengages, red and black currants, rhubarb, salpimisy, wheat, gram, kullae, mote, barley, rice, &c. In some well cultivated gardens, peas, beans, cabbages, lettuces, currants, and parsnips, &c. &c. may be had all the year round.

The fir, oak, rhodadendron, holly, ivy, thistle, nettle, briar, violet, primrose, thyme, oage, mint, marjoram, &c. &c. may be also seen.

### IV.—RESOURCES AND SUPPLIES.

Supplies equal to the consumption of the Simlah community, cannot be obtained from any quarter within a hill journey of 3 or 4 days, but there is no scarcity, and they may be had at a trifle more than at other stations. Tables, chairs, palmirahs, crockery, glass ware, cooking utensils, and supplies for the table, can always be had at moderate prices. Live stock of every description are carried up to the sanatorium from the plains, and may also be had from Kurnaul. Every other description of European manufacture is also obtainable at the warehouses established at Simlah. Poultry are not bred for sale near Simlah in consequence of the entire population of the hills being Hindoos.

*Houses.*—There are upwards of 100 English built houses, varying in rent from 400 to 1,500 Rs. a year. For the former sum may be had three rooms, a cookroom, stable, and houses for eight servants ; and for 1,000 Rs. and upwards a house capable of accommodating a General Officer or high Civil Servant.

### V.—POPULATION.

The number of inhabitants, consisting of Hindoos, was estimated at 336,901, in the year 1832, and if one-tenth of that be added, the present population of the hills may be said to consist of 370,490 souls.

*Character of the People.*—They are simple, honest, industrious and inoffensive, but greatly void of hospitality. Their industry extends merely to the cultivation of their lands, and they know little or nothing of the benefits of commerce, though their country abounds with the richest stores of nature. Not one in a hundred amongst them would, in the least degree, inconvenience himself to accommodate a traveller even for one night, and it is frequently by means of threats that they are induced to supply him with the necessaries of life, in exchange for coin.

### VI.—COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Commerce is not much attended to. The exports chiefly comprise iron, bees' wax, honey, borax, musk, wool, ginger, and opium. The manufactures consist of cotton and woollen cloths, glue, &c.

### VII.—RIVERS.

The Ghiree, Khutwar, and Gumber, the first of which is within five hours' drive from Simlah.

## NUWERA ELLIA.

(From the Ceylon Miscellany.)

When it is considered that this station has been established upwards of twelve years, and that it holds out, not only to the resident, but to the worn out and enervated European of the neighbouring continent, the means of recruiting his health, and renovating the powers both of his mind and body, at very trifling trouble or expense, thereby avoiding the inconvenient, and sometimes almost ruinous, necessity of returning to Europe, it seems extraordinary that its advantages should have been so little sought after by the Indian invalid. Nothing, but a want of a more general knowledge of the place, it must be supposed, can account for this circumstance. Indeed unless told so, who could suppose that a place so adapted to the European constitution, could exist between the 5th and 10th degrees of northern latitude.

The writer therefore of the following brief account of this delightful sanatorium feels it unnecessary to offer any apology for the undertaking.

It would appear that so far back as the end of the years 1826 or early in 1827, some officers had gone out from Fort Macdonald on a few days shooting excursion, and had rambled over the hills, and having, late in the day, been led in pursuit of their game, to a plain hitherto unknown to them were induced to bivouac there for the night. They of course made themselves as comfortable as their means would allow, but in spite of good fires, they suffered so much during the night from cold, that their surprise in the morning was not great when they found ice in the immediate neighbourhood. Their adventures were, of course, soon made known: indeed one of the party, I believe, communicated to the then Governor of the island (the much lamented Lieut. General Sir E. Barnes,) what they had discovered; and that officer with his wonted energy immediately determined on visiting the spot himself, resolved, if his own observations confirmed the report, that he would turn it to account; accordingly finding his most sanguine expectations realized, he lost no time in commencing operations.

An experienced Engineer was sent to explore the country, and to decide upon the most desirable line of opening the communication between the plain and the lower country. It having been subsequently settled that the road should be carried from Kandy to Rambodde, via Gampola and Posselawa, no time was lost in beginning the trace. The most difficult part of the task still remained to be accomplished, that of carrying on the trace from Rambodde (itself 3000 feet above the level of the sea) to the plain, which is situated over the mountain immediately in its rear. Every obstacle, however, soon gave away before the master mind of the gentleman employed to effect it. The line was soon traced and the plains brought within fifteen miles of Rambodde, the ascent to them averaging something less than one foot in twenty. These roads have since been opened, and completed at a heavy expense, and the invalid has now a carriage road from Colombo to Nuwera Ellia, the whole distance being but 113 miles. The beauties of some parts of this road must be seen to be duly appreciated, description can scarcely paint them. The road may be seen sometimes passing by richly cultivated valleys, sometimes running thro' a wild and mountainous country presenting scenery of a most magnificent and picturesque description, sometimes surrounded by hills covered with forest trees, and perfectly inaccessible, and intersected by deep and precipitous ravines.

Having left Rambodde and proceeded nearly thirteen miles, and in that distance conquered an ascent of about 3550 feet, the beautiful plain of Nuwera Ellia opens to the traveller's view, to reach which he must descend about 330 feet, the actual height of the plain being 7220 above the level of the sea. The thing which here first strikes him most forcibly, is the total absence of every thing oriental or tropical. The peculiarly invigorating feel of the air, the enlivening sight of wild shrubs and flowers the natives of temperate climates the smoke issuing from the chimnies, and the glazed windows, all tend to remind him of his native home. Having reached the bazaar his first enquiry is for the Rest-house, a very comfortable and well fitted up cottage built by Government, and till very lately kept up as a Government establishment, but being now rented by a private individual, partakes more of the nature of an Hotel. Here he soon finds the comfort of a good fire, and having satisfied his appetite, which even the invalid finds sharpened on his first arrival, he will most likely feel inclined for a night's repose, which he may very readily enjoy under a pair of good blankets. In the morning, if his health should permit, he will be early up in search of fresh air, and may take his airing either on horse-back, or in his bandy, as he will find a good road round the plain, upwards of five miles in extent. He may afterwards extend his ride to a distance of seven miles, by taking, what is called the long round, a road leading to the second or barrack plain, so called from the Barracks being built there; he may also vary his ride by, following the Badoola road, and taking a peep into the Ouvah country.

The mean temperature at Nuwera Ellia may be taken at 63° by day, and 54° by night though at 4 o'clock A. M. in January, February, and March, the thermometer may not unfrequently be seen so low as 31° 32° and 33° of Fahrenheit, and has been seen at 28°, ice of course, being found on these occasions.

The north east monsoon, which blows from December to May, is the dry season, and consequently the season when visitors commonly resort to the place, but the south west monsoon which blows from June to November, is rather preferred by the residents, as being equally healthy, and the temperature considerably more equable, although much rain falls in these months.

The ruddy complexion of the soldiers after a sojourn of two or three months at the station at once points out its salubrity, and the rosy cheeks of the children are absolutely startling to the visitor on his first arrival from the lower country. Very few persons can be said to have failed in finding the health they sought for in this Sanatorium;—those only indeed excepted whose chance of recovery was all but beyond hope, before the attempt was made.

The climate seems admirably well adapted to nearly every description of English vegetables, for the potatoe, the turnip, the carrot, the cauliflower, the cabbage, the lettuce, the rad

ish, the artichoke, celery, beet root, peas and beans, may be all seen in a high state of perfection.

In the flower gardens, the rose, the pink, the carnation, the sweet william, the wall flower, hearts ease, myrtle, geranium, sweet pea, dahlia, and many others, are to be found in perfection.

Growing wild, may be observed, the violet, the butter-cup, the briar, the barberry, the black-berry, the raspberry, the strawberry, sow thistle, &c. and, when cultivated, the strawberry has been produced in abundance and great perfection.

English fruit in general has never, however, had a fair trial. The peach tree flourishes and bears abundantly, but, from want of proper pruning, does not ripen as could be wished, though the writer of these remarks has occasionally tasted some of very high flavour.

Wheat, oats, and barley have all been tried, and with success, and will ultimately, no doubt, be seen in great quantities, but at present the minds of all our capitalists are taken up with coffee and sugar.

Cattle are becoming very abundant on the plain. On their first being brought up from the lower country, they fall off in condition, but after two or three months they become acclimatized, and getting accustomed to the coarse grass, they recover their good looks, and thrive as well as in any part of the Island. Sheep are found to do equally well; but they require more care, for unless carefully housed by night, they will soon die, besides the chance of being carried off by the chetah, which inhabits the neighbouring jungle; indeed, even by day, they require to be watched to prevent their straying into the jungle. A scarcity of birds was much noticed by the early settlers at this place, but they are daily becoming more common. The black bird, with its yellow beak and legs, may be seen in every garden, the tou-tit also hopping from tree to tree, the ti-lark is very common, and latterly the eye has actually been cheered by the sight of a genuine robin-red breast.

There is but little to amuse the sportsman at Nuwera Ellia. Snipe there certainly are in abundance, in the season; jungle fowl are also very plentiful at certain times, particularly when the nilloe, a shrubby kind of balsam, sheds its seed, which it does every third year. In 1839 a few woodcock were shot by Captain R. C., R. A., Captain W., 90TH L. I. and Lieut. B., 61st REGT. Elks are very numerous, but only to be got at with good dogs. Some few years ago, a subscription pack of hounds was kept, and then a great many elks were killed. The elephant is also frequently seen, but he is generally a traveller, and does not remain.

Nuwera Ellia is celebrated for the pureness of its water, and a chalybeate spring has been discovered in the neighbourhood.

A small stream of water, which takes its rise at the head of the plain, and which receiving in its passage constant additions from various mountain streams, meanders, beautifully through the plain, and ultimately forms one of the principal sources of the great river, called the Mahavilla-Ganga. Nor must it be forgotten here to mention, the magnificent rhododendron tree, which accompanies its course through the plain, and which, flowering in the months of May and June, tends greatly to enliven the scene.

The mineral productions are not numerous, consisting chiefly of quartz, iron-stone, and granite.

Some precious stones are however found in the bed of the river, particularly the cinnamon stone, the ruby, and the amethyst.

Thus has Providence, in his goodness, provided for the European in the East, an invigorating and renovating climate, attainable at a moderate expense, and very little fatigue, and if this delightful sanatorium were only supported by the patronage and capital of the neighbouring continent, it would soon become a place of vast importance and utility.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to observe, that since the year 1833, Nuwera Ellia has been made the chief station, or head of a district, that the District Judge and Agent, as well as the Commandant of the Troops, a medical officer &c., reside there, and that the Chief Justice, the senior Puisne Justice, the Hon'ble F. I. Templer, Esq., Geo. Ackland, Esq., and other individuals of distinction, have also cottages on the plain.

## CHIKULDAH.

BY W. MACKENZIE, ESQ. A. M., ASSISTANT SURGEON, NIZAM'S ARMY.

(Extracted from the *Madras Quarterly Medical Journal* for October 1842.)

CHIKULDAH is situated at the northern extremity of an irregular table-land which extends into the interior of the hills, in a north-westerly direction, and for about 3 miles from the fortress of 'Gawilghur.' The latter place stands in long 77° 24' East, and lat. 21° 22'

North; and its elevation, according to measurements made by Lieut. Waugh, of the Bengal Engineers, has been ascertained to be 2,300 feet above the plain, and consequently 3600 feet above the level of the sea, computing as he does this portion of the Berar Valley to be 1,300 feet.

From Gawilghur to Chikulda the road gradually ascends, and I should suppose the latter place to be about 150 feet higher than the former. This gives an altitude to the Samaladrum of about 3,750 feet above the ocean; which, however, is 750 feet higher than I observe Dr. Royle supposes any portion of the Vindhya range to be; but as nearly the same measurements have been determined from the boiling point of water in thermometers I am disposed to think that Mr. Waugh's calculations are quite correct, or very near the truth.

Its distance from the cantonment of Ellichpoor is about 20 (twenty) miles, and from Nagpore about 110. The road, comparatively speaking, is excellent as far as the foot of the mountain; and the ascent by the long Ghat, or 'Khoot Durwaza,' which winds round the west side of the fort, is gradual and easy, and, tho' narrow, can be ridden upon horseback with perfect safety, except at two places each about 6 or 8 yards in length. The ascent by the short or "Peerputty Ghat," is, on the other hand, very steep and only practicable for men on foot or tattoos.

Generally speaking the surface of the station is level, and studded over with groves of fine mango trees. With but a few undulations, not however impracticable for small wheel carriages, there is an even drive of nearly 2 miles to the westward, and to the south-east again, by descending a very small ghat, we get upon a level table land which extends in a straight line for about 3 miles to the pass leading down to the "Amjeers," the road by which the Duke of Wellington's army ascended in 1803 to the assault of Gawilghur, and I can readily believe that his Grace's account of the series of laborious services gone through by the troops in Colonel Stevenson's division was no exaggeration.

The surrounding scenery is very beautiful and picturesque. To the westward it is wild and mountainous, though less elevated than Chikulda, and intersected by a series of narrow vallies and deep dark ravines; while to the south and east the distant prospect is bounded by continuous ranges of low hills undulating along the horizon, and rising into summits of different characters; some more or less spiry, others presenting elongated outlines, all of which however, are remarkably destitute of vegetation, a circumstance to be attributed more to the custom of burning the long grass and young shrubs than to the elevation of the ground, which is certainly not sufficient to prevent the growth of trees. In the ravines and passes the forest is very thick, and in many places almost impervious.

The soil consists principally of a red clay or laterite, which is considerably impregnated with the common granular magnetic iron ore. A poor and scanty crop of "rawla" (*panicum italicum*), "mung" (*phascolus mungo*), "bhudlee" (*paspalum pilosum*), and "oored" (*phascolus radiatus*) is raised on this soil; but from patches of a brown mould" formed long the sides and at the bottom of the several ravines, by the intermixture of the debris of the trap rock with a considerable portion of decayed vegetable matter, a productive harvest of "dhan" (*oryza sativa*), "chinnu" (*cicer arietinum*), and "kodo" (*paspalum scorbiticulatum*) is obtained. Very good potatoes have been grown by Brigadier Twenlow, of the Ellichpoor division, but no other vegetables have as yet been introduced.

The following tables, exhibiting the mean range of the thermometer for the seasons of 1840 and 41, will convey a much better idea of the climate, during the hot weather than any general statements I could give upon the subject.

1840

	6 o'clock A. M.		11 o'clock A. M.		Sunset.	
March.....	74	41.'	78	17.'	79	37.'
April.....	79	41.'	84	5.'	87	
May.....	79	21.'	84	56.'	85	10.'
1841						
March.....	69	10.'	71	8.'	75	
April.....	73	30.'	75	20.'	81	8.'
May.....	78	4.'	82	9.'	83	

These tables, when contrasted with the following for the same season in cantonments, will at once show the striking superiority of this climate over that of the valley during the hot months.

March.....	82	22.'	88		84	30.'
April.....	88	36.'	101	40.'	97	26.'
May.....	90	23.'	100	32.'	97	21.'

Although the temperature of the hills, as exhibited by the former tables, is exceedingly mild, yet it was a general observation that the thermometer indicated higher than one would infer from his own personal feelings.

The morning air throughout the whole season is delightfully elastic and invigorating, and walking exercise was the favorite amusement at that time of the day with the ladies, who seemed to suffer no inconvenience from remaining in the open air till 8 o'clock. A light, gentle breeze continues to blow during the day, and the nights are really so cool that generally speaking a sheet is by no means an unpleasant covering in the month of May.

April is considered the most unpleasant month, the atmosphere becoming occasionally close and saltry about mid-day, but towards the afternoon large clouds regularly form, which fall in gentle showers, restoring the temperature to its usual mildness.

At the commencement of the rains, about the 8th or 10th of June, thick fogs set in which render the place very gloomy and disagreeable, but after a heavy fall of rain they completely disappear and the climate is then said to be very delightful. Hitherto, however, from the want of accommodation for the public followers, we have been obliged to quit the station at the beginning of this season. The average fall of rain during the monsoon is said to be about 36 inches.

From September the temperature is so equable, cool, and bracing that without any exaggeration it may be styled an European spring.

On the 26th of January 1840 the thermometer, suspended in the open air under a tree stood at noon at 62°.

As a convalescent station and therapeutical agent in the treatment of disease, it has already been found of the greatest advantage in the cases of three officers at this station, who suffered from fever, hepatitis, and rheumatism; and I am sure I do not exaggerate the mildness of the climate when I express my conviction that, with substantial bungalows having glass doors and windows to render it agreeably habitable in the rainy season, it will be found of incalculable benefit to people residing at Ellichpoor, and may perhaps, ere long, be the happy means of preventing the necessity of their resorting to expensive journeys elsewhere for change of air. From an experience of two seasons of its bracing effect on the constitutions of children, I can speak of it only in terms of the most unqualified praise; and I feel persuaded that by withdrawing them from the excessive heat of the valley in the hot season, the temperate atmosphere of this climate will be found to exert a most beneficial influence in warding off many of the acute attacks incident to childhood, and more especially to the period of dentition.

Unfortunately the supply of water for culinary purposes is very scanty, but what is to be had is good, and procurable from two small wells within a mile of the station; and, for drinking, from several natural springs in the ravines close to our bungalows.

No where is there the slightest appearance of a swamp or marsh, nor is there any epidemic disease peculiar to the hills; and their salubrity is established by the fact that, with the exception of two severe visitations of cholera, accompanied, or rather preceded by famine, in the years 1834 and 38, out of a population of upwards of 8000 inhabitants, there have been only 40 deaths in the last 10 years, and were they not extremely addicted to drunkenness I have no doubt the mortality would have been a good deal less. I believe my information on this point to be pretty correct, altho' I have had some difficulty in ascertaining the truth, from the circumstance that the *Gonds* seldom assemble in villages of any size, but are dispersed in huts, three or four together, generally on the slope and along the northern exposure of the hills. They are besides a singularly migratory tribe: the inhabitants this year of a village in the western extremity may next year be found at the furthest opposite point of the range.

The magnificent jungle cock or Indian pheasant (*gallus sonerati*), with his beautiful mate, abounds in the ravines close to the station; and the sportsman would be amply repaid by a visit, for game of every kind—tigers, deer, (of which there are three or four varieties), bison, hogs, wild dogs, and bears, are most plentiful, especially towards the Taptee, a distance of about 20 miles.

WM. MACKENZIE,

Assist. Surgeon, Nizam's Army.

NOTE.—I am happy of having the opportunity of giving the following extract from a letter received, since writing the above, from a very intelligent officer at Ellichpoor, on whose statement every reliance may be placed:—

"This was our first season at 'Chikuldah,' and tho' I found the nights warmer than in the fort, which I attribute to the bungalows being under the trees, yet I think the climate more pleasant altogether, inasmuch as the wind is not so gusty, and the rides and drives on the plain make it much more agreeable and healthful. Captain and Mr. B. of the Cavalry were there, and were highly delighted with the place, which they say is quite equal to the Mahabuleshwar hills, and possesses this advantage that a person on horseback is able to ride wherever he pleases over the plains, which he cannot do on the Mahabuleshwars on account of the bushes. They were both greatly pleased as well as benefited by their sojourn on our hills. My experience of this season confirms my very favourable opinion of the efficacy of the climate in removing derangement of the digestive organs, &c. &c.



## DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.

- America, first discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492; so named by Americus Vesputius 1497; not known to the French till 1504; had negro slaves carried into it, 1508.
- America North, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; settled in 1610.
- America South, by Americus Vesputius, 1497.
- America N. W. explored by Captain Cook in 1778; by Captain James Colnet in 1789.
- Andreanoff isle, between Asia and America, discovered 1760.
- Angola, settled by Portugal, 1482.
- Anguilla, in the Caribbees, first planted by England, 1650.
- Antigua, settled by the English, 1632.
- Archangel, passage to, discovered, 1553.
- Aruba isle, planted by Holland, 1634.
- Asia, the northern limits of, determined by Baron Wrangel, 1821.
- Azores isles, discovered 1419, by the Portuguese.
- Baffin, Bay, discovered 1622.
- Bahama isles, discovered 1629; taken possession of by the English, Dec. 1718.
- Barbadoes, discovered and planted, 1614.
- Barbuda isle, first planted by England, 1628.
- Barrington isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored June 1793.
- Barrow's straits, discovered by Lieutenant Parry, R. N. 1819.
- Batavia, in the isle of Java, first fortified by Holland, 1618.
- Bermuda isles, discovered 1527; settled 1612.
- Boston, in New England, built 1630.
- Botany Bay, colonized with English convicts, 1787.
- Bourbon (formerly Mascareen) isle, planted by France, 1672.
- Brazil, discovered, 1486; settled by the Spaniards 1515; settled by Holland, 1624; taken from Holland by Portugal, 1654.
- Britain, first discovered to be an island, about 90, A. C.
- Caledonia, in America, settled 1699.
- Caledonia New, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774.
- California, discovered by Cortes, 1543; taken possession of by Sir F. Drake, 1578.
- Canada, discovered by Cabot, 1499; explored by the French, 1503, 1504, and 1534; settled 1540; Quebec built, 1603; taken first by England in 1628.
- Canary isles, discovered 1344, and granted to Spain; explored 1393.
- Cape Blanco, on the coast of Africa, discovered, 1441.
- Cape Breton, discovered by the English, 1584; yielded to France, 1632; taken by England, 1745; restored 1748; again taken and kept, 1758.
- Cape de Verd islands, discovered, 1447.
- Cape of Good Hope, discovered, 1487; planted by Holland 1651; captured by the English, 1806.
- Cape Horn, first sailed round, 1616; Straits discovered, 1643.
- Carolina, discovered, 1479, planted 1629.
- Caribbee isles discovered, 1595.
- Cat's isle, one of the Bahamas, the first discovery in America by Columbus, 1492.
- Cayenne isle, first planted by France, 1635.
- Ceylon, the isle of, discovered, 1506.
- Charlotte's Queen island, discovered by Captain Wallis, 1767.
- Charlotte's Queen islands, a cluster so called, discovered by Captain Carteret, 1767.
- Chatham isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored, June 1793.
- Chill, discovered by Spain, 1518; invaded by the Spaniards, 1540.
- China, first visited by the Portuguese, 1517; conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.
- Christopher, St. isle of, discovered, 1595; settled by the English, 1626.
- Congou, kingdom, discovered, and settled on by the Portuguese, 1492.
- Crimea, settled by Russia, 1784.
- Cuba, discovered 1492; settled in 1511.
- Curaçoa, settled by the Dutch, 1634.
- Darien, settled, 1700.
- Davis's Straits, discovered, 1585.
- DeLa Plate river, discovered, 1512.
- Desada isle, discovered by Columbus, 1494.
- Domingo St. isle of, discovered, 1492; city founded, 1494.
- Dominica, discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
- Eastern island, discovered, 1722.

- East Indies, discovered by the Portuguese, 1497; visited overland by some English, 1591.  
 first Dutch voyage, 1595; first voyage of the English Company, 1601; first from France  
 1601; first voyage of the Danes, 1612.
- Falkland, isles of, discovered, 1592.
- Florida, discovered by Cabot 1530; settled in, 1763.
- Forbisher's Straits, discovered, 1478.
- Fox island, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1760.
- Gallapagos isles, discovered, 1700; explored by Captain James Colnet, 1793.
- Georgia colony, erected by General Oglethorpe, 1739.
- Goree isle, on the coast of Guinea, first planted by the Dutch, 1617.
- Granada isle, settled by France, 1652.
- Greenland, discovered in 1585; settled 1721, 1731.
- Gaudaloupe isle, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by France, 1635.
- Guinea coast, discovered by the Portuguese, 1482; slave trade commenced here by cap-  
 tain Hawkins, an Englishman, 1563.
- Helena St. discovered, 1502: first possessed by England, 1600; settled by the English  
 1651.
- Hood's isle, one of the Gallapagos, in the Pacific Ocean, explored, June 1793.
- Hudson's Bay, discovered by Captain Hudson, 1607.
- Iceland, discovered by a Danish pirate in 860.
- Jamaica, discovered by Columbus, 1484; settled by the Spaniards, 1509.
- Japan, discovered, 1542; visited by the English, 1612.
- Kamshatka, discovered by the Russians, 1739.
- Ladrone isles discovered, 1521.
- Le Roach island, near Falkland's island, discovered, 1657.
- Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French, 1633; settled by them,  
 1718.
- Madagascar, discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.
- Maçeira, island of, discovered, 1344 and 1412.
- Magellan, straits of, discovered, 1520.
- Marigalaute isle, discovered, 1493.
- Maryland province, planted by Lord Baltimore, at the expense of 40,000l, 1632.
- Manritius isle discovered, 1598; settled in 1721.
- Mexico, or New Spain, discovered, 1518; settled by the Spaniards, 1519.
- Montreal, discovered, 1534; settled 1629.
- Montserrat, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by England,  
 1632.
- Nevis, planted by England, 1628.
- New Caledonia, discovered, 1774.
- New England, planted by the Puritans, 1620.
- Newfoundland, discovered by Cabot, 1497; settled 1614.
- New Guinea, discovered, 1699.
- New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1627; settled by the English, 1787.
- New Jersey, in America, planted by the Swedes, 1637.
- New Spain, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.
- New South Snetland, discovered, 1819.
- New Zealand, discovered, 1660; explored in 1769.
- New Plymouth, built and settled, 1620.
- New York, settled, 1664.
- Nooka, in the N. W. of America, discovered 1778; settled by the English, 1787.
- North East passage to Russia, discovered, 1553.
- North America, the northern limits of determined by Captain Franklin from the mouth  
 of the Coppermine river to Cape Tarnagain 1819-22.
- North America, Franklin's second expedition, to which the coast between the mouths  
 of the Coppermine and McKenzie's rivers, and the coast from the mouth of the  
 latter, 149½ W. long. were discovered, 1825 6.
- North America, in August of this year, Captain Beechey, in H. M. S. Blossom, dis-  
 covered the coast of from Icy Cape to Point Barrow, leaving about 140 miles of coast  
 unexplored between this Point and Point Beechy. Point Barrow is in 156½° W. long.
- Nova Sootia, settled, 1622.
- Nova Zembla, discovered, 1553.
- Otaheite, or Geo. III.'s Island, discovered, June 18, 1765.
- Owhyhe Island, where Captain Cook was killed, discovered 1778.
- Palmyra, ruins of, in the deserts of Syria, discovered, 1678.
- Panama, settled, 1516.
- Paraguay, discovered, 1525.
- Pennsylvania, Penn's Charter for planting, dated in 1680.
- Peru, discovered, 1518.

Phillippine Isles, discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.  
 Pitt's Straits, the East Indies, discovered, April 30, 1760.  
 Porto Rico, discovered, 1497.  
 Saba, planted by the Dutch, 1640.  
 Salem, in New England, settled, 1628.  
 Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1778.  
 Savannah, settled, 1732.  
 Sierra Leone coast, discovered, 1460.  
 Society Isles, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1765.  
 Solomon's Isles, in America, discovered, 1527.  
 Somers' Isles, discovered, 1527.  
 St. Eustatia Isle, settled by Holland, 1632.  
 St. Helena, first possessed by the English, 1660; settled 1661.  
 St. Lawrence River, discovered and explored by the French, 1508.  
 St. Salvador, or Guanahani, the first land discovered in the West Indies or America, by Columbus, October 12, 1492.  
 Suffolk Isles, discovered, 1764; first produced sugar, 1770.  
 Surinam, planted by England, 1640.  
 Snrat, settled, 1603.  
 Tate Island, East Indies, discovered, June 29, 1795.  
 Tobago, planted by the Dutch, 1642.  
 Terceras Isles, discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.  
 Terra Firma, settled by the Spaniards, 1524.  
 Trinidad, the isle of, discovered, 1498.  
 Ukraine, settled by Russia, 1752.  
 Virginia, discovered by John Cabot, 1497; taken possession of by Sir Walter Raleigh, and named after the virgin queen Elizabeth, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1636.  
 West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1492.

## HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

### EUROPE.

Mont Blanc, <i>Alps</i> .....	15,662	Adelat, <i>Sweden</i> .....	5,180
Mont Rosa, <i>do</i> .....	15,530	Hecla, <i>Iceland</i> .....	5,000
Ootler Spitz, <i>Tyrol</i> .....	15,430	Monnt Giant, <i>Bohemia</i> .....	4,990
Corn du Midi, <i>Alps</i> .....	14,270	Puy-de Dome, <i>France</i> .....	4,846
Fisterahorn, <i>Switzerland</i> .....	14,000	The Balloon, <i>Vosges</i> .....	4,620
Jung, Frau <i>do</i> .....	13,710	Ben Neves, <i>Scotland</i> .....	4,380
Mulahasan, <i>Grenada</i> .....	11,700	Ben Lawers, <i>do</i> .....	4,020
Mont Perdra, <i>Pyrenes</i> .....	11,270	Ben More, <i>do</i> .....	3,870
Col-de-Geant, <i>Alps</i> .....	11,140	Mount Parnassus, <i>Spizbergen</i> ..	3,750
Vignemale, <i>Pyrenes</i> .....	11,010	Snowden, <i>Wales</i> .....	3,570
The Cylinder <i>do</i> .....	10,930	Macgillicuddy's, <i>Ireland</i> .....	3,400
Etna, <i>Sicily</i> .....	10,616	Schihallien, <i>Scotland</i> .....	3,280
Badislaw, <i>Transylvania</i> .....	9,890	Ben Lomond, <i>do</i> .....	3,240
Surul, <i>do</i> .....	9,890	Sea Fell, <i>England</i> .....	3,166
Leguone,.....	9,200	Holvellin, <i>do</i> .....	3,035
Canigon, <i>Pyrenes</i> .....	9,100	Skiddaw, <i>do</i> .....	3,020
Point Lomnite, <i>Carpath</i> .....	8,860	Bow Fell, <i>do</i> .....	2,911
Monte-Rotondo, <i>Cosica</i> .....	8,700	Cross Fell, <i>do</i> .....	2,901
Monre d'Or, <i>do</i> .....	8,630	Pillar, <i>do</i> .....	2,893
Liptz, <i>Carpath</i> .....	8,310	Saddleback, <i>do</i> .....	2,787
Sneehattan, <i>Norway</i> .....	8,200	Grasmere Fell, <i>do</i> .....	2,756
Olympus, <i>Greece</i> .....	6,520	Chetiot, <i>do</i> .....	2,658
Lacha, <i>do</i> .....	6,520	Nephtin, <i>Ireland</i> .....	2,634
Mont-de' Or, <i>France</i> .....	6,510	Mourne, <i>do</i> .....	2,500
Sierra de-Estre, <i>Portugal</i> .....	5,580	Wharaside, <i>England</i> .....	2,384
Puy Mary, <i>France</i> .....	5,440	Ingleborough, <i>do</i> .....	2,361
Hussoko, <i>Moravia</i> .....	5,326	Pennigatit, <i>do</i> .....	2,270
Schneekoppe, <i>Bohemia</i> .....	5,240	Kilhope Law, <i>do</i> .....	2,196
Kasberg, Summit of.....	5,220		

# BELOOCHISTAN

ny.

Ahmedabad.										
Balmeer.								216		
Balliaree.						A212		A291 B246		
Bhag.				D448		C398		C614		
Bhooj				D533		79		P261 237 M203		
Dadur..			D563		34		D487		C431 C642	
Deesa.		C554		202		C519		A193 B172 121 95		
Gundava..		C515		66		D509		36 D423 C393 C610		
ad..	D294	A327 B302		D353	O196 N211	D318	134	202	B374	
252	79	C436		117	D461	83	D382	C315	C531	
200	C297	217	C340	S300	C302	B244	96 VIII		C312	



## ASIA.

Himalaya Mountains, <i>Nepaul</i> .....	27,700	Mount Ophir, <i>Sumatra</i> .....	13,600
Yamunavatari.....	25,500	Ghassa, <i>Bootan</i> .....	13,080
Dahilon.....	24,740	Ararat, <i>Turkey</i> .....	9,600
In the valley of Nepal.....	24,625	Moorehoorti Bet, <i>Neilgherries</i> .....	8,800
Another Peak in do.....	23,050	Ootacamund, do.....	8,416
Petcha, <i>Chinese Tartary</i> .....	15,000	Dimhutti, do.....	6,041
Soomonang, <i>Bootan</i> .....	14,000		

Caspian Sea 306 feet below the Atlantic.

## AFRICA.

Peak of Teneriffe.....	12,220	Gondar Mountains, <i>Abyssinia</i> .....	8,540
Atlas, Highest Peak of.....	11,980	Mont de Tugo, <i>Camarie</i> .....	7,420
Lamalinon, <i>Abyssinia</i> .....	11,200	R. Enter deux, <i>Isle of Bourbon</i> .....	6,000
Compass Mountain, <i>Cape of Good Hope</i> .....	10,000	Bonnet Pointou, do.....	6,000
Gross Morne, <i>I. of Bourbon</i> .....	10,000	Ruino, <i>Madeira</i> .....	5,160

## AMERICA.

Chimbaroza, <i>Peru</i> .....	21,441	Gargaviraco, <i>Peru</i> .....	15,680
Cayamba Urcu, do.....	19,388	Hauca, <i>Velica</i> .....	13,600
Antisana, do.....	19,149	Cofre de Perote, <i>Mexico</i> .....	13,280
Cotapaxi, do.....	18,820	Mount Elias, <i>North America</i> .....	12,670
Potasi, summit of do.....	18,000	Toluca, <i>Lake of Mexico</i> .....	12,200
Ilmisa, do.....	17,240	Pico de Tancitaro, <i>New Spain</i> .....	10,500
Catacathe do.....	16,436	Blue Mountains, <i>Jamaica</i> .....	7,275
Sierra Merida do.....	16,420	Sulphatara, <i>Guadaloupe</i> .....	5,100

## A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

## OF THE PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES

## OF MODERN EUROPEAN NATIONS.

## A. D.

- 861 Feroe Islands... Discovered about this time, by a Scandinavian vessel.
- 871 Iceland... Discovered by some Norwegian chiefs, who were compelled to leave their native country. According to some accounts, it had been visited before this, by a Scandinavian pirate, Naddodd.
- 950 Greenland... Discovered by the Icelanders about this period. The first colony established there was destroyed by a pestilence in the 14th century, and by the accumulation of ice which prevented all communication between Iceland and Greenland.
- 1001 Wineland... A part of the continent of America which is supposed to have been discovered by the Icelanders. It was called Wineland, or Vinland, from the abundance of a species of Vine found there. The Icelandic chronicles are full and minute respecting this discovery.
- 1344 Madeira... The discovery of this island is attributed to an Englishman, Robert Macham; it was revisited in 1419 by Juan Gonzalez, and Tristan Vaz, Portuguese.
- 1345 Canary Isles... Discovered by some Genoese and Spanish seamen, having been known to the ancients.
- 1364 Guinea... The coast of, discovered by some seamen of Dieppe, about this period.
- 1418 Porto Santo... Discovered by Vaz and Zarco, Portuguese.
- 1419 Madeira... Discovered by the same navigators. It was first called St. Lawrence, after the Saint's day on which it was seen:—and subsequently Madeira, on account of its woods.
- 1434 Cape Bojador or Nun... Doubled for the first time by the Portuguese.
- 1440 } Senegal River... Discovered by the Portuguese.
- 1445 }
- 1446 Cape Verd... Discovered by Denis Fernandez, a Portuguese.
- 1448 Azores Islands... Discovered by Genzallo Vellor, a Portuguese.
- 1449 Cape Verd Islands... Discovered by Antonio de Nouni, a Genoese in the service of Portugal.
- 1471 Island of St. Thomas, under the equator, discovered.
- 1484 Congo... Discovered by the Portuguese, under Diego Cam.

- 1486 Cape of Good Hope... Discovered by Bartholomew Diaz. It was originally called 'The Cape of Tempest,' and was also named 'The Lion of the Sea,' and 'The Head of Africa.' The appellation was changed by John II., King of Portugal, who augured favourably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa.
- 1492 Lucayos (or Bahama) Islands.. These were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador, one of these Islands, was seen by this great navigator on the night of the 11th or 12th of October, in this year.
- Cuba, Island of.
- Hispaniola, or St. Domingo } ... Discovered by Columbus in his first voyage.
- 1493 Jamaica, }  
St. Christopher's, } ... Discovered by Columbus in his second voyage.  
Dominica.
- 1497 Cape of Good Hope.. Doubled by Vasco di Gama, and the passage to India discovered.
- Newfoundland.. Discovered by John Cabot, who first called it Prima Vista and Baccalao. The title of Prima Vista still belongs to one of its Capes, and an adjacent island is still called Baccalao.
- 1492 Continent of America discovered by Columbus.
- Malabar Coast of—Discovered by Vasco di Gama.
- Mozambique, Island of... Discovered by Vasco di Gama.
- 1499 America, Eastern Coasts of... discovered by Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci. (It is contended by some that this preceded by a year the discovery of the American Continent by Columbus.)
- 1600 Brazil... Discovered 24th April by Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, who was driven on its coasts by a tempest. He called it the Land of the Holy Cross. It was subsequently called Brazil, on account of its red wood; and was carefully explored by Amerigo Vespucci, from 1500 to 1504.
- 1501 Labrador and River St. Lawrence—Discovered by Corterçal, who sailed from Lisbon on a voyage of discovery for the Portuguese.
- 1502 Gulf of Mexico. Some of the shores of this Gulf explored by Columbus on his last voyage.
- St. Helena, the Island of.. Discovered by Jean de Nova, a Portuguese.
- 1506 Ceylon—Discovered by the Portuguese. Ceylon was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius.
- 1506 Madagascar, Island of—Discovered by Tristan da Cunha, and revisited by the Portuguese navigator Fernandez Pereira, in 1508. This island was first called St. Lawrence, having been discovered on the day of that Saint.
- 1508 Canada—Visited by Thomas Aubert. Known before to a fisherman who had been thrown there by a tempest.
- Ascension Isle—Discovered by Tristan da Cunha.
- Sumatra, Island of—Discovered by Siqueyra, a Portuguese.
- 1511 Sumatra—More accurately examined by the Portuguese.
- Molucca Isles—Discovered by the Portuguese.
- Sunda Isles—Discovered by Abreu, a Portuguese.
- 1512 Maldives.. A Portuguese navigator, wrecked on these Islands, found them in occasional possession of the Arabians.
- Florida—Discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spanish navigator.
- 1513 Borneo and Java.. The Portuguese first became acquainted with these Islands.
- South Sea—This Great Ocean was discovered this year from the mountains of Darien, by Nagnex de Balboa, and subsequently navigated by Magellan.
- The supposition of the new World being part of India now ceased.
- 1515 Peru.. discovered by Perez de la Rúa.
- 1516 Rio Janeiro.. discovered by Dias de Solis.
- 1516 Rio dela Plata.. discovered by the same.
- 1517 China.. discovery of—by sea by Fernand Perez d'Andrada.
- Bengal.. discovered by some Portuguese thrown on the coast by a tempest.
- 1518 Mexico.. discovered by the Spaniards. Conquered by Cortez, in 1519.
- 1519 Magellan, Straits of.. passed by Magellan with a fleet of discovery, fitted out by the Emperor Charles V. The first voyage round the world was undertaken by this Navigator, and his vessel performed the enterprise although the commander perished.
- 1520 Terra del Fuego.. discovered by Magellan.
- 1521 Ladrone Islands.. discovered by Magellan.
- Philippines.. This archipelago discovered by Magellan, who lost his life here in a skirmish.

- 1524 New France.. The first voyage of discovery made by the French under Francis the First, one of whose ships, after reaching Florida, coasted along as far as 500 north latitude, and gave to this part the name of new France.  
North America.. travelled over from Florida, to Newfoundland by Verrazzani, a Florentine, in the service of France.
- 1526 New Holland.. discovered by the Portuguese about this time: this immense tract was for some time neglected by Europeans, but was visited by the Dutch, at various periods, from 1619 to 1644. This fine country is now colonized by the English, any every year adds something to our knowledge of its extent and its peculiarities.
- 1527 New Guinea.. discovered by Saavedra, a Spaniard, sent from Mexico, by Cortez.
- 1530 Guinea.. the first voyage to, made by an English ship for elephant's teeth.
- 1534 Canada.. visited by Cortier, of St. Malo, a settlement having previously been made in 1523, by Verrazzani, who took possession in the name of Francis I. of France.
- 1535 California.. discovered by Cortez.
- 1537 Chili.. discovered by Diego de Almagra, one of the conquerors of Peru.
- 1541 Labrador.. discovered by a French engineer, Alphonze.
- India.. the first English ship sailed to, for the purpose of attacking the Portuguese.
- 1542 Japan.. discovered by the Portuguese, Antonio de Meta and Antonio de Peyxoto who were cast by a tempest on its coast.
- 1545 Potosi.. Mines of.. discovered by the Spaniards.  
Visited by Barentz, a Dutch navigator in search of a north-east passage, in 1596.
- 1552 Spitzbergen.. observed by the English, but mistaken for a part of Greenland.
- 1553 White Sea, which had not been visited since the time of Alfred, was now supposed to be discovered by Chancellor, the English navigator.  
Nova Zembla.. discovered by Willoughby, an English Seaman.
- 1575 Solomon's Isles.. discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, sent by the Governor of Peru.
- 1576 Frobisher's Straits.. discovered by the English navigator whose name it bears.  
Greenland.. further explored by Frobisher, who also penetrated further between this country and Labrador.
- 1577 New Albion.. discovered by Drake, who was the second to attempt a voyage round the world, which he performed in three years.
- 1570 Siberia.. discovered by Yarmen Timopheievitch, Chief of the Cossacks.
- 1587 Davis's Strait.. discovered by the English navigator whose name it bears, in his voyages for the discovery of a north-west passage.
- 1594 Falkland Islands.. discovered by the English navigator, Hawkins.
- 1595 Marquesas.. discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, on his voyage from Peru to found a colony in the Solomon Isles.  
Solitary Island.. discovered by Mendana in the above-named voyage.
- 1606 Archipelago de Esperito Santo.. discovered by Guiros, a Portuguese, sent from Peru. These Islands are the Cyclades of Bougainville and the new Hebrides of Cook.
- Otaheite.. supposed to be discovered by Guiros, who named it Sagittara.
- 1607 Hudson's Bay... discovered by the celebrated English navigator Hudson, on his third voyage. Venturing to pass the winter in this Bay on his fourth voyage, he was, with four others, thrown by the sailors into a boat, and left to perish.
- 1607 Chesapeake Bay.. discovered by John Smith.
- 1615 Straits of Le Maire.. discovered, with the Island of Staten on the east by Le Maire, a merchant of Amsterdam, and Schuten, a merchant of Horn.
- 1610 Cape Horn.. doubled by Le Maire and Schouten, Dutch navigators, who called it after the town of which Schouten was a native. These enterprising men performed a voyage round the world in about two years.
- 1616 Van Dieman's Land.. discovered by the Dutch.
- 1616 Baffin's Bay.. discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman. The nature and extent of this discovery were much doubted, till the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement.
- 1636 Frozen Ocean.. In this year the Russians discovered that this ocean washed and bounded the north of Asia. The first Russian ship, sailed down the Lena into this sea.
- 1642 New Zealand.. with the southern part of Van Dieman's Land, discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator.
- 1654 Bourbon... Isle of... occupied by the French.
- 1673 Louisiana.. discovered by the French. This country received its name from L. Sallé, a Frenchman, who explored the Mississippi, in 1682.
- 1686 Eastern Island.. discovered by Roggewein, a Dutch navigator.
- 1690 Kamchatka.. the principal settlement of the Russians on the coast of Asia, discovered by a Cossack chief, Morosko. This country was taken possession of by the Russians in 1697.



- 1692 Japan. Carefully visited by Kemfer, a German.
- 1699 New Britain. This Island, and the straits which separate it from New Guinea, discovered by Dampier. This enterprising seaman made a voyage round the world at the period of this discovery.
- 1711 Kurile Isles...occupied by the Russians. The people of these Islands, which are twenty-one in number still pay tribute to Russia. They are principally volcanic.
- 1728 Behring's Strait...explored and designated by a Danish navigator in the service of Russia, whose name it bears. Behring thus established that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distant from each other about thirty-nine miles.
- 1782 Kamschatka...ascertained by Behring to be peninsula.
- 1741 Aleutian Isles...on the coast of North America, discovered by Behring. A more accurate survey of these islands was made under the Russian Government, by Captains Billing and Sarytchef, from 1781 to 1798.
- 1755 Duke of York's Island...discovered by Byron.
- Isles of Danger...discovered by Byron.
- 1777 Otaheite...discovered by Wallis.
- 1768 Cook's Strait...discovered by Captain Cook on his first voyage round the world which occupied from 1768 to 1771.
- 1779 New South Wales...discovered by Captain Cook.
- 1772 Island of Desolation...the first land south of India, discovered by Kerguelen, and called by his name. Subsequently called the Island of Desolation by Captain Cook.
- 1774 New Caledonia...discovered by Cook in his second voyage, 1772—1775.
- 1778 Icy Cape...discovered by Captain Cook.
- Sandwich Islands...discovered by Cook in his third voyage, which commenced in 1776. He lost his life in 1779.
- 1797 Bass's Straits...Mr. Bass, Surgeon of H. M. S. *Reliance*, penetrated as far as Western port, in a small open boat, from Port Jackson, and was of opinion that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. In 1799, Lieutenant Blighs circumnavigated Van Dieman's Land, and named the Straits after Mr. Bass.
- 1804-5-6 Missouri explored to its sources by Captains Lewis and Clarke, and the origin and source of the Columbia ascertained.
- 1810 Barrow's Straits—Discovered by Lieut. Parry, who penetrated as far as Melville Island, in lat. 74deg. 26' N., and long. 113deg. 47' W. The strait was entered on the 3d Aug. The lowest state of the thermometer was 55deg. below zero of Fahrenheit.
- 1819 New South Shetland...Discovered by Mr. Smith, of the Brig *William*, bound to Valparaiso.
- 1819 } North America...The northern limits of, determined by Captain Franklin,  
1822 } from the mouth of the Coppermine River to Cape Turnagain.
- 1821 Asia...The northern limits of, determined by Baron Wrangel.
- 1825-6 North America...Franklin's second expedition, in which the coast between the mouths of the Coppermine and McKenzie's Rivers, and the coast from the mouth of the latter, in 149deg. W. long. were discovered.
- 1827 North America...In August of this year; Captain Beechey, in H. M. S. *Blossom*, discovered the coast from Icy Cape to Point Barrow, leaving about 140 miles of coast unexplored between this Point and point Beechey. Point Barrow is in 156deg. W. long.
- 1829, May 23. Captain Ross departs on his voyage towards the North Pole.
1830. The Two Landers reach the mouth of the Niger in the Gulph of Guinea thus solving the problem as to the termination of that river.
- 1832, July. An expedition, consisting of 2 steamboats and a brig, sail from Liverpool under Mr. McGregor Laird, on a trading expedition up the Quorra; Richard Lander being interpreter and guide.
- The Arctic Land expedition under Captain Back proceeds in search of Captain Ross and his companions. Ross, in the meantime, returns in a whaler after having been locked up in the ice upwards of four years.
1831. Feb. 27. Enderby Land discovered by Mr. Briscoe in the brig *Tula*.
1832. Feb. 15. Adelaide Island discovered by Mr. Briscoe in the *Tula*.
1834. Two expeditions fitted out, one under Dr. Smith and the other under Captain Alexander, on an exploratory expedition into South Africa.
- Jan. 31. Richard Lander, the African traveller, dies at Fernando Po.
1835. The Arctic Land expedition returns from its search for Captain Ross.
- The Euphrates expedition leaves England under command of Colonel Chesney.

- 1836, Dec. 17. Mr. Davidson, the African traveller, murdered by the tribe of El Harid.  
 May 21. Loss of one of Colonel Chesney's Steam Boats on the Euphrates.  
 Jan. 21. Captain Back sails to explore Wager River.
1837. Jan. 3. A new group of islands in the S. Pacific discovered by Lord Edward Russell, in H. M. Ship 'Actæon.'  
 Sept. 5. Messrs. Dease and Barrow, two individuals in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, successfully explore the N. W. Coast of America between Point Barrow and Franklin's extreme discovery.
1839. The Balleny Islands in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered.
1840. The North West Passage stated to have been discovered by an expedition fitted out by the Hudson's Bay Company.

## DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

	<i>British Miles.</i>		<i>British Miles.</i>
Adori, S. W. ....	1030	Chittoor, W. N. W. ....	1079
Agra, W. N. W. ....	796	Chittagong, E. ....	342
Ajmere, W. N. W. ....	1035	Chittledroog. ....	1175
Allababad, W. N. W. ....	498	Chunar, W. N. W. ....	433
Allyghur. ....	816	Chicacole, S. W. ....	493
Almorah. ....	896	Cochin. ....	1441
Amedabad, W. ....	1219	Comorin Cape, S. W. ....	1770
Amednuggur, W. ....	1033	Corah, W. N. W. ....	655
Anjengo, S. W. ....	1577	Cuddapa. ....	1007
Arracan, S. E. ....	561	Dacca, N. E. ....	187
Arcot, S. W. ....	1085	Dharwar. ....	299
Ava, E. ....	1150	Deesa. ....	1300
Aurangabad, W. ....	963	Delhi, N. W. ....	900
Azimghur. ....	475	Dinagapore, N. ....	259
Backergunge. ....	183	Dinapore, N. W. ....	376
Bahar, N. W. ....	297	Ellichpoor, W. ....	796
Bai'ool. ....	789	Ellore, S. W. ....	748
Balasore, S. W. ....	145	Ethawah, W. N. W. ....	719
Bancoorah. ....	101	Ferozepore. ....	1161
Banda. ....	613	Futtyghur, N. W. ....	711
Bangalore. ....	1161	Futtypore. ....	565
Banlah. ....	145	Ganjam, S. W. ....	382
Barilly, W. N. W. ....	782	Gazeepore, N. W. ....	431
Barrackpore. ....	16	Goa, W. S. W. ....	1359
Baseen, W. ....	221	Golconda, S. W. ....	907
Bedel, W. N. W. ....	980	Goruckpore. ....	325
Bednore, N. W. ....	1290	Gunthoor. ....	807
Beerbhoom, N. W. ....	127	Gwalior, W. N. W. ....	782
Bellary. ....	1090	Hansee. ....	995
Benares, W. N. W. ....	428	Hussingabad Ghaut, W. ....	864
Bhooj. ....	1329	Hydrabad, W. S. W. ....	972
Bijnore. ....	145	Indore, W. ....	976
Bijnagur, S. W. ....	2100	Jaypoor, W. N. W. ....	975
Broach, W. ....	1228	Jaulnah. ....	932
Boglepore, N. N. W. ....	286	Juanpore. ....	466
Bombay, W. ....	1185	Jumulpore. ....	301
Bhopal, W. ....	848	Kaira. ....	1204
Bardwan. ....	75	Lahore, N. W. ....	1356
Buxar, N. W. ....	416	Lassa, N. N. E. ....	850
Cabul, N. W. ....	1815	Lucknow, N. W. ....	649
Calberga, W. S. W. ....	1018	Madras, S. W. ....	1030
Calingapatham, S. W. ....	480	Madura, S. W. ....	1336
Calpee, W. N. W. ....	657	Mangalore. ....	1359
Cambay, W. ....	1253	Masulipatam, S. W. ....	797
Candahar, N. W. ....	2047	Midnapore, W. ....	69
Canoge, W. N. W. ....	824	Mirzapore, N. W. ....	455
Cashmere (capital of) N. W. ....	1564	Monghyr, N. W. ....	304
Cuttack, S. W. ....	251	Moorsheadabad, N. ....	118
Cawnpore, W. N. W. ....	628	Muttra, W. N. W. ....	818
Chutterpoor, W. N. W. ....	686	Mysore, S. W. ....	1246

	<i>British Miles.</i>		<i>British Miles.</i>
Nagpoor, W.....	677	Seetapoor.....	671
Napaul, N. N. W.....	560	Seringapatam, S. W. . . . .	1236
Narwab, W. N. W.....	817	Sholapoor.....	1162
Nusseerabad.....	1018	Sindy, or Tatta W.....	1602
Ootacamund.....	1342	Sirong, W.....	849
Ongole, S. W. . . . .	873	Sumbulpoor, W. S. W.....	309
Oude, N. W. . . . .	562	Surat, W.....	1238
Patna, N. W. . . . .	369	Sylhet, N. E.....	332
Pondicherry, S. W.....	1157	Tanjore, S. W. . . . .	1257
Poonah, W. S. W.....	1107	Tannah.....	1198
Purneah, N. . . . .	282	Tellicherry.....	1307
Rajahmundry, S. W.....	690	Trichinopoly, S. W. . . . .	1254
Ramghaut, N. W. . . . .	879	Vellore.....	1100
Ruttumpoor, W.....	493	Vingoria.....	1370
Salem.....	1221	Vizagapatam, S. W.....	557
Samulcotta.....	664	Viziapour, W. S. W.....	1183
Saugur, W.....	742	Yellore.....	1160
Sattarah, S. S. W.....	1180		

## DISTANCES FROM MADRAS.

	<i>British Miles.</i>		<i>British Miles.</i>
Adoni, N. W. . . . .	310	Carangooly, S. W. . . . .	49
Ahtoor.....	186	Caroor .. . . .	258
Ajmere, N. N. W. . . . .	1272	Cashmere, N. N. W. . . . .	1882
Agra, N. . . . .	1238	Cawnpore .. . . .	1200
Allahabad, N. . . . .	1151	Cuttack, N. E. . . . .	815
Allepee.....	470	Chandegherry, W. N. W. . . . .	91
Amedabad, N. W.....	1050	Chatterpoor, N. . . . .	975
Anantapore.....	293	Cheitore, N. N. W. . . . .	1065
Arcot, W. S. W. . . . .	71	Chicacole, N. N. W. . . . .	567
Arnee.....	81	Chingleput, S. W. . . . .	36
Aurangabad, N. W. . . . .	690	Chittledroog, W. N. W. . . . .	348
Avanashy .. . . .	289	Chittoor .. . . .	96
Azinghur.....	1220	Chunur.....	1146
Backergunge.....	1246	Cochin .. . . .	437
Balasore .. . . .	922	Columbo (Ceylon) .. . . .	504
Banda.....	1102	Comercolly .. . . .	1197
Bancapoor, W. N. W .. . . .	416	Cotampully .. . . .	259
Bandamalanka, N. N. E. . . . .	358	Coimbatore, S. W. . . . .	315
Bangalore, W. . . . .	205	Cumbum, N. N. W. . . . .	223
Barielly.....	1329	Combaconum, S. S. W. . . . .	179
Barrackpoore.....	1079	Comerin Cape, W. S. W. . . . .	440
Bedur, N. N. W.....	470	Condapilly, N. . . . .	285
Bednore, W.....	445	Conjaveram, W. S. W. . . . .	46
Belgaum.....	519	Corah, North .. . . .	1080
Bellary, N. W. . . . .	316	Cuddalore, S. S. W. . . . .	110
Benares, W. . . . .	1151	Cuddapah, N. W. . . . .	166
Berhampoor, N. N. W. . . . .	682	Calmacherry, W. N. W. . . . .	115
Bezoarah .. . . .	275	Dacca.....	1250
Bimlipatam .. . . .	518	Delhi, N. . . . .	1372
Bisnagur, N. N. W. . . . .	386	Deyrah Dhoon. . . . .	1492
Bombay, N. W. . . . .	763	Dharwar.....	468
Broach, N. W. . . . .	947	Dhangor. . . . .	424
Burdwan .. . . .	1066	Dinapore.....	1337
Cabul, N. N. W. . . . .	2134	Dindigul, S. W. . . . .	270
Calcutta.....	1062	Dowlatabad, N. W. . . . .	655
Calicut, W. S. W. . . . .	418	Ellichpoor, N. N. W. . . . .	736
Calberga, N. W. . . . .	422	Ellere, N. . . . .	315
Cambay, N. W. . . . .	998	Errode.....	253
Candy, (Ceylon) .. . . .	576	Ethawah.....	1221
Cannanore, W. S. W. . . . .	419	Galle, Point de (Ceylon) .. . . .	576
Canoge, N. . . . .	1141	Ganjam, N. N. E. . . . .	609

PART 2ND.

	<i>British Miles.</i>		<i>British Miles.</i>
Ghoonty, N. W. . . . .	262	Pubna. . . . .	1210
Goa, S. S. W. . . . .	573	Puneah. . . . .	1302
Golconda, N. N. W. . . . .	358	Pulicat . . . . .	30
Gopaulpore. . . . .	689	Quilon. . . . .	454
Guntoor, N. . . . .	25	Rachore, N. W. . . . .	349
Gurramconda, W. N. W. . . . .	149	Rajahmundry, N. . . . .	373
Gwalior, N. . . . .	1164	Ramnadi. . . . .	331
Hammerpore. . . . .	1142	Raoledandah, N. W. . . . .	382
Honore. . . . .	546	Rampatam. . . . .	137
Horroor . . . . .	177	Rhotuck. . . . .	1422
Hurryhur, W. N. W. . . . .	393	Ragapore. . . . .	350
Hyderabad, N. N. W. . . . .	398	Rungpore. . . . .	1322
Inore, N. N. W. . . . .	975	Ruttumpore, N. N. E. . . . .	903
Ingeram, N. N. E. . . . .	374	Ryacottah, W. S. W. . . . .	179
Ingacondah, N. . . . .	237	Salem, S. W. . . . .	217
Jaulnah. . . . .	651	Saharanpore. . . . .	1477
Jaugurnauth, N. E. . . . .	766	Sadras. . . . .	58
Kamptee. . . . .	722	Samulcottah. . . . .	399
Kirkee. . . . .	670	Saugor. . . . .	964
Kurnool. . . . .	289	Sankerrydroog, S. W. . . . .	245
Kurnaul. . . . .	1477	Sattarah, N. W. . . . .	609
Lahore, N. N. W. . . . .	1675	Secunderabad. . . . .	898
Madapollum, N. . . . .	327	Seringapatam, W. . . . .	281
Madura, S. S. W. . . . .	292	Sedashugur. . . . .	604
Mangalore, W. . . . .	436	Serampore. . . . .	1081
Masulipatam, N. N. E. . . . .	285	Shahjehanpore. . . . .	1320
Mirzapore, N. . . . .	1125	Sheally. . . . .	150
Moorshedabad, N. E. . . . .	1138	Shergotty. . . . .	1258
Muctul. . . . .	349	Serah. . . . .	289
Mysore, W. . . . .	290	Sirsah. . . . .	1548
Nacricul. . . . .	329	Shahabad. . . . .	1367
Naggery, W. N. W. . . . .	57	Sholapore. . . . .	534
Nagore, S. . . . .	182	Sicacollam, N. . . . .	267
Nagpoor, N. . . . .	713	Sindy, or Tatta, N. W. . . . .	1467
Narsingapatam, N. E. . . . .	716	Sironge, N. N. W. . . . .	905
Neermul. . . . .	530	St. Thomas's Mount. . . . .	8
Negapatam, S. . . . .	187	Surat, N. W. . . . .	930
Nellore, N. N. W. . . . .	111	Subatoo. . . . .	1577
Nowgaum. . . . .	732	Sylhet. . . . .	1395
Nundedroog, W. . . . .	196	Tanjore, W. S. W. . . . .	212
Oogein, N. N. W. . . . .	1009	Tellicherry, W. S. W. . . . .	411
Oolunderpet. . . . .	131	Timerycottah, N. . . . .	291
Oosoor. . . . .	200	Tinnevely, S. S. W. . . . .	390
Ootacamund. . . . .	338	Toomkoor. . . . .	256
Ongole, N. . . . .	189	Tumlook. . . . .	1034
Oude, N. . . . .	1228	Trincomallee (Ceylon). . . . .	426
Palamecottah, S. S. W. . . . .	990	Trivandrum. . . . .	481
Palaveram. . . . .	11	Tranquebar, S. . . . .	168
Patna, N. N. E. . . . .	1299	Trichinopoly, S. S. W. . . . .	209
Paulghautcherry, S. W. . . . .	246	Tripassore, W. . . . .	30
Paniput. . . . .	1421	Tutacerin, S. S. W. . . . .	424
Ponany. . . . .	404	Vellore, W. . . . .	86
Pondicherry, S. S. W. . . . .	98	Viziapore, N. W. . . . .	534
Poonah, N. W. . . . .	697	Vizagapatam, N. N. E. . . . .	501
Poonamallee, W. S. W. . . . .	12	Vencatagherry. . . . .	132
Poondy. . . . .	624	Vizianagram. . . . .	523
Porta Nova. . . . .	129	Wallajahbad, S. W. . . . .	38
Pondigul. . . . .	286	Warangole, N. . . . .	414
		Yelwall. . . . .	293

## DISTANCES FROM BOMBAY.

	<i>British Miles.</i>		<i>British Miles.</i>
Agra, N. E.....	754	Jeypoor, N.....	745
Amednuggur, E.....	162	Jansi, N. E.....	400
Ajmere, N. N. E.....	677	Jaulnah.....	253
Akola.....	349	Indore, N. E.....	374
Akulkote.....	269	Kaira.....	34
Allahabad, N. E.....	831	Khanpalla.....	356
Ahmedabad, N.....	354	Kirkee.....	87
Amulnair.....	231	Kulludghee.....	14
Arcot, S. E.....	715	Kurnar.....	394
Asseerghur.....	313	Loodianah.....	1077
Aurangabad, E.....	215	Lucknow, N. E.....	907
Asimghur.....	977	Madras, S. E.....	763
Baitool.....	433	Madura.....	858
Bancote.....	115	Malcolm Peyt.....	130
Bangalore.....	633	Malligaum.....	175
Baroda, N.....	281	Malwan.....	278
Basceen, N.....	32	Mangalore, S. S. E.....	524
Bejapoor.....	280	Masulipatam, E. S. E.....	654
Belgaum.....	318	Mirzapoor, E. N. E.....	890
Bellary.....	446	Mhow.....	360
Benares, N. E.....	927	Muktul.....	420
Berhampoor, N. E. (Ganjam).....	1015	Mysore, S. S. E.....	636
Bhewndy.....	34	Nagpoor, E. N. E.....	508
Bhoj (Cutch).....	587	Nassick.....	111
Bhopal, W.....	449	Oude, N. E.....	1013
Broach, N.....	231	Oujein, N. E.....	408
Calcutta, E.....	1185	Patna, E. N. E.....	1065
Callian, N. E.....	36	Pondicherry, S. E.....	803
Calpee, N. E.....	803	Poonah, S. E.....	90
Chandore.....	150	Rajcote.....	453
Chunar.....	952	Ratnagherry.....	198
Cochin, S. S. E.....	772	Ruttunpoor, E. N. E.....	772
Cuttack, E.....	1151	Salem.....	747
Damaun.....	128	Sattarah, S. E.....	163
Dapoolee.....	121	Seringapatam, S. S. E.....	626
Deesa.....	451	Seroor.....	131
Delhi, N. N. E.....	868	Severndroog.....	133
Dharwar.....	351	Sholapore.....	246
Dhoolia.....	208	Sindy, or Tatta, W. N. W.....	773
Ellishpore.....	443	Sironge, N. E.....	595
Goa, S.....	318	Sumbulpoor, E. N. E.....	879
Golconda, E. S. E.....	475	Surat, N.....	191
Goorgong.....	892	Tanjore.....	871
Gwalior, N. E.....	680	Tannah.....	24
Hingolee.....	373	Tellicherry, S. S. E.....	629
Honore.....	414	Tallehgaum.....	77
Hurryhur.....	446	Vingorla.....	283
Hursole.....	358	Viziadroog.....	245
Hussingabad Ghaut, E. N. E.....	460	Viziapoor, S. E.....	234
Hydrabad, E. S. E.....	434	Vuzrabace, N. N. E.....	48

## LENGTHS OF SOME INDIAN RIVERS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Indus (to the Sea) . . .	1,700	Nerbudda . . . . .	700
Burhampootra . . . .	1,650	Mañanuddée . . . . .	550
Ganges . . . . .	1,500	Taptee . . . . .	460
Godavery . . . . .	850	Cauvery . . . . .	470
Kistna . . . . .	700	Sutlej (to Indus) . . . .	900
Jumna (to Ganges) . . .	780	Jhellum ( do. ) . . . .	750
Gundak ( do. ) . . . .	450		

## HEIGHTS OF SOME EDIFICES.

The highest of the Pyramids of Egypt . .	479	Tower of St. Peter's, at Hamburg . .	386
Tower of Strasburgh, above the pavement . . . . .	466	Cupola of St. Paul's, at London . . . .	340
Tower of St. Stephen, at Vienna . . . .	453	Dome at Milan . . . . .	340
Cupola of St. Peter's, at Rome . . . . .	433	Tower of Asinella, at Boulogne . . . .	334
Tower of St. Michael, at Hamburg . . .	426	Tower of Boston Church . . . . .	304
		The Monument near London Bridge . .	202
		Leaning Tower at Pisa . . . . .	200

## TEMPERATURE TABLE.

*Comparative view of the monthly and yearly mean temperature of the air of Calcutta, Madras Bombay, and the Neilgherry Mountains (Eight thousand feet high) compared with the temperature of the City of London.*

	CALCUTTA.		BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		NEILGHERRIES.		LONDON.	
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Monthly Means.		Mean Max.	Mean Min.
							6 A. M.	3 P. M.		
	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	4 P. M.	11 A. M.						
January . . . .	75.1	63.	78.	76.	82.2	74.1	45.4	57.4	39.6	32.6
February . . . .	80.	67.	78.	76.	84.5	73.8	45.4	59.4	42.4	33.7
March . . . . .	88.1	68.	81.	80.	87.6	78.7	58.	63.	50.1	33.7
April . . . . .	95.1	79.1	84.	83.	92.	84.1	58.	63.4	57.7	42.2
May . . . . .	97.4	80.1	85.	85.	94.3	85.1	57.	63.4	62.9	45.1
June . . . . .	88.	78.	86.	85.	90.5	84.2	57.4	60.	69.4	48.1
July . . . . .	86.1	78.1	81.	81.	92.6	85.3	52.4	61.4	69.2	52.2
August . . . . .	86.2	79.3	84.	84.	89.9	83.1	57.	60.4	70.1	52.9
September . . .	86.	78.	80.	79.	89.7	83.3	54.4	60.4	65.6	50.1
October . . . .	89.2	76.1	85.	84.	87.8	82.4	50.4	62.	55.7	42.1
November . . .	78.	65.2	85.	84.	84.3	80.1	50.4	61.4	47.5	38.3
December . . .	75.	59.	81.	80.	80.2	76.	46.4	60.	42.2	35.4
Annual Means .	85.3	73.4	82.4	81.5	87.9	80.8	52.4	61.	56.1	42.5

## POLYMETRICAL TABLE.

SHEWING ITINERANT DISTANCES IN BRITISH MILES BETWEEN SOME OF THE MOST REMARKABLE  
PLACES IN HINDOOSTAN.

## EXPLANATION.

From Agra to Trichinopoly..... 1406  
—— Calcutta to Seringapatam..... 8220

ANATION.															
chinopoly..... 1406															
Seringapatam..... 8220															
Tichinopoly															
Surat															
Seringapatam															
Poonah															
Oude or Fyzabad															
Patna															
Madras															
Hyderabad															
Delhi															
Calcutta															
Bombay															
Bidjeegur															
Benares															
Agra															

*Note.*—The distances here given are always by land, and by the most direct route. For instance, from Surat to Sholapoor is, by Ahmednuggur, 391 miles: by Poonah, the distance would be 22 miles more.

Ahmedabad.												
Ahmednuggur.											240	
Aurangabad.										68	380	
Baroda.									320	351	68	
Bombay.								280	220	163	349	
Bhoj.							556	270	596	627	245	
Dapoollee						657	100	381	241	175	460	
Dhoolia					298	509	200	245	94	148	303	
Poonah				201	97	620	96	344	144	78	413	
Sattara			65	266	67	685	167	409	209	120	378	
Sholapoor		132	158	359	222	778	258	502	174	129	571	
Surat	391	320	265	145	292	365	191	89	231	262	158	
Asseerghur.....	277	322	357	292	118	389	642	318	366	148	214	434
Bhewndy.....	167	253	161	95	180	134	532	33	260	184	133	326
Belgaum.....	497	192	177	242	443	244	862	342	586	486	320	655
Cambay.....	90	480	410	345	235	382	248	281	40	321	352	58
Deesa .....	261	664	581	416	417	558	219	452	172	492	523	104
Dbarwar.....	523	196	203	268	469	271	888	364	612	412	323	681
Kaira.....	122	513	443	377	267	414	234	313	50	353	384	24
Malligaum.....	143	248	235	169	32	266	508	180	220	95	119	301
Malwan.....	462	218	146	212	413	170	827	270	551	356	290	612
Mhow.....	274	448	483	418	156	515	508	356	232	274	342	324
Rajkote.....	215	605	536	470	360	507	146	403	187	446	477	145

[From Chunes's Itinerary.]



## RAILROADS.

(From the London Athenæum.)

• • • The rapidity with which this great iron revolution is extending over space is wonderful and unparalleled, except by the strangeness and speed of transit which it has itself achieved by the iron road (*chemin de fer*) and the Vulcanian Pegasus, that most wonderful and most perfect of all man's creations. Ten years ago a railroad was all but unknown; a tram-road of iron, sufficient to guide a few coal-waggons from the coal-hill to the port of delivery, and to enable them to follow the track of an old horse at the rate of two or three miles an hour, was what the small number of us, who knew anything at all about a railway, understood to be meant by the phrase. It was the joint necessity and impossibility of an additional canal from Liverpool to Manchester, which first compelled the merchants of that enterprising port to entertain the project of a railway on a great scale; and it is to their spirit and determination that we owe much of the advantage now obtained. In 1826, when they applied to parliament, even their own engineers seemed to entertain very little idea of their present results. Mr. Stephenson, who has since become so eminent as a railway propagandist, held out the expectation, that on this railway, locomotive engines carrying thirty or forty tons might possibly be able to travel at the rate of six miles an hour with safety and security. The author of the "Railway Treatise" thought that the rate of 12 miles an hour would be a dangerous and useless speed. Mr. Rastrick reported, that by improvements on the engine, forty tons might be carried along a railway at the rate of six or even twelve miles an hour, but that the latter rate was decidedly unsafe. At this moment twenty-five miles is the regular slow speed, beyond which the conductors of engines are forbidden to travel, although the double of it is what has been often attained; while, instead of thirty or forty tons, the weight of a train is one hundred to two hundred tons.

The years' experience now does all this safely and well, daily, hourly, and every where. Twenty-five hundred miles of railways almost all of them double lines of road, traverse our little island, connecting all the principal towns and provinces with the great centre of money and of mind. Now, indeed, we may boast of an "iron bound" rock of ocean. A chain of iron links firmly to this great head, in close and intimate union, the great members of our body politic, commercial, and literary. We all think, feel, and act more closely in union. Provincial disadvantages and distinctions rapidly wear away; local antipathies become forgotten; and the great unit of British industry, commercial enterprise, wealth, and wisdom, is becoming more firm, more energetic, more powerful, and more promising of prolonged health and permanent stability. Disension, discord, division, dismemberment, must become less and less possible in direct proportion to the intimacy of connexion and facility of communication among its component parts. More than fifty millions of capital are already devoted to the creation of new railways; and in return for this investment, something like five millions will every year be created and returned into the treasury of our capitalists, for re-investment and the extension of its powers and our privileges. Not only do these railways facilitate trade and commerce, and give increased activity to mercantile interests in general; but if we consider that the expenditure of a railway, consists principally in the tear and wear of machinery, the produce of human labour, the great part of which is dug from the bowels of the earth, and formed by human skill, we shall see that many new and important departments of commerce and trade are created and fed by this new economic and social power. The new social element is extending the range of action so fast and so far, that there will soon cease to be any section of the community, or any individual in society, sufficiently severed from its interests to be altogether beyond the sphere of its immediate influence. Noblemen, men of property, merchants, and traders, will almost all be soon embraced in the multitudinous constituency of railway directors or holders of railway stock; while the saving of the wear and tear of human life by the wholesale means of economical transport thus provided, has in many districts rendered the most laborious and the poorest portion of the community not only the class on whom the greatest benefits have been conferred, but that also which has contributed most abundantly to the success of such undertakings, as thousands now travel by this most rapid conveyance who were not able to avail themselves of any. The subject is, therefore, one which must, sooner or later, come closely home to the interests of every member of society.

## STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

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THERE are few parts of knowledge in which it is more difficult to attain even a partial accuracy than in Statistics; particularly when our inquiries extend to places with which we are imperfectly acquainted. In many cases the official documents of a Government will enable us to obtain accurate statements of its population and its revenue; but in other, and very numerous instances, our best information can only be derived from a comparison of the assertions, and even the conjectures of travellers. The French are in the habit of bestowing very minute attention upon this interesting branch of enquiry; and some of their men of letters have devoted themselves to the preparation of tables of reference, which may shew from time to time, the progress and actual condition of the various states of the world. Amongst others, M. Adrien Balbi has applied himself for twenty years to these important labours, and he has recently published a chart entitled "*balance Politique du Globe, in 1828*," which is considered the most correct work of its kind, and which the author states is the result of a long period of the most laborious investigation. The late distinguished geographer, Malte-Brun, mentions this production, which was nearly completed before his death, as a most valuable abstract, of which he intended to insert a part in his concluding volume.

From this Chart of M. Balbi the following table has been compiled. The geographical division is that of M. Walkanner. The surface of the earth has been estimated at 148,522,000 square miles, of 60 to the equatorial degree (geographical miles), of which nearly three-fourths or 110,469,000 square miles are covered by the ocean and the interior Seas;—the remainder, consisting of 37,673,000 square miles, forming the five parts of the world, called Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia (or Oceania.) The square geographical mile has been retained in the following tables, instead of the English square mile being adopted, as the former is used in most works on geography, particularly in those of France and Germany. The English square mile is about three-fourths of the area of the square geographical mile: that is, four English square miles are nearly equal to three geographical.

The particulars relating to each state are carried across two pages, and the figures prefixed to each are repeated in the last column of the right hand page to assist the reference. For those states which have colonial possession, a second line is given, shewing the total extent of their power:—example I.—"*French monarchy*, 154,000 square miles, 32,000,000 population"—gives the area and population of France itself, but the second line, "*Total of French Monarchy*," includes the amount of France and all its possessions and dependencies. Wherever this mark (?) is attached to a sum, or stands in the place of one, the information is considered questionable or is not to be obtained.

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STATES AND TITLES.		Surface in Geogra. Sq. Mile.	Population.	Reigning Sovereign, or Head of Government.
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
Surface 2,793,000 Geographical sq. miles				
Population 227,700,000 Inhabitants.				
<b>CENTRAL STATES.</b>				
1	French Monarchy.....	154,000	32,000,000	Louis Phillip, 1830.
	Total of French Monarchy.....	188,000	32,554,000	
2	Austrian Empire.....	194,500	32,000,000	Ferdinand I. 1835.
3	Prussian Monarchy.....	80,450	12,464,000	Fred. Wm. III. 1797.
4	Monarchy of the Netherlands....	19,000	6,143,000	William I. 1815 (stad- holder) 1806.
	Total of the Monarchy of the Netherlands.....	252,000	15,562,000	
5	Swiss Confederation.....	11,200	1,980,000	Junker David Wysz Landmann.
6	Kingdom of Bavaria.....	22,120	3,960,000	Louis I. 1825.
7	Kingdom of Wirtemberg....	5,720	1,520,000	William I. 1816.
8	Kingdom of Hanover.....	11,125	1,550,000	Ernest Augustus, 1830.
9	Kingdom of Saxony.....	4,341	1,400,000	Frederick.
10	Grand Duchy of Baden....	4,480	1,130,000	Charles Leopold, 1830.
11	Grand Duchy of Hesse....	2,826	700,000	Louis I. 1790.
12	Electorate of Hesse.....	3,344	592,000	William II. 1821.
13	Grand Duchy of Saxe Wernar	1,070	222,000	Charles Fred. 1822.
14	Do. of Mecklenberg-Schwerin.	3,582	430,000	Francis, 1785.
15	Do. of Mecklenberg-Strelitz...	578	77,000	George, 1816.
16	Do. of Holstein-Oldenburgh...	1,880	241,000	Peter, 1823.
17	Duchy of Nassau.....	1,446	337,000	William, 1816.
18	Duchy of Brunswick.....	1,126	242,000	Charles, 1815.
19	Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	731	143,000	Ernest, 1826.
20	Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen....	691	130,000	Bernard, 1803.
21	Duchy of Saxe-Altenburgh....	397	104,000	Frederic, 1780.
22	Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau....	261	56,000	Leopold, 1817.
23	Duchy of Anhalt-Berneburg..	253	38,000	Alexis, 1796.
24	Duchy of Anhalt-Koethen..	240	34,000	Ferdinand, 1818.
25	Princy. of Schwarz-Rudolstadt	306	57,000	Gunther Frederic, 1807
26	Princip. of Schwarz Sonde shausen.....	270	48,000	Gunther F. Chas. 1794.
27	Principality of Reuss-Greiz...	109	23,000	Henry XIX. 1817.
28	Princip. of Reuss-Schleitz....	156	28,000	Henry LXII. 1818.
29	Principality of Reuss-Lobenst Ebersdorf.....	182	26,000	Henry LXXII. 1822.
30	Princip. of Lippe-Detmold..	330	72,000	Geopold, 1802.
31	Princ. of Lippe-Schaumburg..	157	26,000	George William. 1789.
32	Principality of Waldeck....	347	54,000	George, 1813.
33	Princip. of Hohenzollern- Sigmaringen [Hechingen.	293	38,000	Anthony, 1785.
34	Princip. of Hohenzollern....	82	15,000	Frederic, 1810.
35	Princip. of Liechtenstein....	40	6,000	John, 1805.
36	Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg	125	20,000	
37	Republic of Frankfurt.....	69	52,000	Frederic, 1820.
38	Republic of Bremen.....	51	49,020	De' Malapert ( Burgo- master) Groening, Schmidt, Nownen, and Dant (Burgomasters)
39	Republic of Hamburg.....	114	148,000	Amsink, Helse, Bar tels, and Koch, (Bur- gomasters)
40	Republic of Lubeck.....	88	41,000	Beneke, Kindler, Boeg, and Evers, (Burg.)
41	Lordship of Kuiphausen....	13	2,859	Wm. Gusta. Fred. 1825.

WESTERN DIVISION

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

Capital Cities with their Population.	Principal Religious Denominations.	Revenue £ Sterling.	Debt £ Sterling.	Armies.	Ships.
Paris, 890,000. . . .	Catholic, Calvinist.	39,560,000	184,960,000	231,560	323* 1
Vienna, 300,000. . . .	Catholic, Greek Cal- vanist, Lutheran.	14,000,000	58,400,000	271,400	73† 2
Berlin, 220,000. . . .	Protestant (Luthe- ran, Cal.) Catho- lic.	8,600,000	29,097,200	162,600	1 3
Amsterdam, 201,000.	Catholic, Calvinist, Lutheran.	6,473,440	152,000,000	43,300	86‡ 4
Zurich, 10,000. . . .	Calvanist, Catholic.	400,000	?	133,760	... 5
Munich, 70,000. . . .	Catholic, Protestant	3,164,000	9,568,000	35,800	... 6
Stuttgardt, 32,000..	Lutheran, Catholic.	950,440	2,260,000	13,950	... 7
Hanover, 28,000. . . .	Lutheran, Catholic.	1,040,000	2,580,000	13,050	... 8
Dresden, 70,000. . . .	Lutheran.. . . .	1,120,000	2,800,000	12,000	... 9
Karlsruhe, 19,000. . . .	Catholic, Lutheran,	814,120	1,560,000	10,000	... 10
Darmstadt 20,000. . . .	Lutheran, Cath, Cal.	628,560	1,080,000	6,190	... 11
Cassel, 26,000. . . .	Protestant Catholic	620,000	263,200	5,680	... 12
Weimar, 10,000. . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	196,520	980,000	2,100	... 13
Schwerin, 12,000. . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	240,000		3,590	... 14
N. Strelitz, 5,000. . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	52,000	120,000	720	... 15
Oldenburgh, 6,000. . . .	Lutheran, Catholic.	155,180		1,650	... 16
Weisbaden, 7,000. . . .	Protestant, Catholic	240,000	432,000	3,000	... 17
Brunswick, 36,000. . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	252,000	320,000	2,100	... 18
Gotha, 11,000. . . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	98,280	280,000	1,400	... 19
Meiningen, 5,000. . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	77,560	80,000	1,270	... 20
Altenburgh, 10,000..	Lutheran. . . . .	61,040	100,000	1,030	... 21
Dessau, 10,000. . . . .	Calvanist, Lutheran	73,440	82,760	530	... 22
Berneburgh, 5,000. . . .	Calvanist, Lutheran	76,560	82,760	370	... 23
Koethen, 6,000. . . . .	Calvanist, Lutheran	33,080	124,120	320	... 24
Rudolstadt, 3,000. . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	33,600	37,760	540	... 25
Sondershausen, 3,000.	Lutheran. . . . .	20,680	12,200	450	... 26
Greitz, 6,000. . . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	14,490	2,680	200	... 27
Schleitz, 5,000. . . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	13,440		280	... 28
Ebersdorf, 1,000. . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	24,840	72,400?	260	... 29
Detmold, 2,000. . . . .	Calvanist. . . . .	50,680	72,400	690	... 30
Buckeburgh, 2,000..	Lutheran. . . . .	22,240	41,360	240	... 31
Corbach, 2,000. . . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	41,360	124,120	520	... 32
Sigmaringen, 800. . . .	Catholic. . . . .	31,040	155,160?	320	... 33
Hechingen, 3,000. . . .	Catholic. . . . .	12,400	51,720	150	... 34
Leichtenstein, 6,000.	Catholic. . . . .	140,000	312,000	55	... 35
Homburgh, 3,000. . . .	Calvinist, Lutheran.	18,600	46,500	200	... 36
Frankfort, 48,000. . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	78,600	827,440	470	... 37
Bremen, 38,000. . . . .	Lutheran, Calvanist	41,360	312,000	38	... 38
Hamburgh, 112,000.	Lutheran. . . . .	224,000	1,880,000	1,300	... 39
Lubeck, 22,000. . . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	41,360	360,000	400	... 40
Kniphausen, 100. . . .	Lutheran. . . . .	15,502	?	20	... 41

\* Of this number, 59 are ships of the line, 54 frigates, and 213 inferior vessels.

† 3 ships of the line, 8 frigates, and 61 inferior vessels.

‡ 18 ships of the line, 20 frigates, and 50 inferior vessels.

STATES AND TITLES.		Surface: in Geo- grn. sq. Miles.	Population.	Reigning Sovereign or Head of Go- vernment.
WESTERN DIVISION.	<b>SOUTHERN STATES.</b>			
	42 Republic of Andora (Spain)..	144	15,000	Mag. of the Republic.
	43 Republic of San Marino..	17	7,000	2 Quarterly Chiefs.
	44 Duchy of Massa..	71	29,000	Maria Beatrice, 1814.
	45 Duchy of Modena...	1,500	350,000	Francis IV. 1814.
	46 Principality of Monaco...	38	6,500	Honorius, 1819.
	47 Duchy of Lucca..	312	143,000	Charles, 1824.
	48 Duchy of Parma..	1,664	440,000	Maria Louisa, 1814.
	49 Grand Duchy of Tuscany..	6,324	1,275,000	Leopold II. 1824.
	50 Kingdom of Sardinia..	21,000	4,300,000	Felix, 1821.
	51 State of the Church..	13,000	2,590,000	Leo XII. 1823.
	52 Kingdom of the Sicilies..	31,800	7,420,000	Francis I., 1825.
	53 Spanish Monarchy..	137,400	13,900,000	Isabella II. 1833.
	Total of the Spanish Monarchy...	214,400	17,988,000	
	54 Portuguese Monarchy..	29,150	3,530,000	Maria II. 1828.
	Total of the Portuguese...	430,000	5,607,000	
	<b>NORTHERN STATES.</b>			
	55 Monarchy of Sweden & Norway...	223,000	3,866,000	Charles XIV. 1818.
	56 Danish Monarchy.....	16,500	1,950,000	Frederic VI. 1808.
	Total of the Danish Monarchy.....	341,000	2,125,000	
	57 British Monarchy.....	90,948	23,400,000	Victoria I. 1837.
	Total of the British Monarchy.....	1,457,598	140,450,000	
EASTERN DIVISION.	58 Russian Empire... ..	1,491,000	52,625,000	Nicholas I. 1826.
	Kingdom of Poland..	36,700	3,900,000	
	Total of the Russian Empire..	5,912,000	60,000,000	
	59 Republic of Cracow..	373	114,000	Count Stanislaus of Woodzicky, 1824.
	60 Ottoman Empire..	155,000	9,500,000	Abdool Medjit.
	Total of the Ottoman Empire..	1,078,000	25,000,000	
	1 Republic of the Ionian Isles	754	176,000	Prince Anthony, Comuto (President.)
	<b>ASIA.</b>			
	Surface 12,118,000 Geographical sq. miles			
	Population 390,000,000 Inhabitants ?			
	62 Chinese Empire..	4,070,000	170,000,000	Tao Kouang 1820.
	63 Empire of Japan...	180,000	25,000,000	Bounow, 1804.
	64 Empire of Assam....	270,000?	14,000,000	Mish Mea, 1820.
	65 Kingdom of Siam....	124,000?	3,000,000	Kroma Chiat, 1824.
	66 Birman Empire.....	140,000	3,500,000	Tharawadie, 1838.
	67 British Indian Empire.....	849,650	114,430,000	
	East India Company's Territory...	349,000	30,800,000	Sir Henry Hardinge, 1844. Governor General.
	East India Company's Dependencies..	485,000	32,820,000	
	Island of Ceylon....	15,650	830,000	Victoria I. 1837.
	68 Kingdom of Scindia....	29,768	4,000,000	Junkjee Holker, 844.
	69 Kingdom of Nepaul..	40,000	2,500,000	Vikram Sah.
	70 Confederation of the Sikhs...	66,000	5,500,000	Heera and Goolab Sing.
	71 Upper and Lower Scinde.....	40,000	1,000,000	Victoria I. 1843.
	72 Kingdom of Cabul ...	172,000	6,500,000	Dost Mahomed Khan, 1842.
	73 Confederation of the Beloochees..	110,000?	2,000,000	
	74 Kingdom of Herat (Eastern Korassan)	50,000	1,500,000	Kamran Shah, 1829.
	75 Kingdom of Persia....	350,000	9,000,000	Mahomed Shah, 1836.
	76 Khanate of Bokhara.....	173,000	2,500,000	Mir Batyr, 1827.
	77 Khanate of Khiva ....	145,000	800,000	Rahman Kouli Khan, 1826
	78 Khanate of Kokhan....	100,000?	1,000,000?	Emir Khan.
	79 Imamate of Yemen.....	40,000?	2,500,000?	
	80 Imamate of Muscat....	39,000?	1,600,000?	Bidou Ebin Sereef, 1808.
	81 Ottoman Asia.....	556,000	12,500,000	
	82 Russian Asia... ..	4,006,000	3,445,000	
	83 Portuguese Asia....	3,700	500,000	
	84 French Asia.....	400	179,000	

\* 10 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 30 inferior.  
12 ships, 13 frigates, 60 inferior.

+ 4 ships of the line, 6 do. 37 do.  
4 do. 7 do. 18 do.

Capital Cities with their population.	Principal Religious Denominations.	Revenue £ Sterling.	Debt £ Sterling.	Armies.	Ships.
Andoro, 2,000.....	Catholic.....	?	?	?	42
San Marino, 4,000....	Ditto.....	2,604	?	40	43
Massa, 7,000.....	Ditto.....	20,000	{ 60,000?	100	44
Modena, 27,000.....	Ditto.....	140,000		1,680	45
Monaco, 1,000.....	Ditto.....	16,000	?	800	46
Lucca, 22,000.....	Ditto.....	76,000	?	1,320	47
Parma, 30,000.....	Ditto.....	184,000	180,000	4,000	48
Florence, 80,000.....	Ditto.....	680,000	?	26,000	49
Turin, 114,000.....	Ditto.....	2,600,000	4,000,000?	8,000	50
Rome, 154,000.....	Ditto.....	1,200,000	24,000,000?	30,000	51
Naples, 364,000.....	Ditto.....	3,360,000	20,000,000?	50,000	52
Madrid, 201,000.....	Ditto.....	4,320,000	160,000,000	56	53
Lisbon, 260,000.....	Ditto.....	2,163,840	6,400,000	26,630	47+
Stockholm, 78,000....	Lutheran.....	1,680,000?	8,000,000	43,200	85+
Copenhagen, 109,000..	Lutheran.....	1,600,000	10,800,000	38,820	29
London, 1,350,000 (a) ..	Port. Episcopalian	62,306,214	777,476,892	133,000	606
St. Petersburg 320,000?	Presbn. Catholic. Greek, Catholic. Luth. Mahometan	16,000,000	52,000,000	1,039,000	130
Cracow, 25,000.....	Catholic.....	34,440	?	80	59
Constantinople, 600,000?	Greek, Mahometan	10,000,000	4,000,000	278,000	285**
Corfu, 14,000.....	Greek.....	146,210	?	1,200	?
Pekin, 1,300,000?....	{ Buddhist disci. of } { Confucius, &c. }	30,000,000	.....	914,000	{ ? }
Jeddo, 1,300,000?....	Lintorist, Buddhist..	12,000,000	.....	1,500,000w	{ ? }
Phuxuan, 100,000....	Budhist.....	3,600,000	.....	120,000	?
Bangkok, 90,000?....	Ditto.....	1,600,000	.....	80,000	150?
New Ava, 50,000?....	Ditto.....	1,800,000	.....	80,000w	?
Calcutta, 500,000....	Brah. Mah. Nameki	21,089,440	39,000,000?	150,000w	?
Oujein, 100,000?....	Brah., Mahometan	1,040,000	.....	20,000	18
Katmandou, 12,000..	Brah. Bhud. Lam.	520,000	.....	17,000	67
Amretair, 40,000.....	Nanekist Bra. Ma.	2,000,000	.....	250,000w	69
Hyderabad 15,000....	Mahometan, Bramin.	520,000	.....	50,000w	70
Cabul, 80,000.....	Mahometan Brah..	1,800,000	.....	150,000w	71
Kelat, 20,000.....	Mahometan.....	40,000	.....	150,000w	72
Herat, 100,000.....	Ditto.....	820,000	.....	8,000	73
Tcheran, 150,000..	Ditto.....	3,300,000	.....	80,000	74
Bokhara 80,000?....	Ditto.....	480,000	.....	25,000	75
Khiva, 10,000.....	Ditto.....	?	.....	100,000w	76
Kokhan, 60,000.....	Ditto.....	?	.....	100,000w	77
Sazanea, 20,000.....	Ditto.....	480,000?	.....	5,000?	78
Muscat, 60,000.....	Ditto.....	160,000?	.....	1,000	79
Koutalich, 50,000..	Mahr. Armenian Grks	.....	.....	.....	80
Tobolsk, 25,000.....	Greek, Mahr. Fetl..	.....	.....	.....	81
Goa, 18,000.....	Catholic.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Pondicherry, 40,000..	Bramin, Catholic..	.....	.....	.....	83

|| 56 ships, 17 frigates, 324 inferior. ¶ 50 do. 30 do. 50 do. \*\* Before the Battle of Navarino.  
(a) This is an estimated increase upon the Returns of 1821.

STATES AND TITLES.	Surface in Geogra- phical sq. Miles.	Population.	Reigning Sovereign, or Head of Govern- ment.
<b>AFRICA.</b>			
Surface 8,516,000 Geograph. Sq. Ms.			
Population 60,000,000 Inhabitants. ?			
85 Empire of Morocco.....	130,000	4,500,000	[1822, Muley Abderhaman,
86 Algiers.....	70,000	1,500,000	French.
87 State of Tunis.....	40,000	1,800,000	Sidi Hassan, 1824.
88 State of Tripoly.....	208,000	660,000	Yousuf, 1795.
89 Kingdom of Tigre.....	130,000	1,000,000?	
90 Kingdom of Ambarra.....	48,000?	1,000,000?	
91 Empire of Bornou.....	100,000?	2,000,000?	Schumin-el Kanemy.
92 Empire of the Felatahs.....	120,000?	3,000,000?	Bollo.
93 Kingdom of Upper Bambarra.....	50,000?	1,500,000	
94 Republic of Fouta Toro.....	15,000?	700,000?	
95 Empire of Ashantee.....	100,000?	3,000,000?	
96 Kingdom of Dahomey.....	40,000?	900,000?	
97 Kingdom Benin.....	63,000?	1,500,000?	
98 Kingdom of Changamera.....	70,000?	840,000?	Changamera.
99 Kingdom of Madagascar.....	100,000?	2,000,000?	Radama.
100 Ottoman Africa.....	367,000	3,000,000	Mahomet Ali, 1802.
101 Portuguese Africa.....	389,000	1,440,000	
102 English Africa.....	91,000	270,000	
103 Spanish Africa.....	2,430	208,000	
104 French Africa.....	3,000	135,000	
<b>AMERICA OF THE NEW WORLD.</b>			
Surface 11,046,000 Geograph. Sq. Ms.			
Population 39,000,000 Inhabitants			
105 Empire of Brazil.....	2,313,000	5,000,000	Don Pedro.
106 United States of North America.....	1,570,000	11,600,000	Hon'ble Mr. Tyler, [1842.
107 United States of Mexico.....	1,242,000	7,500,000	
108 United States of Central America.....	139,000	1,605,000	
109 Republic of Columbia.....	828,000	2,800,000	
110 Republic of Peru.....	373,000	1,700,000	
111 Republic of Bolivia.....	310,000?	1,300,000	
112 Republic of Chili.....	129,000	1,400,000	
113 United States of Rio de la Plata.....	683,000	700,000	
114 Republic of Hayti.....	22,100	950,000	
115 Directorate of Paraguay.....	67,000?	250,000?	
116 English America.....	1,930,000?	2,290,000	
117 Spanish America.....	35,400	1,240,000	
118 French America.....	30,000?	240,000	
119 Danish America.....	324,000?	110,000	
120 American Netherlands.....	30,000?	114,000	
121 Russian America.....	370,000?	50,000	
<b>AUSTRALIA.</b>			
Surface 3,100,000 Geograph. Sq. Mls.			
Population 20,300,000 Inhabitants.			
122 Kingdom of Siak (Sumatra).....	20,000?	600,000?	
123 Kingdom of Achcen (Sumatra).....	166,000	500,000?	
124 Kingdom of Borneo.....	20,000?	260,000?	
125 Kingdom of Soloo.....	11,000?	300,000?	
126 Kingdom of Mindanao.....	12,000?	360,000?	
127 Kingdom of Sandwich Islands.....	51,000	130,000?	Kaukian, 1824.
128 Java, Sumatra, &c. (Dutch).....	203,000	9,360,000	
129 Philippine Islands, &c. (Span.).....	89,000	2,640,000	
130 Australia or New Holland.....	1,49,600,000	60,000	
131 Island of Timor, part of (Portu- guese).....	8,000	137,000	

\* 25 ships of the line, 11 frigates, 32 inferior,

Capital Cities with their Population.	Principal Religious Denominations.	Revenue & Sterling.	Debt & Sterling.	Armies.	Ships.
Meguez, 70,000....	Mahometan.. ..	880,000	...	36,000	15 85
Algiers, 50,000....	Mahometan.. ..	160,000	...	20,000	25 86
Tunis, 100,000....	Mahometan.. ..	280,000	...	6,000	18 87
Tripoli, 15,000....	Mahometan.. ..	80,000	...	4,000	17 88
Chelicut, 8,000?....	Copt.. ..	...	...	48,000	89
Gondar, 40,000?....	Copt.. ..	...	...	25,000	90
Bornou, 30,000....	Fetichist Mahomn..	...	...	70,000	91
Sakatou, 80,000?....	..do.. ..	...	...	100,000	92
Sego, 30,000....	Mahomn. Fetichist..	...	...	...	93
Tijloga? 40,000?....	..do.. ..	...	...	...	94
Coumassia, 15,000....	Fetichist.. ..	...	...	100,000	95
Abomey, 24,000....	..do.. ..	...	...	30,000	96
Benin, 60,000?....	..do.. ..	...	...	50,000	97
Zimbaue, .....	..do.. ..	...	...	30,000	98
Emirne, 30,000?....	..do.. Mabomn..	...	...	30,000	99
Cairo, 960,000....	Mahometan.. ..	...	...	127,280	18* 100
	Fetichist, Catholic..	...	...	...	101
The Cape, 18,000					
S. Paolo de Loanda..	Cal. Cath. Church of England, Fetichist...	...	...	...	102
Ceuta 7,000.. ..	Catholic.. ..	...	...	...	103
Fort St. Louis, 10,000	Mahometan, Cath..	...	...	...	104
[140,000?]					
Rio de Janeiro,	Catholic.. ..	2,500,000	9,320,000	30,000	101 105
Washington, 12,000?..	Congrl. Pres. Epia..	5,539,600	15,836,000	5,775	68* 106
(a)	Luth. Cath. Methdt..	2,950,280	20,340,000	22,750	16 107
Mexico, 180,000..	Catholic.. ..	400,000	380,000	3,500	2 108
New Guatem. 40,000..	Catholic.. ..	1,712,000	9,160,000	32,371	17 109
Bogota, 30,000.. ..	Catholic.. ..	1,200,000	5,899,520	7,500	7 110
Lima, 80,000.. ..	Catholic.. ..	440,000	640,000	?	..... 111
La Plata, 25,000?..	Catholic.. ..	600,000	6,440,000	8,000	6 112
Santiago, 60,000..	Catholic.. ..	600,000	5,360,000	10,000	16 113
Buenos Ayres, 80,000..	Catholic.. ..	1,200,000	6,000,000	45,000	6 114
Port-au-Prince, 30,000	Catholic.. ..	200,000	...	5,000	2 115
Assumption, 12,000?..	Catholic.. ..	...	...	...	..... 116
Quebec, 22,000.. ..	Ch. of Eng. Calv. Cath..	...	...	...	..... 117
Havannah, 13,000..	Catholic.. ..	...	...	...	..... 118
Fort Royal, 9,000..	Catholic.. ..	...	...	...	..... 119
Reikiavik, 500.. ..	Lutheran.. ..	...	...	...	..... 120
Paramaribo, 20,000..	Calvinist.. ..	...	...	...	..... 121
St. Paul, 600.. ..	Fetichist.. ..	...	...	...	..... 122
Siak, 8,000?.. ..	Mahometan.. ..	...	...	...	..... 123
Telosancaoway 15,000?	Mahometan.. ..	...	...	...	..... 124
Borneo, 15,000?..	Mahometan.. ..	...	...	...	..... 125
Bevan, 6,000.. ..	Mahometan.. ..	...	...	...	..... 126
Selangau, 10,000..	Mahometan.. ..	...	...	...	..... 127
Hanarura, 6,000?..	Fetichist, Methodist..	...	...	...	11? 128
Batavia, 46,000..	Mahometan.. ..	...	...	...	..... 129
Manilla, 140,000..	Cath. Mahometan..	...	...	...	..... 130
Sydney, 10,000..	Ch. of Eng. Pres. Cath..	...	...	...	..... 131
Dille, 2,000.. ..	Catholic; Fetichist..	...	...	...	..... 131

(a) Washington is the seat of Government in the United States, and is therefore the nominal capital. The capitals of several of the individual States are superior in population and importance.

\* 4 Sail of the line, 6 Frigates, 4 corvettes, &c. &c.



# Population of the Earth, According to the Different Religious Sects.

## MONOTHEISTS.

### CHRISTIANS.

1 Roman Catholics.....	129,150,000
2 Protestants. a. Evangelic United.....	8,200,000
b. Lutheran.....	16,220,000
c. Reformed, Proper reformed .....	7,440,000
Presbyterians.....	4,800,000
Total reformed.....	12,240,000
d. Anglican.....	15,050,000
e. Various sects, Methodists .....	1,500,000
Quakers.....	200,000
Menonites.....	200,000
Hencubuters.....	100,000
Baptists.....	76,000
Independents.....	3,800,000
Unitarians.....	60,000
Swedenborgians.....	36,000
Phillipines.....	12,000
Total of various sects .....	5,940,000
Total Protestants.....	57,694,000
3 Greek Church, a Russian Greek.....	35,375,000
b. Eastern Greek.....	6,000,000
Total Greek Church.....	41,375,000
4 Monophysites, a. Jacobites, Proper Jacobites.....	220,000
Copts.....	3,200,000
Thomas Christians.....	81,000
John Christians.....	26,000
Total Jacobites.....	3,527,000
b. Maronites.....	150,000
c. Armenians.....	2,200,000
Total Monophysites.....	5,877,000
5 Nestorians.....	400,000
Total Christians.....	234,496,000
II. JEWS.....	2,650,000
III. MAHOMEDANS. 1. Sunnites. a. Soncees, .....	65,000,000
b. Wahabites, .....	7,000,000
Total Soncees.....	72,000,000
Sheahs.....	43,000,000
Ishmaelites.....	120,000
Total Mahomedans.....	115,120,000
IV. ZORASTRIANS.....	750,000
V. CONFUCIANS.....	5,000,000
IV. NANKINISTS.....	4,000,000
Total Montheists.....	362,045,000

## POLYTHEISTS.

I. LAMAITES, .. .. .	58,000,000
II. BRAHMINS... .. .	115,000,000
III. BUDDHISTS... .. .	162,000,000
FETISH WORSHIPPERS - .. .. .	124,000,000
<hr/>	
Total Polytheists.....	466,000,000
<hr/>	

The aggregate population of the globe, according to the foregoing statement, amounts to 829 millions of souls. It may be observed, however, that the number of Jews must be far greater, and may be taken at more than eight millions. We have given it at 2,650,000, because that is derived from authentic sources; but these are very uncertain, in Asia and Africa especially. In the same way the number of Some Mahomedans may be rated as exceeding the amount above stated by nearly twenty millions.—*From the Allgemeine Zirkhenziehung.*



## THE STATISTICAL COMPANION.

The Tables marked thus \* have been compiled from the Universal System of Geography, founded on the works of Malte Brun and Balbi, and published by Longmans, in 1842.

### DIMENSIONS AND ELLIPTICITY OF THE GLOBE\*.

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Equatorial diameter.....	41,843,330 ..	7924·873
Polar diameter.....	41,704,768 ..	7898·634
Difference of diameters.....	138,542 ..	26·239
Ratio of diameters.....	301,926 ..	
Circumference of the Equator.....	.. ..	24·897

### LENGTH OF A DEGREE OF THE MERIDIAN, AND OF A DEGREE OF LONGITUDE.

AT EVERY TENTH DEGREE OF LATITUDE.\*

<i>Degree of Meridian.</i>				<i>Degree of Longitude.</i>			
<i>Lat.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
0 ..	362,734	..	68·70	..	365,152	..	69·16
10 ...	362,843	...	68·72	...	359,640	..	68·11
20 ..	363,158	...	68·78	...	343,263	..	65·01
30 ...	363,641	...	68·87	...	316,493	...	59·94
40 ..	364,233	..	68·98	..	280,106	..	53·05
50 ..	364,862	..	69·10	...	235,171	..	44·54
60 ...	365,454	..	69·21	..	183,029	..	34·67
70 ..	365,937	..	69·31	..	125,254	..	23·72
80 ...	366,252	..	69·36	...	63,612	...	12·05
90 ..	366,361	..	69·39	..	0	..	0

### PROPORTIONS OF PLANETS TO THE SUN, THAT OF THE EARTH BEING UNITY.\*

				<i>Volume.</i>	<i>Mass.</i>	<i>Equatorial Diameter.</i>
Sun...	...	..	...	1,395,324·4000	329,630·0000	111·454
Jupiter...	...	...	...	1,280·9000	308·9400	10·860
Saturn...	..	...	...	974·7800	93·2710	9·987
Uranus..	...	..	...	81·2600	16·9000	4·332
Earth..	....	...	...	1·0000	1·0000	1·000
Venus..	...	..	..	0·8828	0·9213	0·975
Mars..	..	...	..	0·1386	0·1294	0·517
Mercury..	...	..	..	0·0565	0·1627	0·398

### DISTANCE OF PLANETS FROM THE SUN\*

<i>Planets.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Planets.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Mercury..	☿	36,791,000	Ceres..	♁	263,011,000
Venus..	♀	68,748,000	Pallas...	♁	263,547,000
Earth..	⊕	95,044,000	Jupiter..	♃	494,494,000
Mars..	♂	144,818,000	Saturn..	♄	906,607,000
Vesta...	♁	225,052,000	Uranus..	♅	1,823,178,000
Juno..	♁	253,667,000			

### HEIGHT OF THE LINE OF CONGELATION AND MEAN TEMPERATURE AT DIFFERENT LATITUDES.\*

Lat.	Mean Temp. at the Level of the Sea.	Height of Line of Congelation Feet.	Lat.	Mean Temp. at the Level of the Sea.	Height of Line of Congelation Feet.
0 ..	84.2 ..	15,207	50 ..	53.6 ..	6,334
5 ..	83.8 ...	15,095	55 ...	49.2 ..	5,034
10 ...	82.6 ..	14,764	60 ...	45.0 ...	3,818
15 ..	80.7 ...	14,220	65 ..	41.3 ..	2,722
20 ..	78.1 ..	13,478	70 ..	38.1 ...	1,778
25 ..	74.9 ...	12,557	75 ...	35.5 ...	1,016
30 ...	71.1 ..	11,484	80 ..	33.6 ..	457
35 ...	67.0 ..	10,287	85 ...	32.4 ..	117
40 ..	62.6 ...	9,001	90 ..	32.0 ..	0
45 ..	58.1 ...	7,671			

### PROPORTION OF LAND TO THE ENTIRE AREA OF DIFFERENT LATITUDINAL ZONES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.\*

Land, Northern Hemisphere.			Land, Southern Hemisphere.		
	Pro.	Sq. Miles.		Pro.	Sq. Miles.
Arctic zone	0.400	- 3,252,589	Antarctic zone	0.000	-
Temperate zone	0.559	- 28,531,631	Temp. zone	0.075	- 3,828,036
Torrid zone	0.297	- 11,628,440	Torrid zone	0.312	- 12,215,735
Total	0.441	- 43,412,660	Total	0.163	- 16,043,771

The habitable terrestrial globe contains 37,673,000 square geographical miles, of which it is probable that upwards of 20,000,000 are available for the subsistence of the human race. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, there are 91,000 square geographical miles, and on them food is now raised for nearly 30,000,000 of human beings. If, therefore, the whole world were peopled in the same proportion as the British Islands, there would be about 220 times as many inhabitants as there now are in the United Kingdom, or the globe would contain six thousand six hundred millions, being at least eight times its present population.—*ALLISON'S Principles of Population*.

### AREA OF OCEANS AND LAKES.\*

OCEANS.	Square Miles.	LAKES.	Square Miles.
Atlantic... ..	25,000,000	Lake Superior... ..	40,000
Antarctic... ..	30,000,000	Huron... ..	25,000
Arctic... ..	8,400	Michigan... ..	25,000
Pacific... ..	50,000,000	Erie... ..	11,000
Indian... ..	17,000,000	Ontario... ..	10,000
Mediterranean... ..	1,006,600	Ladoga... ..	6,330
Caspian Sea... ..	160,000	Onega... ..	3,280
Black Sea... ..	950,000	Wener... ..	2,136
Baltic... ..	175,000	Geneva... ..	336
<p>The ocean, with all its inland bays and seas, covers an area of nearly 147,800,000 square miles, or about <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> of the surface of the globe. Supposing its mean depth to be about 2 miles, its cubic contents will be nearly 300,000,000 cubic miles.</p>		Constance... ..	293
		Garda... ..	180
		Maggiore... ..	150
		Neufchatel... ..	115
		Lucerne... ..	100

## CLASSIFICATION OF MANKIND,

ACCORDING TO BLUMENBACH.

CAUCASIANS.	{ Europeans (excepting Fins and Laplanders), Western Asiatics, as far as the Ganges, the Turks and Tartars, properly so called, the tribes of Caucasus, the Armenians, Persians, Afghans, and Hindoos; the Africans who live on the shores of the Mediterranean and throughout the Sahara, the Egyptians and Copts, the Abyssinians and the Guanches, or ancient people of the Canary Islands.
MONGOLIANS.	{ Central, North Eastern, Eastern and South Eastern, Asiatics, Chinese, Japanese, Indo-Chinese, Fins, Laplanders, and Esquimaux.
ETHIOPICS.	{ Africans to the south of Sahara and Abyssinia, Australasians, Tasmanians, New Guineans, New Britons, and various tribes throughout the Indian Archipelago.
AMERICANS...	All American native Tribes and Nations.
MALAYS.....	{ Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and the dominant Nations of the Indian Archipelago.

## POPULATION OF THE GLOBE\*

	Population.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Europe... ..	236,000,000	3,684,841
Asia.... ..	430,000,000	18,000,000
Africa.. ..	90,000,000	12,000,000
America.. ..	47,000,000	14,050,000
Australasia... ..	1,500,000	3,000,000
Oceania.. ..	20,000,000	10,000,000
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>824,500,000</b>	<b>60,734,841</b>

## CLASSIFICATION OF MANKIND.

ACCORDING TO THEIR RELIGIONS.\*

Christianity in all its branches... ..	260,000,000
Judaism.. ....	5,000,000
Islamism... ..	96,000,000
Brahmanism.. ..	80,000,000
Bhuddism... ..	280,000,000
Other Religions.....	153,500,000
<b>Total. . . . .</b>	<b>824,500,000</b>

## CLASSIFICATION OF MANKIND.

ACCORDING TO THEIR LANGUAGES.

The researches made by Balbi, for the construction of his *Atlas Ethnographique*, have led him to set down the number of known languages as 2000. at least; but the imperfect state of ethnography, he states, has allowed him to class only 860 languages, and about 5000 dialects; of which number, 143 languages belong to Asia, 53 to Europe, 115 to Africa, 117 to Oceania, and 422 to America.

## VEGETABLE SPECIES.

According to Humboldt, there are 38,500 Vegetable Species, viz., 6500 in Asia, 7000 in Europe, 3000 in Africa, 5000 in Oceania, and 17,000 in America.

# AREA, POPULATION, REVENUE, AND ARMY OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Area in Sqr. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to a Sqr. Mile.	Revenue. £	Army.
Austria . . . . .	258,188	36,950,000	138.2	13,000,000	474,000
Bavaria . . . . .	29,637	4,315,469	145.6	2,501,000	57,000
Belgium . . . . .	11,375	4,242,600	372.9	3,941,930	100,000
Bohemia . . . . .	20,285	4,128,661	203.5	2,000,000	50,000
Bolivia . . . . .	318,000	1,200,000	3.7	340,000	2,000
Brazil . . . . .	2,700,000	5,300,000	1.90	3,000,000	60,000
Chili . . . . .	129,700	1,200,000	9.2	450,000	
China . . . . .	5,300,000	362,447,183	68.3		
Circassia . . . . .	33,000	3,000,000	90		
Colombia . . . . .	1,155,000	3,187,000	27.7		
Denmark . . . . .	21,855	2,033,265	93	1,653,792	32,000
Egypt . . . . .	150,000	1,927,000	12.8	3,000,000	160,000
France . . . . .	211,730	34,194,875	161.5	40,000,000	311,000
Great Britain . . . . .	86,575	18,664,761	215.5	46,000,000	133,000
Greece . . . . .	13,887	856,470	61.6	2,489,550	9,011
Hanover . . . . .	14,726	1,888,280	128.2	1,320,000	20,000
Holland . . . . .	13,598	2,893,716	212.8	5,000,000	43,000
Hungary . . . . .	78,822	10,471,400	132.9	2,000,000	64,000
Ireland . . . . .	32,025	*7,943,940	247.9		
Japan . . . . .	266,600	50,000,000	188		120,000
Mexico . . . . .	1,230,442	7,700,000	6.9	3,000,000	20,000
Morocco . . . . .	219,300	8,500,000	38.9		
Naples and the Two Sicilies } . . . . .	31,407	6,021,284	190	4,500,000	37,000
Norway . . . . .	122,460	1,194,827	9.7	530,000	12,150
Papal States . . . . .	17,218	2,732,036	158	3,000,000	23,680
Portugal . . . . .	36,510	3,549,420	97.2	1,500,000	28,000
Persia :—					
Kingdom, of the Shah	500,000	8,000,000	8.8		
— Afghanistan . . . . .	240,000				
— Beloochistan . . . . .	150,000				
Peru . . . . .	500,000	1,700,000	3.4	7,605,675	530,000
Prussia . . . . .	107,894	14,928,500	138		
Russia in Europe . . . . .	2,110,000	56,500,000	26.7		
— Asia . . . . .	5,000,000	3,500,000	0.70	15,836,000	534,000
— America . . . . .	500,000	61,053	0.12		
Sardinia . . . . .	29,102	4,650,368	16	2,913,000	35,200
Saxony . . . . .	5,756	1,652,000	286	1,100,000	13,000
Spain . . . . .	179,465	12,168,174	67.9	10,270,000	60,000
Sweden . . . . .	170,240	2,983,144	17	1,687,278	32,000
Switzerland . . . . .	15,233	2,184,096	143	24,000	
Turkey in Europe . . . . .	180,000	12,180,000	67	3,000,000	219,000
— Asia . . . . .	500,000	10,000,000	20		
United States . . . . .	1,265,618	17,069,453	13.5	7,000,000	11,169
Wurtemberg . . . . .	7,840	1,634,654	208	966,783	15,000

\* As enumerated in 1834.

# NUMBER AND POPULATION OF THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.\*

	Number of Colonies.	POPULATION.	
		Whites.	Coloured.
Europe... ..	11	490,000	
Asia... ..	8	112,000	97,560,079
Australasia... ..	6	131,800	155,000
Africa... ..	13	67,868	222,800
North America... ..	8	1,410,000	120,000
South America... ..	5	3,958	99,571
Western India Islands... ..	18	71,550	639,708
Total... ..	69	2,287,476	98,797,158

The total cost of the above Colonies to Great Britain is nearly £2,650,000 per annum.

## POPULATION OF CITIES,

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST RETURNS.

Alexander... ..	60,000	Leipsic... ..	47,500
Amsterdam... ..	207,000	Lisbon... ..	260,000
Antwerp... ..	75,000	Madrid... ..	236,000
Athens... ..	26,237	Morocco... ..	80,000
Berlin... ..	290,797	Mexico... ..	137,000
Berne... ..	20,500	Munich... ..	106,537
Bombay... ..	230,000	Naples... ..	350,000
Brussels... ..	107,000	New York... ..	340,000
Calcutta... ..	230,000	New Orleans... ..	40,272
Christiana... ..	25,000	Paris... ..	909,126
Constantinople... ..	500,000	Petersburg... ..	469,720
Copenhagen... ..	122,000	Pekin... ..	2,000,000
Dublin... ..	275,000	Prague... ..	120,000
Edinburgh... ..	160,000	Palemo... ..	140,000
Florence... ..	97,500	Rome... ..	148,903
Genoa... ..	115,500	Stockholm... ..	83,883
Hamburg... ..	128,000	Stuttgart... ..	38,500
Jerusalem... ..	10,000	Turin... ..	104,000
London... ..	1,850,000	Vienna... ..	333,000

## POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES, IN 1841.

COMMUNICATED BY G. R. PORTER, ESQ.

Married Males... ..	18,802
„ Females... ..	17,551
Single Males... ..	66,366
„ Females... ..	26,007
	128,726
Free Males... ..	61,321
„ Females... ..	40,425
Bond Males... ..	23,844
„ Females... ..	3,133
	128,726

## RELIGION.

Church of England...	73,727
„ Scotland..	13,153
Wesleyan Methodists..	3,236
Other Protestant Dissenters...	1,857
Roman Catholics...	35,690
Jews..	856
Mahomedans.....	207
	<hr/> 128,726

## HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Height.</i>
Atlas..	Africa ..	Feet 12,500
Ararat...	Armenia..	12,700
Ben Lomond...	Scotland..	3,240
Ben Lawers...	Ditto...	4,015
Ben Nevis...	Ditto...	4,380
Cheviots..	England...	2,653
Cader Idris..	Wales...	2,914
Cotopaxi..	South America...	18,862
Chimbarozza...	Ditto..	21,451
Devalgiri, (the highest Peak of the Himalaya range.)...	Asia...	28,077
Etna...	Sicily ..	10,946
Egmont..	New Zealand..	15,304
Finsterhorn...	Alps..	14,096
Grimsel..	Ditto..	9,695
Hecla..	Iceland..	5,000
Jungfrau..	Alps...	13,725
Libanus...	Syria...	9,526
Magillicuddy Reeks...	Ireland..	3,404
Mont Blanc..	Switzerland...	15,630
Mont Rosa...	Ditto...	15,553
Mont Perdu..	France...	11,283
Otaheite Mount..	Otaheite...	10,895
Ortler Spitz..	Tyrol..	14,927
Skiddaw..	England..	3,022
Snowdon..	Wales...	3,571
Stelvio Pass..	Tyrol...	9,272
Teneriffe, Peak of..	Teneriffe...	12,353
Vesuvius ,	Italy..	5,731



## LENGTH OF RIVERS.

<i>Rivers.</i>	<i>Mouths.</i>	<i>Courses.</i>	<i>Length in English Miles.</i>
Amazons.....	Atlantic Ocean..	South America..	3380
Amur..	Pacific Ocean...	Russia in Asia...	2150
Arkansas...	Mississippi River...	North America.....	1730
Douro ..	Atlantic Ocean..	Portugal and Spain...	400
Dnieper ..	Black Sea..	Russia..	1140
Danube...	Ditto..	Germany and Austria ..	1760
Elbe....	North Sea..	Austria and Prussia..	670
Euphrates..	Persian Gulf..	Turkey in Asia..	1900
Enisei..	Arctic Sea...	China & Russia in Asia..	2340
Ganges...	Bengal Bay..	Hindustan ..	1550
Hoang Ho.....	Pacific Ocean ..	China..	2625
Indus..	Indian Ocean..	Scinde..	1630
Loire... ..	Biscay Bay..	France... ..	545
Lena....	Arctic Sea...	Russia in Asia...	2370
Lawrence, St..	Atlantic..	North America..	2340
Mississippi..	Gulf of Cutch..	Ditto..	3300
Nile... ..	Mediterranean..	Egypt..	2600
Niger..	Atlantic..	Africa... ..	2000
Ohio... ..	Mississippi River..	North America..	1183
Orinoko... ..	Atlantic..	South America..	1480
Obi....	Arctic Ocean...	China..	2550
Potomac... ..	Chesapeake Bay..	North America ..	410
Po... ..	Adriatic..	Italy..	410
Parana... ..	Plate River..	South America...	1500
Plate... ..	Atlantic..	Ditto..	2130
Rhone... ..	Mediterranean...	Switzerland and France...	460
Rhine....	North Sea..	Germany..	810
Schelde..	Ditto..	Netherlands...	170
Shannon..	Atlantic..	Ireland...	200
Seine..	English Channel..	France...	425
Susquehanna..	Atlantic..	North America...	620
Senegal..	Ditto...	Africa...	950
Thames..	North Sea...	England..	215
Tagus... ..	Atlantic..	Spain and Portugal...	550
Tigris..	Euphrates River...	Turkey in Asia...	1000
Vistula..	Baltic Sea..	Austria...	640
Volga..	Caspian Sea ..	Russia...	2035
Yang-tse-Kiang ..	Pacific Ocean ..	Thibet and China...	2900

POPULATION, NUMBER OF HOUSES INHABITED, PROPORTION OF  
BIRTHS AND DEATHS, AND THE TOTAL INCREASE OF  
THE POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY IN ENG-  
LAND, BETWEEN 1831 AND 1841.

Counties.	Houses inhabited in 1831.	Houses inhabited in 1841.	Popu- lation in 1831.	Popu- lation in 1841.	Propor- tion of births.	Pro- por- tion of deaths.	Per- cent inc
Berks. . . . .	28,032	31,472	145,389	160,226	1 to 28	1 to 43	10.2
Bedford. . . . .	17,978	21,235	95,483	107,937	26	44	13.0
Buckingham. . . . .	28,159	31,071	146,529	165,900	23	52	6.4
Cambridge. . . . .	26,712	33,112	143,955	164,509	28	45	14.2
Chester. . . . .	60,748	73,390	334,391	395,309	34	43	18.5
Cornwall. . . . .	53,521	65,641	300,918	341,269	30	59	13.4
Cumberland. . . . .	31,017	34,444	169,681	177,912	35	51	4.8
Derby. . . . .	46,098	52,910	237,170	272,202	25	47	14.7
Devonshire. . . . .	81,999	94,637	494,478	533,731	36	58	7.8
Dorset. . . . .	29,307	34,559	159,252	174,743	34	61	9.7
Durham. . . . .	40,740	57,450	253,910	324,277	28	43	21.7
Essex. . . . .	57,152	67,602	317,507	344,495	35	53	8.6
Gloucester. . . . .	71,254	80,856	387,019	431,307	37	51	11.4
Hampshire. . . . .	56,526	66,589	314,280	354,940	37	55	12.9
Hertford. . . . .	21,607	23,461	111,211	114,438	45	64	2.9
Hertford. . . . .	26,549	30,155	143,341	157,237	29	49	9.6
Huntingdon. . . . .	9,990	11,897	53,192	58,699	28	46	10.3
Kent. . . . .	82,144	95,547	479,195	548,161	35	48	14.4
Lancaster. . . . .	228,130	289,166	1,336,854	1,667,064	26	32	24.7
Leicester. . . . .	40,354	44,649	197,003	215,855	29	40	9.5
Lincoln. . . . .	61,615	73,038	317,465	362,717	31	52	14.2
Monmouth. . . . .	18,612	24,880	98,130	134,349	26	38	36.9
Middlesex. . . . .	180,493	207,070	1,358,330	1,576,616	35	42	16.0
Norfolk. . . . .	74,793	85,922	390,054	412,621	34	51	5.7
Northampton. . . . .	36,322	40,903	179,336	199,061	29	47	10.9
Northumberland. . . . .	35,726	48,704	222,912	250,268	29	44	12.2
Nottingham. . . . .	44,936	50,541	225,327	249,773	28	36	10.8
Oxford. . . . .	29,334	32,141	152,166	161,573	32	50	6.1
Ratland. . . . .	3,935	4,297	19,385	21,340	30	53	10.0
Surrey. . . . .	80,070	95,375	486,334	582,613	35	45	19.7
Sussex. . . . .	45,605	54,066	272,340	299,770	34	55	10.9
Stafford. . . . .	78,019	97,676	410,512	510,206	31	51	24.2
Salop. . . . .	42,633	47,203	222,938	239,014	37	50	7.2
Suffolk. . . . .	50,139	64,081	296,317	315,129	32	53	6.3
Somerset. . . . .	71,325	81,632	404,200	436,002	33	48	7.8
Warwick. . . . .	68,263	81,445	330,610	402,121	31	47	19.4
Westm. of Lond. . . . .	10,353	10,848	55,041	56,469	35	43	2.5
Wilts. . . . .	46,281	50,986	240,156	260,007	35	53	8.2
Worcester. . . . .	41,646	46,962	211,365	233,484	20	36	10.4
Yorkshire, N. Riding. . . . .	38,116	42,509	190,766	204,662	38	53	7.2
Yorkshire, W. Riding. . . . .	190,484	226,473	976,350	1,154,924	27	43	18.2
Yorkshire, E. Riding. . . . .	32,681	38,390	168,891	193,676	34	43	14.6
York City and Ainsty. . . . .	6,404	7,710	35,362	38,322			8.3
Total. . . . .	2,326,922	2,753,395	13,091,005	14,995,508	1 in 32	1 in 44	14.5

In England, the average number of acres to each person is 2,150, in Scotland, 7,228; and in Wales, 5,214.

NOTE.—The Returns of the Population of Ireland are not yet completed.

# VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

DURING EACH OF THE THREE YEARS ENDING 5TH JAN. 1842; ALSO THE AMOUNT OF THE PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTED THEREFROM.

Years ending 5th Jany.	Value of Imports into the United Kingdom.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM.			Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom exported therefrom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1840	62,004,900	97,402,726	12,795,990	110,198,716	53,233,580
1841	67,432,964	102,705,372	13,774,306	116,479,678	51,406,430
1842	64,377,962	102,180,517	14,723,151	119,903,668	51,634,623

# THE NET PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5TH JANUARY, 1842.

Income.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Customs.. ..	21,898,844	19 5	Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	29,450,144	16 3
Excise .....	13,678,835	18 5	Civil List...	389,022	3 11
Stamps.....	7,185,217	7 4	Annuities and Pensions	620,514	8 5
Taxes.....	4,482,911	12 0	Salaries and Allowances	246,079	3 7
Post Office.....	455,000	0 0	Diplomatic Salaries ..	185,770	0 10
Crown Lands...	162,000	0 0	Courts of Justice ..	736,994	8 9
Miscellaneous...	104,711	8 0	Miscellaneous Charges	232,734	9 7
Imprest and other Monies.	106,898	13 2	Army...	6,418,421	16 4
Money received from the East India Company...	80,000	0 0	Navy...	6,489,074	0 0
			Ordnance...	1,815,132	0 0
			Miscellaneous...	2,927,660	2 5
			Instruction in Canada	117,153	7 8
			China Expedition...	400,000	0 0
Excess of Expenditure..	2,101,369	2 1	Unclaimed Dividends..	157,028	3 8
	50,185,729	0 5		50,185,729	0 5

# CUSTOMS' REVENUES.

The Customs' Revenue of this country is derived from 1,150 articles of Commerce, producing altogether a revenue of 22,162,610*l*; of this sum 21,700,630*l* is derived from the following 17 articles:—1. Sugar and Molasses, 4,827,018*l*. 2. Tea, 3,658,800*l*. 3. Tobacco, 3,465,686*l*. 4. Rum, Brandy, &c., 2,615,443*l*. 5. Wine, 1,848,709*l*. 6. Timber, 1,603,194*l*. 7. Corn, 1,098,779*l*. 8. Coffee, 779,114*l*. 9. Cotton Wool, 416,257*l*. 10. Silk Manufactures, 247,362*l*. 11. Butter, 213,077*l*. 12. Currants, 189,291*l*. 13. Tallow, 182,000*l*. 14. Seeds, 13,355*l*. 15. Sheep's Wool, 130,770*l*. 16. Raisins, 134,589*l*. 17. Cheese, 105,218*l*.

# AMOUNT OF COMMERCE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES TO EACH INDIVIDUAL.

*From Journal of the Statistical Society.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Great Britain..	86	10	Franco..	34	2
Belgium..	70	0	Russia...	7	4
United States..	61	0			

## ESTIMATE OF THE PRODUCE OF THE MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

	Exports in 1840	Home Consumpt.
Cottons.	£24,661,179	£35,000,000
Woollens.	5,747,562	14,000,000
Hardware.	5,652,517	11,000,000
Leather.	412,127	13,000,000
Linen.	4,124,742	8,000,000
Paper, Furniture, Books.	506,048	14,000,000
Silk.	790,435	6,000,000
China, Glass, Earthenware.	991,126	4,000,000
Jewellery, Plate, &c.	204,192	3,000,000
Miscellaneous.	5,167,938	25,000,000
	£47,257,766	£133,000,000

In 1841 the value of Exported British and Irish Produce and Manufactures was £51,634,623.

## NUMBER OF GALLONS OF SPIRITS THAT PAID DUTY FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN EACH KINGDOM IN 1840 AND 1841.

Years ending 10th October.	ENGLAND.	IRELAND	SCOTLAND.
	No. of Gallons.	No. of Gallons.	No. of Gallons
1840	8,219,657	8,318,634	6,124,909
1841	8,267,691	6,537,364	6,000,562

## ESTIMATE OF THE ANNUAL PRODUCE OF BRITISH MINES.

### COALS.

The Export in 1841 was 1,848,294 tons.

The Home Consumption is estimated at about 29,000,000 tons.

Average price, free on board, at 10s. per ton... .. £15,424,147

This trade gives employment to about 150,000 persons. The capital embarked is estimated at from 8 to 10 millions. The extent of the Coal fields in the North embraces 837 square miles of country, and is capable of supplying 14 millions of tons annually for 500 years.

IRON..	1,396,400 tons at £4 per ton...	5,585,600
COPPER..	14,000 tons at £100 per ton...	1,400,000
TIN, Coined...	4,500 tons at £80 per ton.	360,000
LEAD...	50,000 tons at £20 per ton..	1,000,000

Total.....£23,769,747

\* Communicated by JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

## QUANTITY OF COTTON IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

AND QUANTITY TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, FROM 1835 TO 1842, INCLUSIVE; AND THE PRICE OF UPLANDS COTTON ON THE 1ST JULY IN EACH YEAR.

<i>In the first six months of</i>	<i>Imported into England and Scotland.</i>	<i>Average Consumption per Week.</i>	<i>Total Consumption, first six months.</i>	<i>Prices of Uplands Cotton on the 1st of July.</i>	
	<i>Bags†</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1835	698,742	17,384	451,984	10½	to 12½
1836	723,417	18,227	474,902	8½	— 11½
1837	674,523	19,127	497,302	4½	— 7½
1838	952,445	21,629	562,354	5½	— 7½
1839	698,213	20,000	520,000	7	— 9
1840	955,618	24,500	637,000	4½	— 6½
1841	784,021	22,382	581,932	5½	— 7½
1842	906,619	24,312	632,112	3½	— 6½

† The average weight of a Bag of Cotton is 280 lbs.

### TEA.

The quantity of Tea imported into England in 1841 was 30,271,000lbq. The population has increased 14 per cent. and the use of Tea 16½ per cent.

### EXPORT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

In the year 1841, 6544 ounces of gold were exported from London to different parts of the world, and 9,835,089 ounces of silver.

### AMOUNT OF GOLD TENDERED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

In 1841, £19,694,764 was tendered at the Bank of England and its branches, and £4,271,065 rejected as light.

### ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA.

The estimated annual produce of the above Mines is £3,135,000 in gold, and £5,543,000 in silver.

### NUMBER OF PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS

THAT MADE RETURNS IN 1841.

	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Joint-Stock.</i>
In England and Wales...	287	91
Scotland...	3	26
Ireland.....	5	6
Total.....	295	122

The estimated (paid up) capital of Joint-Stock Banks in England and Wales, is 87 millions; in Scotland, 7 millions; and in Ireland, 2 millions.

### MONEY.

The standard of the Gold Coin of the United Kingdom is 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy: a pound troy of this standard gold is coined into 46 sovereigns and  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a sovereign, or £46. 14s. 6d., so that the sovereign contains 113·001 grains fine, and 123·274 grains standard gold.

The standard of the silver coin is 11 oz. 2dwt. fine to 18dwt. alloy: a pound of this standard silver is coined into 66 shillings, so that each shilling contains 80·727 grains of pure silver, and 87·272 grains standard.

**A RETURN OF THE YEARLY AVERAGE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF PROMISSORY NOTES PAYABLE TO BEARER, IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND OF BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**

Date.	ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.		Total.	Bullion in Bank of Eng-land.
	Bank of England.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Private & Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Private & Joint Stock Banks.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1834	18,520,104	6,619,142	1,552,535	3,117,200	3,811,262	1,406,613	37,440,368	8,121,070
1835	18,106,650	6,674,567	2,134,549	3,097,900	3,610,227	1,576,064	37,091,307	6,398,029
1836	17,827,212	6,863,983	3,312,075	3,447,887	3,425,976	2,078,372	38,315,413	6,290,154
1837	18,288,029	6,584,564	3,616,662	3,074,449	3,247,415	1,872,410	37,090,971	5,972,558
1838	18,919,992	6,904,445	4,257,538	3,115,560	3,213,378	2,317,366	39,018,363	9,714,075
1839	17,677,179	7,173,020	4,413,817	3,246,080	3,270,497	2,517,927	38,428,111	4,366,229
1840	16,838,508	6,527,902	3,865,908	3,250,727	3,164,964	2,309,045	35,895,303	4,149,633
1841*	16,947,595	6,132,559	3,523,462	3,195,389	3,142,862	2,213,452	35,227,093	4,700,708

**NUMBER OF VESSELS.**

WITH THE AMOUNT OF THEIR TONNAGE, AND THE NUMBER OF MEN AND BOYS EMPLOYED IN NAVIGATING THE SAME, THAT BELONGED TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1840 AND 1841.

	31ST DECEMBER, 1840.			31ST DECEMBER, 1841.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom. . . . .	21,983	2,724,107	160,509	22,747	2,886,626	167,117
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man. }	671	44,155	5,018	714	48,773	5,224
British Plantations. . . . .	6,30	543,276	35,813	6,591	577,081	37,857
	28,962	3,311,538	201,340	30,052	3,512,480	210,193

**NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAM VESSELS**

BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1839 AND 1840.

	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.		ISLES OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND MAN.		BRITISH PLANTATIONS.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1839	517	45,160	117	16,704	86	18,376	720	29,340	3	883	47	7,103	770	80,781
1840	580	50,491	129	19,497	79	17,551	708	87,539	3	389	53	7,879	694	95,907

**NUMBER OF VESSELS.**

WITH THE AMOUNT OF THEIR TONNAGE, THAT WERE BUILT AND REGISTERED IN THE SEVERAL PORTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE YEARS ENDING JANUARY 5. 1841-1842.

	1841.		1842.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom.....	1,370	211,289	1,111	159,578
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man. . . . .	78	8,775	81	8,731
British Plantations...	771	143,288	549	114,505
Total... ..	2,219	363,352	1,741	282,814

\* Two private Banks have not made any return.

## ARMY.

				<i>Officers and Privates.</i>	
Cavalry..	3	Regiments, Guards..	...	1,808	
"	19	" Line..	...	6,993	
"	4	" East Indies...	...	3,158	
Infantry...	3	" Guards...	...	5,287	
"	78	" Line..	...	72,973	
"	22	" East Indies...	...	24,310	
		Colonial Corps...	...	8,537	
					122,568

## ORDNANCE:—

Engineers, &c.....	2,127
Artillery....9 Battallions.....	7,116
	9,243
Total.	132,811

## NAVY.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Sloops.</i>	<i>Steamers.</i>
In Commission....	27	20	133	45
In Ordinary.....	51	55	29	21
Building...	21	9	21	18
	99	84	182	84

There are besides 12 Sailing, 25 Steam Packets, and 111 non-effective Ships and Vessels employed in Harbour Service, making a total of 597.

Officers and Seamen..	30,500
Boys.....	2,000
Marines...	10,500
	43 000

## YEOMANRY.

The Yeomanry is composed of 238 Corps, consisting of 840 Officers, and 13,431 men. The total expense of this force in 1841 was 82,369*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Metropolitan Police Force consists of 19 Superintendents, 109 Inspectors, 459 Sergeants, and 3,807 Constables. The expense of this Force in 1841 was 287,225*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

## FACTORY STATISTICS.

General Summary of Mills and Factories (including Cotton Wool, Worsted, Flax, and Silk), in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, in December 1841.—*Factory Commissioners' Report.*

	<i>No of Mills.</i>	TOTAL HORSE POWER.		POWER NOT EMPLOYED.		<i>Total of persons em- ployed when in full work.</i>	<i>Total of per- sons employ- ed at the time.</i>
		<i>Steam.</i>	<i>Water.</i>	<i>Steam</i>	<i>Water.</i>		
Working 69 hours a week.....	1,082	30,061	4,459	2,745	312	172,570	161,359
Working less than 69 hours.....	259	5,700	1,217	646	152	35,336	32,144
Not at Work.....	200	3,364	799	3,364	799	19,964	...
	1,541	39,125	6,475	6,755	1,263	227,870	193,503

## WAGES.

The Factory Operative works, per week in		s. d.	
England...	69 hours for	11	0
America...	78	10	0
France...	72 to 84	5	8
Switzerland...	78 to 84	4	5
Tyrol...	72 to 80	4	0
Saxony...	72	3	6
Bonn...	94	2	6

*Factory Commissioners' Report—*

## CRIME.

Number of Persons committed for Trial or Bailed in England and Wales from 1834 to 1841, and the results of Trial.

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Convicted	15,995	14,729	14,771	17,090	16,785	17,832	19,927	20,280
Acquitted	6,456	6,002	6,213	6,522	6,309	6,611	7,200	7,480
Total...	22,451	20,731	20,984	23,612	23,094	24,443	27,127	27,760

SENTENCES PASSED UPON PRISONERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES  
DURING 1839, 1840, 1841.

*From the Official Reports.*

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Death.. ..	56	77	80
Transportation for life.. ..	205	238	156
" above 15 years.. ..	11	18	21
" above 10, and not exceeding 15.. ..	683	714	709
" above 7, and not exceeding 10.. ..	943	1,194	1,240
" 7 years.. ..	1,835	1,941	1,674
Imprisonment above 3 years.. ..	21	35	10
" 3 years and above 2 years.. ..	413	548	465
" 2 years, and above 1 year.. ..	1,743	2,064	2,060
" 1 year and above 6 months.. ..	11,359	12,462	13,212
" 6 months and under.. ..	579	637	653
Whipped, Fined, and Discharged...			

## EXECUTIONS IN LONDON.

A Parliamentary Return, dated Feb. 18, 1842, gives the number of persons executed for all crimes in London and Middlesex, as being, during the three years ending Dec. 1821—93; 1824—51; 1827—53; 1830—52; 1833—12; 1836—Nil; 1839—3.



## DEGREES OF INSTRUCTION AMONG CRIMINALS.

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Unable to Read and Write.....	33 53	33 22	33 21
Read and Write imperfectly....	53 48	55 57	56 67
Read and Write well....	10 07	8 29	7 40
Instruction superior to Reading and Writing well..	0 32	0 37	0 45
Instruction not ascertained....	2 60	2 45	2 27
	100	100	100

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF LONDON.

*Compiled from Pigot's Directory.*

## AREA.

The area actually covered with buildings and streets, together with the surface of the Thames, is about 20 square miles.

London Docks...	100 acres.
Tobacco Warehouses...	14 "
Wine Cellars...	10 "
West India Docks...	51 "
St. Katharine's do...	24 "

There are 5000 Vessels and 3090 Boats on the River, employing 8000 Watermen and 4000 Labourers.

## PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

	Date of Instn.		Date of Instn.
Royal Academy...	1663	Astronomical...	1829
Antiquaries...	1751	Royal Society of Literature...	1823
Society of Arts...	1753	Asiatic...	1823
Linnæan...	1788	Geological...	1825
Royal Institution...	1800	Geographical...	1830
Horticultural...	1804	British Architects...	1834
Medical and Chirurgical...	1805	Statistical...	1834
London Institution...	1807	Entomological...	1834
Geological...	1807	Chemical...	1841
Russell Institution...	1808	Electrical...	1842
Civil Engineers...	1818	Numismatic...	1830
Meteorological...	1823	Botanical...	1833
Pharmaceutical...	1841	Mathematical...	1714
Royal Botanic...	1820	Microscopical...	1832

## — NUMBER OF TRADESMEN.

16,562 Shoemakers	1,082 Chemists
5,030 House Painters	2,133 Coopers
1,076 Fishmongers	1,381 Dyers
2,662 Hatters and Hosiers	2,319 Plumbers
19,208 Carpenters	907 Pastry Cooks
6,822 Bricklayers	1,470 Turners
5,416 Cabinet Makers	556 Undertakers
1,005 Wheelwrights	2,391 Blacksmiths
1,172 Old Clothsmen	2,013 Whitesmiths
3,628 Compositors	2,180 Sawyers
2,633 Watch and Clock Makers	2,807 Jewellers
869 Saddlers	1,393 Stationers
1,080 Tobaccoists	4,227 Grocers
14,552 Tailors	1,430 Milkmen
700 Pressmen	5,655 Bakers
2,091 Barbers	4,199 Clothiers and Linen Drapers
1,040 Brokers	2,167 Coach Makers
4,322 Butchers	1,367 Coal Merchants
1,586 Cheesemongers	1,246 Tinmen

## PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

300 Churches and Chapels of the Establishment	550 Public Offices
364 Dissenting Chapels	14 Prisons
22 Foreign Chapels	22 Theatres
250 Public Schools	50 Markets
150 Hospitals	4970 Public Houses
156 Alms-houses	960 Spirit Shops
205 Other Charitable Institutions	330 Hotels

## PROVISIONS ANNUALLY CONSUMED.

From M'Culloch's "London," in his *Geographical Dictionary*,

190,000 Bullocks	11,000 Tons of Butter
776,000 Sheep	13,000 Tons of Cheese
250,000 Lambs	2,000,000 Gallons of Milk
250,000 Calves	65,000 Pipes of Wine
270,000 Pigs	2,000,000 Gallons of Spirits
1,000,000 Quarters of Wheat, or	2,000,000 Barrels of Ale and Porter.
64,000,000 Quartern Loaves	

The Population of the Metropolis in 1851 was 1,870,727. In 1831 it was 1,358,330. The Mortality is estimated at 2·8 per cent. annually.

In 1841, 68,961 individuals were taken into custody in London; 36,708 discharged by the Magistrates; 28,235 summarily convicted or held to bail; 4018 committed for trial; 3020 convicted, and 618 acquitted.—*Official Return*.

The mean Annual Temperature in London, as deduced from a series of observations for 20 years, is 50° 5'.—(Mr. HOWARD.)

### CHRONOLOGY OF BRITISH PREMIERS, FROM 1754.

Appointed.			Time in Office.	
			Yrs.	Days.
1754, April 5 . . .	Duke of Newcastle...	..	8 ..	53
1762, May 29.. ..	Earl of Bute.. ..	..	.. ..	322
1763, April 16.. ..	G. Grenville... ..	...	2 ...	87
1765, July 12.. ..	Marquis of Rockingham..	...	1 ..	21
1766, Aug. 2.. ..	Duke of Grafton... ..	..	3 ..	179
1770, Jan. 28.. ..	Lord North... ..	...	12 .	34
1782, Mar. 3.. ..	Marquis of Rockingham..	...	.. ..	132
1782, July 13.. ..	Earl of Shelburne... ..	..	.. ..	266
1783, April 5.. ..	Duke of Portland.. ..	..	.. ..	260
1783, Dec. 27.. ..	William Pitt... ..	...	17 ..	80
1801, Mar. 17.. ..	Lord Sidmouth... ..	..	3 ..	53
1804, May 12.. ..	William Pitt... ..	..	1 ..	241
1806, Jan. 8.. ..	Lord Grenville... ..	...	1 ..	64
1807, Mar. 13.. ..	Duke of Portland.. ..	...	3 ..	102
1810, June 23.. ..	Spencer Perceval... ..	..	1 ..	350
1812, June 8.. ..	Earl of Liverpool... ..	...	14 ..	307
1827, April 11.. ..	George Canning . . .	..	.. ..	121
1827, Aug. 10.. ..	Lord Goderich... ..	...	.. ..	168
1828, Jan. 25.. ..	Duke of Wellington..	...	2 ..	301
1830, Nov. 22.. ..	Earl Grey... ..	..	3 ..	231
1834, July 11.. ..	Lord Melbourne.. ..	..	.. ..	128
1834, Nov. 16.. ..	Duke of Wellington..	...	.. ..	22
1834, Dec. 8.. ..	Sir Robert Peel... ..	...	..	131
1835, April 18.. ..	Lord Melbourne.. ..	..	6 ..	138
1841, Sept. 3.. ..	Sir Robert Peel... ..	..	..	

## FOREIGN MEASURES REDUCED TO ENGLISH DENOMINATIONS.

	<i>English Measures.</i>
Metre of France..	3·281 feet.
Toise of France...	2·13155 yards.
Geographical league of France...	4868·6 yards, or 2·76 miles.
Nautical league of France..	6085·8 yards, or 3·457 miles.
Spanish league.....	7421 yards, or 4·216 miles.
German Geographical mile ..	8114 yards, or 4·61 miles.
Russian verst. ....	1162 yards.
Swedish mile...	11703 yards, or 6·649 miles.
Danish mile..	8224 yards, or 3·638 miles.
Dutch mile...	6406 yards, or 4·67 miles.
French Geographical sq. league...	7·65 square miles.
German Geographical sq. league..	21·25 square miles.

## ANNUITIES GRANTED TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

	<i>Amount.</i>
The Queen Dowager...	£ 100,000
Duke of Sussex..	21,000
Duke of Cumberland...	21,000
Duke of Cambridge..	27,000
Duchess of Gloucester..	16,000
Princess Sophia...	16,000
Princess Sophia of Gloucester..	7,000
Trustees of the King of the Belgians..	50,000
Duchess of Kent....	30,000
Prince Albert..	30,000
Total ..	£318,000

## REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

<i>Kingdom.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Accession.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
Austria...	Ferdinand...	1835	Catholic.
Bavaria..	Louis...	1825	Ditto.
Baden...	Chas. Leopold Fred ..	1830	Lutheran.
Belgium..	Leopold..	1831	Ditto.
Denmark....	Christian VIII...	1839	Ditto.
France..	Louis Philippe..	1830	Catholic.
Great Britain..	Victoria I.	1837	Lutheran
Greece...	Otho...	1833	Catholic
Hanover..	Ernest Augustus...	1837	Lutheran
Holland..	William II..	1840	Ditto
Naples (Two Sicilies)	Ferdinand II...	1830	Catholic
Norway & Sweden..	Charles XIV...	1818	Lutheran
Papal States...	Gregory XVI...	1831	Catholic
Portugal..	Maria II. ....	1826	Ditto
Prussia...	Fred. William IV...	1840	Lutheran
Russia..	Nicholas I ..	1825	Gr-ek Ch.
Sardinia ..	Charles Albert ..	1831	Catholic
Saxony.....	Fredrick...	1836	Ditto
Spain....	Isabella II.	1833	Ditto
Turkey....	Abdul Medjid..	1839	Mahomedan
Wurtemberg..	William...	1816	Lutheran

## SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

<i>Sovereigns.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Began to Reign.</i>	<i>Reigns ended.</i>	<i>Buried.</i>
Wm. Conqueror..	1027	1066, Dec. 25..	1087, Sept. 9...	Caen.
Wm. Rufus...	1057	1087, Sept. 26..	1100, Aug. 2...	Winchester
Henry I. ....	1068	1100, Aug. 5..	1135, Dec. 1...	Reading
Stephen...	1105	1135, Dec. 26..	1154, Oct. 25..	Faversham
Henry II. ....	1133	1154, Dec. 19...	1189, July 6...	Fontevrault
Richard I. ....	1156	1189, Sept. 3..	1199, April 6...	Ditto
John..	1165	1199, May 27..	1216, Oct. 19..	Worcester
Henry III. ....	1207	1216, Oct. 28..	1272, Nov. 16...	Westminster
Edward I. ....	1239	1272, Nov. 20..	1307, July 7...	Ditto
Edward II. ....	1284	1307, July 8..	1327, Jan. 20..	Gloucester
Edward III... ..	1312	1327, Jan. 25..	1377, June 21..	Westminster
Richard II... ..	1366	1377, June 22...	1399, Sept. 29..	Ditto
Henry IV... ..	1367	1399, Sept. 30..	1413, Mar. 20..	Canterbury
Henry V... ..	1389	1413, Mar. 21..	1422, Aug. 31..	Westminster
Henry VI... ..	1421	1422, Sept. 1...	1461, Mar. 4...	Windsor
Edward IV... ..	1442	1461, Mar. 4...	1483, April 9...	Windsor
Edward V... ..	1471	1483, April 9..	1483, June 25..	Unknown
Richard III... ..	1443	1483, June 26..	1485, Aug. 22..	Leicester
Henry VII... ..	1456	1485, Aug. 22..	1509, April 21..	Westminster
Henry VIII... ..	1492	1509, April 22..	1547, Jan. 28..	Windsor
Edward VI... ..	1537	1547, Jan. 28..	1553, July 6...	Westminster
Queen Mary... ..	1516	1553, July 6..	1558, Nov. 17...	Ditto
Queen Elizabeth..	1533	1558, Nov. 17..	1603, Mar. 24...	Ditto
James I. ....	1566	1603, Mar. 24...	1625, Mar. 27...	Ditto
Charles I. ....	1600	1625, Mar. 27..	1649, Jan. 30..	Windsor
Charles II. ....	1630	1660, May 29...	1685, Feb. 6...	Westminster
James II. ....	1633	1685, Feb. 6..	1688, Dec. 11...	Paris
William III... ..	1650	} 1689, Feb. 13..	1694, Dec. 28..	Westminster
Mary II. ....	1662			
William III... ..	....	Alone fr. 1694..	1702, Mar. 8...	Ditto
Anne... ..	1635	1702, Mar. 8...	1714, Aug. 1...	Ditto
George I. ....	1660	1714, Aug. 1..	1727, June 11..	Hanover
George II... ..	1683	1727, June 11...	1760, Oct. 25..	Westminster
George III... ..	1738	1760, Oct. 25..	1820, Jan. 29..	Windsor
George IV... ..	1762	1820, Jan. 29...	1830, June 26..	Ditto
William IV... ..	1765	1830, June 26...	1837, June 20..	Ditto
Victoria I. ....	1819	1837, June 20..	Vivat Regina!	....

## LENGTH OF BRIDGES.

*In Feet.*

Alcantara, Spain...	1920
Bordeaux (Stone)	1593
Boston, United States (Wood)...	3483
London..	930
Menai .	1060
Philadelphia (Stone) .	1500
Ratisbon..	1050
Southwark...	850
Strasbourg (Wood)...	3390
St. Eprit, over the Rhone..	3060
Vienna ...	2400
Waterloo, London..	1212

## HEIGHT OF PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.

	<i>Height in Feet.</i>
Cross of St. Peter's, Rome..	540
Antwerp Cathedral..	470
Strasburg Cathedral..	465
Vienna Cathedral...	459
*Great Pyramid (original height 480)...	450
*Second Pyramid (ditto ditto 454)	447
Salisbury Cathedral...	410
Spire of Metz..	400
Chartres Cathedral...	385
Freyburg Cathedral...	380
St. Paul's, London...	362
Ulm Cathedral.....	356
Milan Cathedral..	355
Pantheon, Paris..	355
St. Peter and St. Paul, Petersburg..	350
Tower Degli Asinelli..	350
St. Mark's Tower, Venice..	344
Lincoln Cathedral...	300
Louth Spire ...	282
Canterbury Cathedral...	235
York Cathedral..	234
St. Bride's, London...	233
St. Patrick's, Dublin..	223
Westminster Abbey..	221
Durham Cathedral..	214
Escorial, Madrid...	204
Monument, London...	202
York Pillar, St. James's Park...	133

\* According to Col. Vyse.

## HEIGHT OF WATERFALLS.

	<i>In feet.</i>
Ache (Bavaria) ..	1960
Arve (Savoy)..	1600
Bogotá..	786
Ceronoli (Alps)...	2390
Chaudière (Canada)..	100
Chachia (Asia)...	362
Cettina (Dalmatia)...	150
Clyde ..	84
Devil's Bridge (Switzerland)..	100
Evanson ditto..	1200
Evil'ino (Italy) ..	300
Fyers (Scotland)..	197
Garisha (India)...	1000
Ganges-head..	174
Lauterbrun (Alps)...	875
Lulea (Lapland)...	397
Killarney (O'Sullivan's Cascade)...	70
Montmorenci (Canada)...	250
Niagara Great Horse Shoe Fall...	150
Niagara ( U. S. side)...	164
Potomac..	72
Passaic..	71
Schaffhausen...	80
Staebach...	798
Tivoli (Italy)..	90

## WEIGHT OF THE GREATEST CHURCH BELLS.

Empress Ann, Moscow...	...	...	...	...	Lbs. 432,000
St. Ivan's Moscow...	..	..	..	..	142,000
Great Bell, Pekin...	...	...	..	...	120,000
Novogorod, Russia...	...	...	...	...	70,000
Vienna—cast from Turkish cannon..	..	...	...	..	40,200
Amboin's Bell, Rouen..	..	..	...	..	40,000
Erfurt, Saxony...	...	..	..	..	30,800
Cologne, Germany...	..	...	...	..	25,000
Verdun, France..	..	..	..	...	24,000
Exeter Cathedral...	...	..	..	...	17,473
Great Tom of Oxford..	...	...	..	...	17,360
Antwerp Cathedral...	..	..	...	...	16,000
St. Paul's London .	...	...	..	...	11,470
Ghent Cathedral...	..	..	...	...	11,000
Great Tom of Lincoln....	...	..	..	...	10,854
Canterbury Cathedral..	...	...	..	..	7,840
Gloucester Cathedral..	..	..	..	..	6,000
York Cathedral...	..	...	..	..	6,384
Bow Bell, London..	..	..	..	..	5,800
Beverley Yorkshire..	...	..	..	..	5,600
Spitalfields, London..	...	...	..	...	4,400

## EXPERIMENTS ON THE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

BY EATON HODGKINSON, ESQ.

Material.—Crushing Strength, 1000.	Tensile Strength.	Transverse Strength.
Timber . . . . .	1,900	85.1
Cast Iron. . . . .	158	19.8
Glass (Plate and Crown).. . . .	123	10.
Stone and Marble . . . . .	100	9.8

The ratio of the crushing force to the transverse force is nearly the same in glass stone, and marble, including the hardest and softest kinds. Hence, if we know the transverse strength in any of these bodies, we may predict the other, and as glass and the hardest stones resist crushing with from seven to nine times the energy that they do being torn asunder, we may get an approximate value of the tensile force, from the crushing force, or vice versa.

## DEPTH AND TEMPERATURE OF MINES.

*From the Report of the Commissioners on the Employment of Children in Mines.*

Mr. Henwood gives the following Table as the result of his experiments on the temperature of the water in 200 Mines in Cornwall and Devon.

Depth in Fathoms.	Temperature.	
	In Slate.	In Granite.
Surface to 50...	...57° Fahr.	...51.6° Fahr.
50 to 100...	...61.3	...55.8 "
100 to 150....	...68	...65.5 "
150 to 200..	...78	...
200 and upwards..	...85.6	...81.3 "

The depth of the Monkwearmouth Coal Mine, in South Durham, is 1590 feet and the temperature ranges from 78° to 80°, but in some parts of the mine it occasionally rises to 89°.

# PROPORTION OF PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOLS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION.

ACCORDING TO M. DUCPETIAUX.

Countries.		Countries.	
United States . . . . .	.. 1 in 3.8	Scotland.. . . .	.. 1 in 8
Saxony. . . . .	.. 1 „ 5.5	Bavaria.... . . .	.. 1 „ 8
Bohemia.. . . . .	.. 1 „ 5.7	Holland... . . . .	.. 1 „ 8.3
Prussia.. . . . .	.. 1 „ 6.0	Switzerland.. . . .	.. 1 „ 9
Grand Duchy of Baden.. . . .	.. 1 „ 6	Austria..... . . .	.. 1 „ 10
Province of Drenthe.. . . .	.. 1 „ 6	Belgium..... . . .	.. 1 „ 10
Friesland . . . . .	.. 1 „ 6.8	England . . . . .	.. 1 „ 11
Wurtemberg... . . . .	.. 1 „ 7	Lombardy.. . . .	.. 1 „ 12.6
Denmark... . . . .	.. 1 „ 7	Ireland... . . . .	.. 1 „ 13.2
Norway... . . . .	.. 1 „ 7	France... . . . .	.. 1 „ 13.3

The average of uneducated Criminals in the United Kingdom to the total number of Criminals, is 89.3.

## PEERAGE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Blood Royal.... . . . .	4	...	...
Archbishops... . . . .	2	..	2
Dukes... . . . .	21	7	1
Marquesses... . . . .	20	4	14
Earls... . . . .	116	42	73
Viscounts.. . . . .	20	6	45
Bishops.... . . . .	24	..	14
Barons.. . . . .	218	23	71
Peeresses in their own right or by creation... . .	11	1	1
Total... . . . .	436	83	221

There are 701 Baronets in the United Kingdom ; 25 Knights of the Garter ; 16 Knights of the Thistle ; 22 Knights of St. Patrick ; 98 Knights of the Bath of the First Class, 155 of the Second Class, and 478 of the Third Class ; 69 Knights of St. Michael and St. George ; and 444 Knights Bachelors.

## SUMMARY OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Peers of the Blood Royal... . . . .	4
Archbishops... . . . .	2
Dukes.. . . . .	21
Marquesses..... . . . .	20
Earls. . . . .	116
Viscounts. . . . .	20
Bishops. . . . .	24
Barons. . . . .	215
Scotch Representative Peers. . . . .	16
Irish Representative Peers, 28—4 of whom are also Peers of Great Britain.. . . .	24
Irish Spiritual Peers. . . . .	4
Total.. . . .	466

\* Of Whom 11 are minors ; reducing the actual number of the House of Peers to 455.

## LENGTH AND BREADTH OF CATHEDRALS, &amp;c.

	Length.	Breadth.
St. Peter's, Rome....	607	445
Omar's Mosque....	600	195
Winchester Cathedral...	545	186
Ely ditto....	535	190
York ditto....	524½	222
Canterbury ditto....	513	178
St. Paul's ditto....	510	282
Milan ditto....	493	284
Lincoln ditto....	482	222
Florence ditto....	480	180
Salisbury ditto....	474	210
Peterborough ditto....	470	220
Ulm ditto....	416	160
Gloucester ditto....	420	144
Chichester ditto....	411	131
Lichfield ditto....	411	153
Norwich ditto....	411	191
Great Hall, Moscow....	560	168
Westminster Hall..	275	74
Guildhall, London....	156	44

## SUMMARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

<i>England.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
40 Counties... ..	143
Isle of Wight... ..	1
187 Cities, Boroughs, &c., with 2 contributory Boroughs..	323
2 Universities... ..	4
<i>Wales.</i>	
12 Counties... ..	15
14 Boroughs, with 45 contributory ditto... ..	14
<i>Scotland.</i>	
33 Counties... ..	30
7 Cities and Towns... ..	9
14 Districts of Burghs... ..	14
<i>Ireland.</i>	
32 Counties... ..	64
33 Cities and Boroughs... ..	39
1 University... ..	2

Total..... 658

Magna Charta, 1215.—First full Parliament on record. 1265.—Bill of Rights, 1689.—Triennial Act, 1694.—Septennial Act, 1716.—Reform Act, 1832.

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the first Imperial Parliament; and the Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is styled the first Reformed Parliament.

## BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGY.

The Liturgy was established by Parliament in 1559, being revised by Whitehead. The oldest version of the Old and New Testament, is that in the Vatican, published in 1587. The Latin translation of the New Testament was made by Jerome, in 405. Our division of the Bible into chapters was made by Archbishop Langton, and perfected by Robert Stephens.



## ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

Title.	Name.	Date of Creation	Incomes *
Arch. of Canterbury.. ..	Wm. Howley.. ..	1828	£ 17,000
Arch. of York... ..	Edward Haicourt.. ..	1808	10,000
Bishop of London.. ..	C. J. Bloomfield... ..	1888	11,700
" Durham... ..	Edward Maltby .. ..	1886	8,000
" Winchester... ..	Chas. R. Summer... ..	1837	10,500
" Bangor... ..	Christ Bethell.. ..	1830	4,000
" Bath & Wells.. ..	Geo. H. Law.. ..	1824	5,000
" Carlisle... ..	Hugh Percy.. ..	1827	3,000
" Chester... ..	J. Bird Sumner.. ..	1828	3,250
" Chichester... ..	Ashurst. T. Gilbert.....	1842	4,200
" Ely... ..	Joseph Allen... ..	1836	5,500
" Exeter.... ..	Henry Phillpotts.. ..	1831	2,700
" Gloucester and Bristol..	Jas. H. Monk... ..	1830	3,700
" Hereford.. ..	Thos. Musgrave... ..	1837	4,200
" Litchfield.. ..	James Bowsterd... ..	1840	4,500
" Lincoln.. ..	John Kaye.. ..	1827	4,000
" Llandaff... ..	Ed. Coplestone.. ..	1828	1,000
" Norwich.. ..	Edward Stanley.. ..	1837	4,465
" Oxford.. ..	Richard Bagot.. ..	1829	2,400
" Peterborough.. ..	George Davys.. ..	1839	4,500
" Ripon.. ..	C. Thos. Longley.. ..	1836	4,500
" Rochester... ..	George Murray.. ..	1827	1,459
" Salisbury... ..	Edward Denison.. ..	1837	5,000
" St. Asaph... ..	William Carey.. ..	1830	5,300
" St. David's.. ..	Connop Thirlwall.. ..	1840	2,500
" Worcester... ..	Henry Pepys.. ..	1841	6,500
" Sodor & Man... ..	T. Vowler Short.. ..	1841	2 000

\* From the *Clergy List* for 1842.

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

## DIGNITARIES AND MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

From the *Clergy List* for 1842.

2 Archbishops.	355 Prebends.
25 Bishops.	291 Canons
29 Deans.	10,765 Incumbents
58 Archdeacons.	4,813 Curates.

In some instances these dignities are held by the same individual.

## PATRONAGE OF THE CHURCH.

From the *Ecclesiastical Commissioner's Report*.

In the gift of the Crown.....	952 Benefices.
" Archbishops and Bishops.....	1,248 "
" Deans and Chapters.....	787 "
" Dignitaries.....	1,851 "
" Universities and Hospitals..	721 "
" Municipal Corporations..	53 "
" Private Owners.....	5,096 "

10,708. "

As the patronage is frequently divided between different classes of patrons, this table will not agree with the number of benefices.

## NUMBER OF VESSELS

EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEAR  
ENDING 5TH JANUARY, 1842.

	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
British... ..	18,525	3,361,211	178,696	18,464	3,429,279	186,696
Foreign ... ..	9,527	1,291,165	73,634	9,786	1,336,892	75,694
Total... ..	28,052	4,652,376	252,330	28,250	4,766,171	262,390

## VALUE OF BENEFICES.

From the *Ecclesiastical Commissioner's Report.*

Under £ 10... ..	11	£1000 and under £1600.....	134
£10 and under £ 20.....	19	1500 " 2 00.....	32
20 " 30.....	32	2000 and upwards.....	16
30 " 50.....	235	£4843—the Rectory of	
50 " 100.....	1529	Stanhope, County ..	
100 " 150.....	1602	of Northumberland..	1
150 " 200.....	1354	7006—the Rectory of	
200 " 300.....	1979	Doddington, County of ..	
300 " 400.....	1326	Cambridge.....	1
400 " 500.....	830	Sinecure Rectories, ave-	
500 " 750.....	954	raging £275 each.....	62
750 " 1000.....	323	No Returns.....	178

## INCUMBENTS.

From the *Ecclesiastical Commissioner's Report.*

Total Resident Incumbents.....5,459

Non-Resident:

Residing on other Benefices .....	1,878
Non-Resident without license or exemption.....	937
Want or unfitness of Parsonage-house.....	647
Infirmary or illness .....	369
Filling public offices.....	279
Miscellaneous.....	197

Miscellaneous cases, vacancies, &amp;c. .... 576

10,742

## SLAVES.

From 1831 to 1841, inclusive, 150 vessels were employed on the Western Coast of Africa in the suppression of the Slave-Trade. Their crews consisted of 12,501 men and boys, of whom 14 were killed in action, and 174 died from various other causes. There were 327 Slaves taken, containing 52,188 Slaves. The expence of the Service amounted to £1,623,812, being at the rate of £31. 4s. 6d. for each Slave.—*Parliamentary Paper.*

Sir T. F. Buxton calculates, that 78,333 Slaves are annually imported into Brazil, 60,000 into Cuba, and for the Desert and Maritime trade, 50,000 more are employed. He estimates the casualties to amount to 3,373, and the number captured, to 8,294, making a total of 200,000 Africans annually sold as Slaves. He computes, that for every 100 negroes alive at the end of the year, and available to the planter, 145 are sacrificed: viz., in the seizure, march, and detention, 100 per cent.,—after capture, 25 per cent.,—and after landing, 20 per cent.

v.

### PROPORTION OF LUNATICS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES TO THE POPULATION.

Countries.	Proportion.	Countries.	Proportion.
Scotland.. ...	... 1 in 400	France.. ...	... 1 in 1000
Norway.. ...	... 1 „ 551	Rhenish Provinces ....	... 1 „ 1000
England... ..	... 1 „ 666	Netherlands.. ...	... 1 „ 1052
United States... ..	... 1 „ 979	Italy.....	... 1 „ 3785
Wales... ..	... 1 „ 783	Spain.. ...	... 1 „ 7181

The mean age of lunatics in asylums is about 35 to 40 ; and in cases of severe lunacy, the mortality is 3 times greater than among the general population at the same age.—W. FARR, Esq.

### NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

From *The Journal of the Statistical Society of London.*

Country.	No. of Newspapers.	Country.	No. of Newspapers.
Africa .....	... 14	Norway and Sweden..	... 70
Anstraliasia....	... 34	Poland.. ...	... 49
Austria... ..	... 36	Portugal .. ...	... 20
Belgium .....	... 75	Prussia.....	... 168
Canada... ..	... 51	Russia.. ...	... 154
Denmark... ..	... 54	Scotland .. ...	... 76
England and Wales..	... 358	Spain .....	... 77
France*.. ...	... 489	Switzerland ..	... 51
Greece... ..	... 9	United States .....	... 800
Hanover.. ...	... 4	Van Dieman's Land ..	... 13
Ireland... ..	... 87		

\* Paris publishes 35 daily, and 95 weekly Journals.

### NUMBERS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO WHICH STAMPS WERE ISSUED ; NUMBER OF STAMPS, AND NUMBER OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1842.				YEAR ENDING 10TH OCTOBER, 1841.			
	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stamps at 1d. and ½d.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Advertisements.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	
London.	125	32,166,474	£133,512 7 5	653,615	1s. 6d.	£49,021 2 3	
English	221	17,508,381	72,244 10 10	733,010	1s. 6d.	54,975 16 0	
Scotch..	76	5,388,079	21,320 17 0	138,189	1s. 6d.	14,114 3 6	
Irish... ..	87	5,986,639	24,851 19 1	204,143	1s. 0d.	10,207 3 6	
Welsh... ..	12	445,930	1,849 14 2	....	....	....	
	521	61,496,353	£253,779 8 6	1,778,957	....	£123,328 5 3	

# DURATION OF LIFE AMONG DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY IN VARIOUS PARTS OF ENGLAND\*.

From the *Poor-Law Commissioner's Sanitary Report*, 1842.

	<i>Professional Persons or Gentry, and their Families</i>	<i>Tradesmen and their Fa- milies.</i>	<i>Farmers and their Families.</i>	<i>Labourers. Artisans, Ser- vants, and their Families.</i>
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
In Bath. . . . .	55	37	..	25
Bolton. . . . .	34	23	..	18
Bethnal Green. . . . .	45	26	..	16
Derby. . . . .	49	38	..	21
Kendal. . . . .	45	39	..	34
Kensington. . . . .	44	29	..	26
Liverpool. . . . .	35	22	..	15
Leeds. . . . .	44	27	..	19
Manchester. . . . .	38	20	..	17
Rutland. . . . .	52	..	41	38
Strand Union. . . . .	43	33	..	24
Whitechapel do. . . . .	45	27	..	22
Wills. . . . .	50	..	48	33

\* These results have been deduced from the deaths alone; and must, therefore, be considered only as approximations to the real duration of life among the several classes.

Mr. Farr conceives that the difference in the duration of life in town and country districts is about 17 years, the proportion being 55 years in the country, and only 38 in the towns. The density of the population in the country districts, compared to that in the towns, is as 10 to 245; the mortality as 100 to 144.

According to M. Chateaufort, the average duration of life among 1000 literary men, born in Europe, was 65 years and 10 months.

## PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Austria. . . . .	1 in 40	Portugal. . . . .	1 in 40
Belgium. . . . .	1 ,, 43	Prussia. . . . .	1 ,, 39
Denmark. . . . .	1 ,, 45	Russia in Europe. . . . .	1 ,, 44
England. . . . .	1 ,, 45*	Spain. . . . .	1 ,, 40
France . . . . .	1 ,, 40	Switzerland. . . . .	1 ,, 40
Norway and Sweden. . . . .	1 ,, 47	Turkey. . . . .	1 ,, 30

\* Average of the last 4 years.

## COMPARISON OF THE FAHRENHEIT, CENTIGRADE, AND BEAUMUR, THERMOMETERS.

<i>Fahrenheit.</i>	<i>Centigrade.</i>	<i>Reaumur.</i>	<i>Fahrenheit.</i>	<i>Centigrade.</i>	<i>Reaumur.</i>
212 water boils 100°		80°	100 ... ..	37.77 ..	30.22
200 ... ..	93.33	74.66	90 ... ..	32.22 ...	25.77
190 ... ..	87.77 ..	70.22	80 ... ..	26.66 ...	21.33
180 ... ..	82.22 ...	65.77	70 ... ..	21.11 ..	16.88
170 ... ..	76.66 ...	61.33	60 ... ..	15.55 ...	12.44
160 ... ..	71.11 ...	56.88	50 ... ..	10° ..	8°
150 ... ..	65.55 ..	52.33	40 ... ..	4.44 ...	3.55
140 ... ..	60° ..	48°	32 water freezes 0°	... ..	0°
130 ... ..	55.55 ..	43.55	20 ... ..	6.56 ...	5.33
120 ... ..	48.88 ..	39.11	10 ... ..	12.22 ...	9.77
110 ... ..	43.33 ..	34.66	0 ... ..	17.77 ...	14.22

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH MONTH ON WHICH RAIN FELL DURING THE LAST EIGHT YEARS, AND THE QUANTITY ( IN INCHES ), AS REGISTERED AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

MONTHS.	1834.		1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.	
	No. of Days.	Quant.	No. of Days.	Quant.	No. of Days.	Quant.	No. of Days.	Quant.	No. of Days.	Quant.	No. of Days.	Quant.	No. of Days.	Quant.	No. of Days.	Quant.
Jan.....	17	345	2	182	9	1 599	14	2 313	1	* 072	11	1 428	16	2 633	14	2 224
Feb.....	0	—	5	413	10	2 056	11	1 540	9	1 777	13	1 317	13	1 224	10	1 730
March....	7	3 06	3	1 139	19	2 430	6	1 433	9	1 129	12	1 519	4	2 15	12	1 047
April....	2	1 025	7	1 069	19	2 188	7	1 900	11	1 661	10	1 377	4	2 54	15	1 748
May.....	8	4 30	12	2 479	6	1 808	9	1 674	9	1 571	9	1 275	12	2 329	12	1 967
June.....	9	1 927	10	2 198	12	1 898	10	1 800	20	4 372	12	1 520	11	1 760	9	2 308
July.....	12	3 361	4	1 606	9	1 886	10	1 431	18	2 250	12	2 577	11	1 815	18	2 524
August... 10	1 088	4	3 20	9	1 993	14	3 602	14	1 050	10	1 968	11	1 272	18	2 168	
Sept.... 6	1 542	14	3 754	17	2 773	10	1 895	10	2 247	21	2 982	12	1 854	14	3 715	
Oct.... 4	1 185	15	3 821	16	3 063	11	1 821	8	1 360	13	1 058	10	1 471	22	4 142	
Nov.... 3	1 035	11	1 716	9	2 108	11	1 419	17	2 735	18	4 207	16	2 913	13	2 850	
Dec.... 2	1 114	5	1 380	12	1 646	10	1 981	11	1 601	13	2 325	2	1 413	20	1 869	
	80	8 001	92	16 977	147	22 748	123	17 912	137	19 537	154	24 504	125	18 184	177	27 372

\* Melted snow.

The height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge is seventy-nine feet above the Court of Somerset House, and one hundred and fifteen feet above the level of the sea.

#### RAILWAYS.

Since 1801 Acts of Parliament have been obtained for 124 Railways in the United Kingdom, forming a total length of 3000 miles. Omitting lines of little public interest, those intended for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise by Steam Power amount to upwards of 2000 miles, of which 1650 miles are now in operation. About 60,000,000*l* has been invested in these undertakings. The amount of traffic for the *whole* of the past year, on the various Railways, has not yet been returned; but the returns for the half-year ending 1st July, 1841, are given in the Report presented to Parliament, and are as follows:—The number of persons carried on 50 Railways amounted to 9,122,613,—the number of trains amounted to 99,422; which gives 91*3* persons to each train. The receipts amounted to 1,145,386*l* 7*s* 4*d*.

The aggregate length of Railways in the United States in 1840, was 5,320 miles

#### A TABLE OF THE SPECIFIC GRAVITIES OF BODIES.

BAROMETER, 30 INCHES.—FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOM. 60°.

From the Works of Drs. THOMPSON, YOUNG, and URE.

Platina...	..	22,096	Nitre...	..	1,900
Gold...	...	19,360	Ivory...	...	1,825
Quicksilver...	...	13,568	Brimstone...	...	1,810
Lead...	...	11,352	Coral...	...	1,250
Silver...	..	10,474	Boxwood...	...	1,030
Copper...	...	8,878	Sea Water...	...	1,026
Brass...	...	8,396	Common Water...	..	1,000
Steel...	...	7,833	Oak (English)...	...	760
Iron (cast)...	...	7,645	Walnut...	...	671
Tin...	...	7,320	Cedar...	..	613
Glass (crystal)...	.	3,150	Elm...	...	600
Granite...	...	3,000	Willow...	..	585
Marble (Parian) ..	...	2,838	Fir...	..	550
Flint...	...	2,570	Poplar...	..	383
Brick...	..	2,000	Cork...	..	240

NOTE.—The several sorts of wood are supposed to be dry.

## FIRES IN LONDON.

From the Reports of Mr. Braidwood, the Superintendent of the London Fire Establishment, it appears that, from 1833 to 1841, inclusive, (9 years,) there were 6,587 fires, and alarms of fire, in the Metropolis, for which engines had to be called out. Of these, nearly 1600 were chimney fires, and false alarms, and 5000 were real fires, yielding an average of 556 per annum, or about 3 in two days. Out of every 3, about 2 are entered as productive of slight damage, leaving an average of 1 serious fire every two days.

## BANKRUPTCIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The number of Bankruptcies in England and Wales, in 1839, was 1083; in 1840, 1425; in 1841, 1354; and in the first eleven months of 1842, 1065.

NUMBER OF LETTERS delivered in the United Kingdom in one Week of each Month, from June, 1841, to April, 1842; also, for one Week in 1839, prior to the establishment of the Penny Postage.

<i>Weeks ending.</i>	<i>Total England and Wales.</i>	<i>Total Ireland.</i>	<i>Total Scotland.</i>	<i>Total United Kingdom.</i>
1839				
November 24. ...	1,252,927	179,931	153,065	1,585,973
1841				
June 20.. ..	2,958,462	396,374	418,300	3,773,136
July 25.. ..	2,961,307	383,519	401,152	3,746,008
August 22 . .	2,910,584	377,141	410,224	3,697,949
September 19. .	2,909,691	389,696	396,233	3,695,620
October 24.. .	2,997,317	404,689	407,118	3,809,124
November 21 . .	3,029,453	403,421	413,248	3,846,122
December 19.. .	3,075,578	425,681	437,496	3,938,755
1842				
January 23.. .	3,214,195	421,273	423,245	4,058,693
* February 20... .	3,489,812	486,909	471,763	4,448,484
March 20... .	3,103,804	403,714	451,768	3,964,286
April 24... .	3,096,290	428,782	404,411	3,929,513

\* Week of the Valentines.

The gross Revenue of the Post-Office (England and Wales), for the month ending 5th January, 1840 (1d. rate) was £103,623, and for the month ending 5th January, 1842 (1d. rate) £100,383.

## PROPORTION OF NUTRIMENT CONTAINED IN VARIOUS ARTICLES OF FOOD.

COMMUNICATED BY DR. THOMSON, OF GLASGOW.

Greens and Turnips...	...	..	1 in 612
Carrots ...	..	..	1 „ 347
Potatoes. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1 „ 281
Wheat flour. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1 „ 49

Meat contains about 26 per cent. of nutritive matter, 74 per cent. being water, and is twice as nutritious as bread.

### PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Austria.....	4.60
Belgium . . . . .	4.64
Bohemia.. . . .	4.27
England.. . . .	4.50
France... . . . .	3.95
Norway and Sweden..	3.62
Holland . . . . .	4.20
Portugal . . . . .	4.14
Russia... . . . .	4.25

The mean general duration of human life is between 38 and 42 years. The natural limit of human life is from 80 to 90. Of all new-born infants 1 out of 4 dies the first year; two fifths scarcely attain their 6th year; and before their 22nd year one-half of the generation are consigned to the grave. The proportion of births to marriages, on an average, and in a country of some extent, can scarcely be more than 5, or less than 3, to one marriage. The ordinary proportion in the most civilized countries of the world is 4 births to one marriage. The proportion of births to deaths is, one year with another, from 101 to 150 for every 100. Taking the total number of the human race at 700,000,000, the ratio of the deaths to the living population as 1 to 33, and that of the births to the living as 1 to 298½, we shall have for the whole globe,—

	In One Year.	One Day.	One Hour.	One Minute.
Births...	23,728,813	65,010	2708.	45
Deaths..	21,212,121	58,120	2421.	40

Whence it follows that the sum total of the human race would in one year be augmented by an accession of 2,516,692 individuals, were it not for wars and pestilences. This augmentation would in 100 years create a population of 3,216,000,000. The number of males in a given number of births exceeds that of females in the ratio of 16 to 15; but the mortality is greater among male children in the ratio of 27 to 26.

### WEIGHT OF THE HUMAN BODY.

The average Weight of an adult Man, aged 42, according to M. Quetelet, is 140 lbs. 6 oz. The skeleton generally consists of 240 bones, and weighs about 14 lbs. The Height of a man when alive being 5 ft. 8 inch., the Skeleton will be about 5 ft. 7 inches. The average Weight of the Brain of a Man is 3½ lbs.,—that of a Woman, 2 lbs. 11 oz.

An ordinary-sized man consumes about 46,000 cubic inches of oxygen per day. The average number of respirations are 20 per minute, or 2 for every arterial pulsation.—DR. URN.

### EXPERIMENTS ON RESPIRATION.

COMMUNICATED BY W. A. GUY, ESQ., M. D., F. R. S.

The number of respirations varies from 12 to 22 in a minute, and in the sitting posture, from 15 to 21. For the same frequency of the pulse (64), the number of respirations is, standing, 22, sitting, 19, and lying, 13. The respirations morning and evening, for equal frequencies of the pulse, are as 18 to 17. The proportion which the respiration bears to the pulse, varies from 1:2.60 to 1:5.23. For a pulse of 64, the proportion is, standing, 1:2.95, sitting, 1:3.35, and lying, 1:4.97. The proportions, morning and evening, for equal frequencies of the pulse, are 1:3.60 and 1:3.40. The proportion is not the same for all frequencies of the pulse: *e. g.*, for a pulse of 54, it is 1 to 3, for a pulse of 72, 1 to 4. The above are the results of numerous observations made by Dr. Guy on his own person, by means of a registering instrument invented for that purpose.

## STEAM ENGINES IN BELGIUM.

There are 1,230 Steam Engines in Belgium, equal to 30,000 horses' power; and, calculating the mechanical strength of the horse as seven times greater than that of Man, it follows that Steam Power in the Belgian territory is equal to the labour of 210,000 operatives.—(From M'GREGOR'S *Commercial Tariffs*.)

## COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE SOLDIERS IN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES, IN PROPORTIONS OF 1000.

COMMUNICATED BY W. B. BRENT, ESQ., F. S. S.

Height.	British Army.	Wiltshire Yeomanry.	Scotch Militia.	Coldstream Guards.	Life Guards.	French Army.*
5 ft. 1 in.	..	1	..	..	..	62
5 ft. 2 in.	..	..	..	..	..	156
5 ft. 3 in.	..	1	..	..	..	187
5 ft. 4 in.	..	7	71	..	..	178
5 ft. 5 in.	4	23	84	..	..	151
5 ft. 6 in.	114	119	207	..	..	107
5 ft. 7 in.	180	138	178	14	..	69
5 ft. 8 in.	252	193	174	227	..	49
5 ft. 9 in.	184	188	144	310	..	22
5 ft. 10 in.	128	149	71	227	..	9
5 ft. 11 in.	73	100	62	121	..	5
6 feet	40	67	..	58	500	2
6 ft. 1 in.	15	5	..	30	220	1
6 ft. 2 in.	7	2	9	11	160	..
6 ft. 3 in.	1	7	..	2	120	..
6 ft. 4 in.	1	..	..	..	..	1
6 ft. 5 in.	1	..	..	..	..	..

\* On the authority of M. Hargenvilliers.

## FORCE OF WIND ON A SQUARE FOOT.

FOR DIFFERENT HEIGHTS OF THE COLUMN OF WATER IN LIND'S ANEMOMETER.

Inches.	Force of the Wind, in lbs. Avoird.	
10	52·08	Most violent hurricane. A very great hurricane. A great hurricane. A hurricane. A very great storm. A storm. A very high wind. A high wind. A brisk gale. A fresh breeze. A pleasant wind.
9	46·87	
8	44·66	
7	36·55	
6	31·75	
4	26·04	
3	20·83	
2	10·42	
1	5·21	
0·5	2·60	
0·1	0·52	
0·05	0·26	



# WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH WRESTLERS, AT VARIOUS HEIGHTS, COMPARED WITH THE WEIGHTS OF THE HERCULES AND GLADIATOR

COMMUNICATED BY W. B. BRENT, ESQ., F. S. S.

Height.		WEIGHT.									
		Hercules in the British Museum.		Gladiator.		Cornish Wrestlers.		Devonshire Wrestlers.		Cumberland and Westmoreland Wrestlers.	
Ft.	In.	st.	lbs.	st.	lbs.	st.	lbs.	st.	lbs.	st.	lbs.
6	6	19	12	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	19	1	..	..	..	..	14	10	18	0
6	4	18	5	15	4	17	0	17	7	16	0
6	3	17	10	14	10	18	7	14	12	14	7
6	2	16	13	14	1	15	1	14	8	14	13
6	1	16	4	13	8	15	2	14	3	14	8
6	0	15	9	13	0	13	8	13	6	14	3
5	11	15	0	12	7	14	10	12	12	13	11
5	10	14	6	11	13	13	1	12	4	12	12
5	9	13	11	11	6	12	3	11	12	12	4
5	8	13	3	11	0	12	8	12	0	12	7
5	7	12	9	10	8	12	6	11	1	..	..
5	6	12	1	10	1	11	1	10	12	..	..
5	5	11	8	9	10	12	8	11	12	..	..
5	4	11	0	9	2	11	3	9	12	..	..
5	3	10	7	8	11	10	4	..	..	..	..
5	2	10	1	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	9	8	8	0	10	6	..	..	..	..
5	0	9	2	7	9	10	0	10	6	..	..

The above weights were those of 146 Cornish wrestlers, 182 Devonshire wrestlers, and 49 Cumberland and Westmoreland wrestlers, without their clothes.

The average Weight of 12 of the Champions of England, as they fought, was 13st. 9 lbs. and 10.12th.,—the Height, 5 ft. 10-inch. 7 12ths.



## SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The weight of a cubic foot of a body, in proportion to that of a cubic foot of water, is called its Specific Gravity.

A cubic foot of water, at the temperature of 40° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupois; and therefore the following table of specific gravities expresses in ounces the weight of a cubic foot of these bodies.

## TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

## SOLIDS.

Platina, from 16,000 to...	.. 23,000	Hornblende,...	... 3000
Pure gold, hammered,...	.. 19,326	Asbestos,...	... 2996
Guinea of George III...	.. 17,629	Limestone,...	... 2950
Tungsten,...	.. 17,600	Basalt, ...	... 2860
Mercury at 32°. Fahr...	.. 13,593	Marble, Parian,...	... 2837
Lead,...	.. 11,352	Do. green Campanian,...	... 2742
Palladium,...	.. 11,800	Do. do. Egyptian,...	... 2668
Rhodium,...	.. 11,000	Chalk, British,...	... 2784
Pure silver,...	.. 10,744	Emerald of Peru,...	... 2775
Shilling of George III...	.. 10,534	Jasper,...	... 2710
Bismuth, molten,...	.. 9823	Glass, white, ...	... 2692
Copper, of Japan,...	.. 9000	Do. bottle,...	... 2733
Do. wire-drawn,...	.. 8878	Glass, Green ...	... 2642
Do. red, molten,...	.. 8788	Pearl, Oriental,...	... 2684
Calcium,...	.. 8694	Coral,...	... 2680
Molybdena,...	.. 8611	Slate ...	... 2670
Brass, wire-drawn,...	.. 8544	Granite, Cornish,...	... 2662
Do. common,...	.. 7824	Do. Aberdeen, ...	... 2625
Arsenic,...	.. 8306	Rock Crystal,...	... 2653
Nickel, molten,...	.. 8279	Quartz,...	... 2640
Do. forged,...	.. 8666	Pebble, English,...	... 2619
Uranium,...	.. 8109	Felspar,...	... 2564
Meteoric iron, hammered,...	.. 7965	Stone, common,.....	... 2500
Steel,...	.. 7833	Porcelain, China,...	... 2385
Cobalt, molten,...	.. 7812	Do. Limoges,...	... 2341
Bar iron,...	.. 7788	Ossidian,...	... 2348
Cast iron, Carron,...	.. 7248	Gypsum,...	... 2280
Wootz, hammered,...	.. 7787	Clay,...	... 2160
Pewter,...	.. 7471	Opal,...	... 2114
Tin, hardened,...	.. 7299	Sulphur, native,...	... 2033
Do. pure Cornish,...	.. 7291	Brick,...	... 2000
Zinc, molten,...	.. 7191	Ivory,...	... 1917
Wolfram,...	.. 7119	Nitre,...	... 1900
Manganese,...	.. 6900	Alabaster,...	... 1874
Antimony,...	.. 6702	Gunpowder, solid,...	... 1745
Tellurium,...	.. 6115	Alum,...	... 1714
Chromium,...	.. 5900	Phosphorus,...	... 1714
Mean of the Globe, about...	.. 5210	Bone, dry,...	... 1680
Leadstone,...	.. 4930	Sand,...	... 1500
Spar, heavy,...	.. 4430	Gum Arabic,...	... 1452
Jargon, of Ceylon,...	.. 4416	Optum,...	... 1337
Ruby, oriental,...	.. 4283	Ebony, American,...	... 1331
Garnet, precious,...	.. 4230	Lignumvitæ,...	... 1327
Do. Common,...	.. 3576	Coal,...	... 1250
Topaz, from 3536 to	4061	Pitch,...	... 1150
Sapphire, oriental,...	.. 3994	Rosin,...	... 1100
Diamond, from 3523 to	3550	Amber,...	... 1078
Beryl, oriental,...	.. 3549	Mahogany,...	... 1063
English flint glass,...	.. 3326	Brazil-wood, red,...	... 1031
Tourmaline,...	.. 3155	Boxwood,...	... 1030

v.

Sodium,..	..	972	Citron,..	..	726
Oak, heart of,..	...	950	Orange-tree, .	...	705
Butter,..	..	942	Walnut,..	..	681
Ice,..	...	930	Pear-tree,..	..	661
Gunpowder, shaken,..	...	922	Hazel,..	..	609
Pumice-stone,..	..	915	Linden-tree,..	..	604
Logwood,..	..	913	Elm ..	...	600
Living Men,..	...	891	Cypress....	..	598
Potassium,..	..	865	Cedar, American,..	..	561
Beech,..	...	852	Fir, male,..	...	550
Ash,..	...	845	Do. female,..	..	498
Apple-tree...	...	793	Poplar,..	...	383
Maple,..	...	755	Cork..	...	240

## LIQUIDS.

Sulphuric acid,..	...	1848	Wine of Bordeaux,..	...	994
Boracic acid,..	..	1830	Wine of Burgundy,..	...	991
Nitric Acid, or Aquafortis,..	...	1500	Do. red Port,..	..	990
Nitrous acid,..	..	1452	Castor-oil..	..	970
Honey..	..	1450	Linseed-oil,..	..	940
Water of the Dead Sea,..	..	1240	Proof-spirit..	...	935
Aqua Regia,..	..	1234	Whale-oil,..	..	923
Muriatic acid,..	...	1170	Moselle wine,..	..	916
Strong ale,	from 1020 to	1050	Olive-oil,..	..	915
Human blood,..	..	1045	Muriatic ether,..	...	874
Milk,..	..	1030	Oil of turpentine,..	...	870
Sea water,..	..	1026	Brandy,..	...	837
Tar,..	...	1015	Alcohol, absolute,..	..	792
Distilled water,..	..	1000	Sulphuric ether, .	...	739
White Champagne,..	..	997	Air at the Earth's surface,..	..	1.222

## GASES.

Atmospheric air...	..	1.000	Muriatic acid	..	1.280
Hydriodic acid,..	..	4.300	Oxygen,..	..	1.111
Fluosilicic acid,..	..	3.611	Nitrous,..	...	1.042
Chlorine,..	..	2.500	Olefiant ..	..	0.972
Sulphurous acid,..	..	2.222	Nitrogen,..	..	0.972
Cyanogen,..	..	1.805	Ammonia,..	..	0.590
Carbonic acid, .	..	1.527	Hydrogen,..	...	0.069



## THE HORN-BOOK OF STORMS.

BY HENRY PIDDINGTON.

SUB-SECRETARY TO THE ASIATIC SOCIETY, AND CURATOR MUSEUM ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF INDIA.

"The theory commonly called 'The Law of Storms,' offers a kind of knowledge, which in most cases, will afford the Seaman—first, the best chance of avoiding the most violent and dangerous part of a hurricane,\* which is always near the centre of it; next, the safest way of managing his vessel, if he is involved in one; and thirdly, the means of *profiting* by a storm! by sailing on a circular course round it, instead of upon a strait one through it. The proofs of the Law of Storms, now rest upon the examination of perhaps more than a thousand logs, by Mr. Redfield in America, Col. Reid in England, myself in Calcutta, and many other observers whose researches have not been published. Up to the present time, not only has no contradiction of it been discovered, but every recurring storm in various parts of the world, when closely analysed gives new proof of its correctness. We may then set it down as what it is called, the *Law* of storms, or the *rules* by which the motions of rotatory storms are regulated and known.

This term 'storm' is not used so much with relation to the *force* of the wind in a storm, as to its *motion*.

A storm, or tempest, may mean either a gale or a hurricane; but it always means here a storm of wind; and not, as frequently used by landmen, one of thunder and lightning only.

A *gale* means a storm of wind, the direction of which is tolerably steady for a long time; sometimes not only for days, but for weeks, as our common monsoon gales.

A *hurricane* means a *turning* storm of wind blowing with great violence, and often shifting more or less suddenly so as to blow half, or entirely round the compass in a few hours.

There are in tropical countries two kinds of tempests or storms. The monsoon or trade-wind gales, in which the barometer remains high, and the wind steady, and the hurricanes or tyfoons; often blowing with irresistible fury, and almost invariably accompanied by a falling barometer.

With this explanation of our words, we shall better understand the things treated of.

The present state of our knowledge shows, that for the West Indies, the Bay of Bengal, China Sea, and the Southern Indian Ocean, the wind in a hurricane has two motions, the one a turning, or veering round upon a centre, and the other a straight or curved motion forwards; so that like a great whirlwind, it is both turning round, and as it were *rolling* forward at the same time. It appears also that it turns, when it occurs on the North side of the Equator, from the east, or the right hand, by the north, towards the west, or *contrary* to the hands of a watch; and in the Southern hemisphere, that its motion is the other way, or *with* the hands of a watch; being thus, as expressed by Professor Dove of Berlin, S. E. N. W. for the Northern hemisphere, and N. E. S. W. for the Southern hemisphere, if we begin at the right hand, or east side of the circles.

This has been found to hold good for numerous storms in the Bay of Bengal, at different times of the year, which have been carefully investigated; and that the wind was in them really blowing in great circles, in a direction as described, *i. e.* against that of the hands of a watch. We assume then, for the present, that the hurricanes in the Bay of Bengal always follow this law.†

The horn plates in the pockets of this book are what is called Col. Reid's Hurricane, or Storm, circles, or cards.

The use of these is, to lay down and move upon any part of a chart; they may be supposed to represent a circle of fifty or of five hundred miles in diameter, as we please; and one which would fill up the North part of the Bay of Bengal, would shew the wind in the same storm, South on the coast of Arracan; East on the Sand Head; North on the coast of Orissan, and West across the middle of the Bay, and if we move it over a chart, the changes of the wind for a ship or an island on its track will be seen.

We have now to judge of three important points: What is the track of the hurricane if it is to be one? In what direction does it bear from us now? How far are we from its centre?

We do not yet know what is the usual track of all the hurricanes or turning storms to the East of the Cape. We know from Col. Reid's and Mr. Redfield's researches, that those of the West Indies begin about the Leeward Islands, travel to the W. N. W., and then round the shores, or across the Gulf of Mexico, and, following the Gulf stream, are lost in the Atlantic between the Bermudas and Halifax; and they have investigated a sufficient number to shew, that this may be taken as a general rule. Those also of the Mauritius seem to come from the Eastward, and to curve round to the South and S. E. again.

For the storms of the Bay of Bengal, I have investigated since 1839, when my first Memoir on the subject was published, a considerable number of them, and many of these investigations have been published. I have many more in notes, and in the results derived from the exami-

\* All the great tropical, and many of the extra tropical, storms, are now clearly ascertained to be hurricanes; *i. e.* great *turning* tempests moving forwards. They vary only in size and in the courses they take, but not in the way in which they turn in the same hemispheres, as will be afterwards shewn.

† Vide Memoirs published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society 1839 to 1844.

nations of numerous documents and log books, old and recent, in which I have as carefully looked for contradictions as for confirmations of these laws of rotation and progression, and I should consider it as now proved, beyond doubt, that as to rotation, all our storms, excepting the monsoon gales, turn as above explained for the Northern hemisphere, and that their tracks are lines more or less straight or curved, and varying in their direction as they approach the coast. From E. b N. to W. b S., and from S. S. E. to the N. N. W., seem at present to be the limits of the tracks, and thus in general terms we may say, that for the Bay of Bengal, the storms always come from the Eastward and travel to the Westward, and perhaps from E. S. E. to W. N. W. will be found an average track. There is no rotatory storm on record which I have yet met with, in which the track comes from the Westward of the meridian. I shall subsequently shew how, by a little care, the seaman can, by the help of the storm card, estimate both the track and the rate of travelling of the storm.

In the China Sea, from the result of the analysis of all the records of storms which I could obtain, with the assistance of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the E. I. C., from 1780 to 1841, which will be found detailed at length in my sixth Memoir,\* it appears, that the mean tracks of the tyfoons, for the six months, from June to November, in which they occur† are as follows:—

In June, the tracks are from East to West.

In July, the tracks are from between N. E. and S. E. by E. to the N. Westward.

In August, the tracks are from between East and S. 40° E. to the Westward and N. Westward.

In September, the tracks are from between N. 60° E. to S. 10° E. to the S. Westward and N. by Westward.

In October, the tracks are from between N. 12° E. and S. 45° E. to the S. b. Westward and N. Westward.

In November, the tracks are from between N. E. and S. E. to the S. Westward and N. Westward, evidently varying with the opposing strengths of the monsoon and trade wind, and probably also influenced by the vicinity of the land.

For the Arabian Sea, we have hitherto tracked but a single storm, but this clearly obeys the law of rotation, and that also, (for it seems nearly a law,) which directs the tracks from the Eastward to the Westward. In this case the track was from about E. S. E. to W. N. W.

In the Southern Indian Ocean, I have already noticed the little we know of the tracks of the hurricanes near the Mauritius, which we owe to Colonel Reid's labours, i. e. as coming from the Eastward and curving Southerly, back to S. E. again. There is, however, another part of this great Ocean so subject to hurricanes that it may perhaps be called a hurricane tract. It lies between 5° and 13° S. latitude, and 75° and 90° East longitude. Many vessels have foundered within these limits, and the seaman cannot be too cautious while crossing any part of this tract at any season of the year. The storm card for the Southern hemisphere will shew him on which part of the circle he is, and I have now in hand the investigation of a severe hurricane which occurred there in November and December 1843.

We know, I regret to say, nearly nothing of the storms of the Tigris Sea, for which I have but a few notes. A storm in the northern part of the Mozambique Channel, laid down in Colonel Reid's work, crossed it from East to West, and we know nothing of those severe storms, which occur between the South end of Madagascar and the African coast.‡

The rate at which storms travel on these various tracks is also an important element to the seaman. As far as our present knowledge extends, it would appear that the rates at which the storms move onwards on their tracks vary much, being by tolerable accurate data,

	Miles per hour.	Miles per hour.
In the Bay of Bengal, from.....	3	to 39
In the China Seas, from.....	7	to 24

For other parts, we have as yet no data sufficient to enable us to form a correct judgment.

The reader has now, I hope, a clear idea of what the Law of Storms is, and what is known of the tracks and rates of travelling of rotatory storms in the seas between the Cape and China. I now proceed to shew the uses of the storm cards on horn, which will be found in the pockets of the covers; one being for the Northern, the other for the Southern hemisphere.

The following rules must be borne in mind:—

1. The card may be supposed to represent any sized storm from 20 to 500 miles in diameter, and as many more circles may be supposed to be added to it as may be necessary to suit the scale of the chart.

2. The *fleur de lis* must always be kept on the *magnetic meridian* when using it.

3. It is always to be placed so, that the wind's place is over the *ship's place*.

4. It is to be moved as required along the known, or estimated, track of the storm.

Let us now use the storm cards, by supposing our ship in latitude 14° N. and longitude 49° E., or not far from the middle of the Bay of Bengal, with a strong squally gale at

\* Journal of the Asiatic Society, Vol. XI.

† I have found as yet no record of a tyfoon occurring from 1st December to 31st May, in the China seas.

‡ See what is subsequently said of the recurring of storms in high latitudes.

|| This high rate of 39 miles an hour, however, occurs but in one case: from 3 to 15 may be taken as the more usual limit.

E. N. E., a falling barometer, and other indications of bad weather. We take the Northern card, and placing it so that the ship's place may fall, say on the outer circle just between 'wind N. E.' and 'wind East,' we have it of course at the place of the wind, E. N. E., and we see immediately, that the centre of the storm bears S. S. E. from us.

Next we know that the storms of the Bay of Bengal come generally from about the E. S. E., and run to the W. N. W., so that we may say with tolerable confidence 'This is a storm coming up from the Aniamans and travelling towards Coringa' and if bound down the Bay or to the Straits, we may add, 'and if I run on now, I shall run into the heart of it, for I shall in a few hours cross its track, before, or on, or close behind its centre, according to its rate of travelling.' A no careful seaman would of course run his ship headlong into a waterspout, neither would he now hesitate, I suppose, to heave to for a few hours, when he will find that he will have drawn gradually to East, and then to Southward of East, *when his barometer will begin to rise*, and he may safely stand on. It is probable that in doing so he will cross a spot where the hurricane has left its traces in a heavy cloud sea. He will see also by moving his storm card to the W. N. W. how it is, that (all wind always for his tail or run), the wind will in a rotatory storm change as I have here described it: and indeed what I have described above is, with some little difference of position, the case of a troop ship in April 1841, as shewn in my Third Memoir in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Vol. IX; but with this difference, that her Captain, unfortunately, being in all probability desirous of profiting by the "fine fair wind," ran down 100 miles towards the track of the hurricane, which travelled up about 60 miles in the same time; and as the ship crossed it close to the centre she was dismasted, narrowly escaped foundering, and was obliged to put back at a ruinous expense to repair damages! It is scarcely possible to adduce a stronger proof of the utility of the Theory. We shall by and by point out what would have been in such a case the safest tack to heave to upon.

Continuing our lesson: let us suppose now, with the card in the same place, that our ship is in the same longitude as before,  $89^{\circ}$ , but in latitude  $11^{\circ}$  or  $11^{\circ} 30'$  N. with the same signs of bad weather, falling barometer, &c. and the wind at W. N. W. Placing the card as before *with the wind's place upon the ship's place*, we see that now, if bound South, or to the Straits, we may safely and surely profit by the fair gale; for the further we get to the South or South-East, the more distant we are from the dangerous centre. On the contrary, if bound to the Northward, we should be standing on into danger, if we ventured, especially with a falling barometer to "carry on," since we should then clearly be nearing the centre which now bears N. N. E. from us.

The seaman may now, and instructively for himself, place the same card in any part of the China sea, so as to have its centre to the Northward of latitude  $11^{\circ}$ , (for I have been able to trace no track of any typhoon below that latitude,) and then supposing his ship where he pleases, and the storm travelling on some of the tracks before laid down, he will see how it will veer, or not unlikely how it has veered with him in some former storm. He may then take the card for the southern hemisphere, and placing it any where within the hurricane tract, which I have described in the former page, he will there see, that all the winds and changes are *exactly reversed*, and consequently, that the management of his ship must likewise be so; for here a Westerly gale shows him, that he is on the *North* side of the storm, and a Southerly one, that he is on its Western edge, and so on of all the rest. If he supposes his ship to be placed where the wind is N. N. W., and that being bound to the Mauritius, he steers away to the S. Westward with a spanking gale of 9 or 10 knots, but a falling barometer, he will see how quickly he may, if he does not overtake the centre, run headlong into a terrific hurricane at N. E., being close to the centre; and he very lucky if he is only dismasted. This is an instance of a vessel *chasing a hurricane*! and it is of common occurrence.

He has then a clear view of the first of its uses, that of shewing him how to judge, from the present direction of the wind, how it will change, and from the present position of his ship and the centre of the hurricane, how it will pass or cross him; or how he will run on his course, or be driven by his drift, out of, or into it. He may, in a word, look on the centre of the hurricane as a privateer or a pirate, or an enemy of superior force, and make his calculations for avoiding its neighbourhood. He must not forget, that if he has his course and drift, the storm has also a course of its own, and brings with it currents,† (often strong ones,) to both of which he must attend. Recollecting this, he may now further use his storm card, with his log, to judge how the storm itself is travelling in the following manner.

If it be supposed that the hurricane is travelling from the S. E. to the N. W., it will be seen that, supposing the ship in any part of the circle, this will give different changes of the wind to what would occur if it were travelling, say from E. N. E. to the W. S. W. An allowance being made for the ship's track between any two changes of wind, it will be seen that the line between the two points occupied by the centre of the circle, will lie in a direction which is nearly that of the storm.

This may be done by projection, as in diagram No. 1. To do this, draw a small line through the ship's place at A, in the direction of the wind, which we will call N. E., and another from the same point perpendicular to it, or S. E., which represents the bearing of the centre of the

\* It requires, indeed, some little confidence in this kind of knowledge, for a Commander to bring himself to what is called "throwing away a fair wind," and more than one has told me, after being severely damaged that though they suspected from the Law of Storms that they were running into mischief, yet they could not resolve to lose a chance where others might push on and laugh at them.

† See subsequent notice of the "Storm Currents."

storm from the ship at that time. We can only guess at the distance, which we do by estimating it from the violence of the wind, the rapidity of its changes, and the fall of the barometer.\* I should say, that for a strong gale, which would allow a good merchant ship to carry her close-reefed topsails, and foremast, we might allow 200 miles. For a hard gale, in which the foremast could scarcely be borne, 150 or 100 miles, and for a very severe gale, a still shorter distance. The veering of the wind, the increase of its force, and the fall of the barometer, are of course more rapid the nearer you are to the centre, and some storms are also more violent and travel faster than others.

Let us then put down 150 miles on this S. E. line, or from A. to B., for our present distance from the centre of the tempest, and in six hours afterwards let us suppose the ship to have made 54 miles on a South course, bringing her to C., and that the wind is increasing fast, but is still at N. E., with the barometer falling, and every other appearance of bad weather.†

Mark off this distance on a South line, and as the wind is still at N. E., draw a S. E. line as before, which points again towards the centre. We have to consider now that we are probably nearer to it than before, for we know that it has, in these six hours, been travelling to the Westward, between 8 and 16 miles at the least. Taking 12 miles an hour, or 72 miles in the compasses, we find that this distance from B. will strike upon the S. E. line (which is the perpendicular to the wind's course) at D., which we may thus take to be the new centre. This, it will be seen, gives the storm a W. N. W. course, which is a likely one, thus running in upon it, and though our distances are mere guesses, they are, for the Bay of Bengal and the China Seas, very strong probabilities, because of the continued fall of the barometer, and the great mass of evidence which exists to prove, that almost all these storms are turning gales, and move from the Eastward to the Westward‡

I have placed on the Southern half of the Diagram a case wherein another ship, in the same tempest, at the same time, but at a distance of 220 miles from the first one, may have the wind at N. W. first, and steering N. E. 54 miles, bring the wind to west, because the centre of the hurricane, travelling as we suppose, bears then about 82 miles North from her. From evidence published in my Fourth Memoir, Jour. As. Soc., Vol. X, there seems little doubt that the unfortunate ship *Goconda*, which foundered with 300 Malabar troops on board, to 24th September 1840 in the China Seas, as I have supposed this vessel to be doing.

The Storm cards may also be of great use on our inland river navigation, for supposing a storm coming on, and its veering to indicate a track which will bring the wind nearly to an opposite quarter at the latter part of the gale, it is clear that a boat, safely placed under shelter of a weather shore at the first part, may find herself anchored on a dangerous lee-berth in the lull which so often precedes the change, a valuable cargo, and often human lives might be saved.

Having shown how the careful seaman may in most cases, if he has sea-room, avoid running into, or being overtaken, by a rotatory storm, I now proceed to shew, and this will surprise many who have not yet paid attention to the subject, how these, often terrific, tempests may sometimes be turned to great advantage; to such advantage at least, as to enable them also to understand the advantages of it, consider the loss by heaving to, to allow a storm to pass, on another.

Suppose a ship bound to Calcutta, and ready for sea, lying in Madras roads. The barometer is falling; the surf rising fast; it is blowing a smart gale at N. W. & N.; and signal is made to "cut or slip and stand to sea, as a gale is coming on."

Now place the storm card so that the place of the N. W. & N. wind on any of the circles, (we take the outer one because the wind is not yet a strong or severe gale, and the barometer not very low); and you will see at once that if you run to sea, steering to the E. N. E. or even East, you pass close to the centre, and that, as not unlikely, if you have the centre bearing even more Easterly from you than it thus appears to do, (because the winds are always irregular when approaching the shore,) you may get into it. If, however, you steer away to the S. E., you will, as you may see, gradually bring the wind more Westerly, and in a short run it will come to the Southward of West, when you may haul up gradually as the wind veers till you are upon your true course;‡ having thus sailed round the heel of the

\* I trust that the day is not distant when we may make the fall of the Barometer in a given time, a measure of the distance of the centre of a storm from us, but I have not yet time to follow out my views on this head.

† In the hurricanes of the Bay of Bengal and China Seas, it seems not an uncommon circumstance, that in a few hours after their commencement, there is a lull for an hour or two, or more; after which it comes on to blow harder than before from the same quarter. I observe, that this is also noted in the hurricanes off the Isle of France and in the West Indies. This treacherous peculiarity might, without attention to the barometer, deceive those unaccustomed to our tempests. I have not met with an instance of these lulls occurring more than once at the commencement of a storm. I do not allude here to the lull or calm which precedes the shift of wind, which occurs when the centre of a storm is passing over a ship or place, but to a sort of promise of fine weather and also great oscillation of the simplest mercurial 12 or 24 hours before the commencement of a storm. In tropical seas these phenomena cannot be too much attended to.

‡ And this seems nearly certain, that all the rotatory storms of the Bay of Bengal and China Seas, are followed by a S. E. wind on their N. Eastern quadrants.

storm, and made a friendly fair wind of a hurricane which might have torn your ship to pieces.\*

Again, suppose yourself in about latitude  $20^{\circ}$  N., longitude  $115^{\circ}$  East, with the wind varying between West and N. W., falling barometer and other signs of bad weather, being in the typhoon months withal, and bound to Canton.

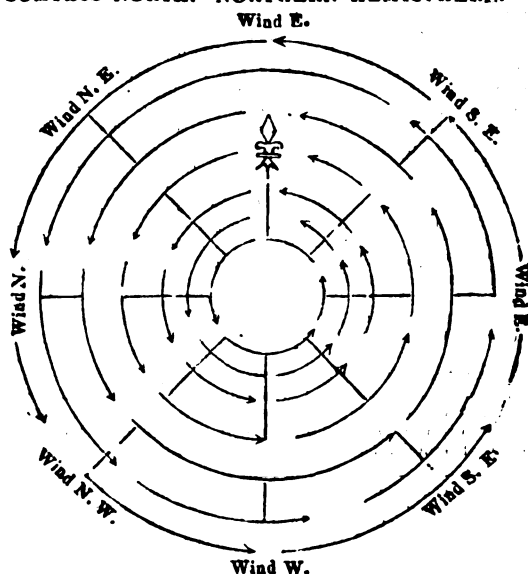
Place the storm card on the chart, and it will shew you, that in all human probability, this is a typhoon coming up from the E. S. Eastward, or down from the N. Eastward, and that if you stand on upon your direct course, though you may indeed make 50 or 60 miles of latitude, you will be in the very track and heart of it; but that by steering away as before to the S. Eastward, and hauling up gradually as the wind and your barometer† guide, you will have allowed the storm to pass you, and have only made a little curve, as in the case of a head-wind. The case which I have supposed here, *really happened* between the 27th and 29th September 1809, when a fleet of four of the H. C. China ships, by standing on 64 miles to the Northward, ran headlong into a tremendous typhoon, in which the *True Strife*, a new ship, foundered, and the other three were not far from it! See Sixth Memoir, "Storms of the China Seas," Jour. As. Soc. Vol. XI.

A word on the sizes of our Indian hurricanes may not be misplaced here, as assisting the mariner to form his judgment. Colonel Reid and Mr. Redfield speak of those of the Atlantic Ocean as dilating to 600 and even 1000 miles in diameter; the largest size which I have been able to assign to ours is about 600 miles, and then the evidence for its extent was not very good. The usual size of the vortices in the Bay of Bengal is from 300 to 350 miles, but as before said,—and of this we have a very remarkable and distinct proof in the Coringa hurricane of November 1839, Journal Asiatic Society, No. 100, for 1840—they sometimes contract from that to about 150 miles; augmenting, however, in violence when they do so.

Some of the smaller sized hurricanes in the Bay also seem to move at a rapid rate, and are excessively violent, resembling the tornados on shore, which in tropical climates, and in Bengal especially, destroy literally every thing in their progress, though their tracks are but a few hundred or a thousand yards in breadth. The hurricanes of the China sea also seem rarely to exceed from two to four degrees, or from 100 to 250 miles in diameter.

Presuming that the seaman now fully understands how he may generally avoid a hurricane, how he may judge of its track, and how he may often make a fair wind of it; it will be necessary next to consider the cases in which, if from want of sea-room, from his position with respect to the centre, or other motives, it may be proper for him to lie to. *What is the proper tack for him to lie to on?* We owe to Colonel Reid also this invaluable deduction from the facts on which the Law of Storm is based, and every year and every new investigation proves the utility and the beauty of the rule. I cannot do better here for my reader than to extract nearly what he has said p. 425 of 1st edition, and 530 of the second, of his work.

#### COMPASS NORTH.—NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.



\* See for a capital instance of this management, the log of the ship *Lady Clifford*, Captain Miller, lying at Nagasaki in October 1848, in the Eighth Memoir on the Law of Storms. Jour. As. Soc. Vol. XI.

† In most instances good barometers rise with such regularity after the storm passes the meridian of the ship or station, that they mark its passage with the regularity of a clock! A siphonoscope of course more sensibly.



"*Rules for laying Ships to in Hurricanes.*—That tack on which a ship should be laid to in a hurricane, has hitherto been a problem to be solved, and is one which seamen have long considered important to have explained.

In these tempests, when a vessel is lying to, and the wind veers by the ship's head, she is in danger of getting stern-way,\* even when no sail is set: for in a hurricane, the wind's force upon the ship's masts and yards alone will produce this effect, should the wind veer ahead, and it is supposed that vessels have often foundered from this cause.

When the wind veers aft as it is called, or by the stern, this danger is avoided, and a ship then comes up to the wind instead of having to break off from it.

If great storms obey fixed laws, and the explanation given of them in this work be the true one, then the rule for heaving a ship to follows like the corollary to a problem already solved. In order to define the two sides of a storm, that side will be called the right hand semicircle, which is on the right of the ship's course, as we look in the direction in which it is moving, just as we speak of the right bank of a river. The rule for laying a ship to will be, when in the right hand semicircle, to heave to on the starboard tack, and when in the left-hand semicircle, on the larboard tack in both hemispheres.

The Diagram No. II, is copied from Colonel Reid's book, as well as most of the paragraph which follows. It represents one of the west India hurricanes which, being in Northern latitudes, will do for these in the Bay of Bengal or China Seas. This storm is supposed to be moving from the S. E. b. S. to the N. W. b. N. in the direction of the great arrow drawn across it. The Commander of a ship can ascertain what part of a circular storm he is falling into, by observing how the wind begins to veer. Thus in the figure, the ship which falls into the right hand semicircle, would receive the wind at first about E. by N., but it would soon veer to East as the storm passed onward and supposing her lying to. The ship which falls into the left hand half of the storm would receive the wind at first at N. E., but with this latter ship instead of veering towards East, it would veer towards North.

It will be seen now, with reference to what has been said above, that in this figure all the black ships are on the proper tacks, and the white ships are on the wrong ones.

The question of scudding and heaving to, even with sea-room, will depend, as my reader has seen in the explanation of the uses of the storm cards, not only upon the quarter of the storm in which he finds himself, but also on the tracks of the storms. From the researches of Col. Reid, Mr. Redfield, Professor Dove, and others, it is considered as a theoretical law, that the revolving storms within the tropics have always their tracks tending to the West, (viz. as we have shewn for the Bay of Bengal and China Seas travelling from the Eastward, and that they will as they approach high latitudes, curve back towards the Eastward again. This law the prevalence and direction of monsoons, and the like. Thus we have an instance of storms recurring back to the Eastward in the Bay of Bengal, China Sea, or as far North as our data extend; but in the *Golconda's* hurricane in the China Seas (See Fourth Memoir, Jour. As. Soc. Vol. X.) we have a storm travelling from S. 10° E. to N. 10° W., while another at the same time was travelling from about E. b. S. to the W. b. N. The first of these two, from its travelling so near the meridian, is the nearest approach to anything like an attempt at recurrence back, but at present the whole amount of our knowledge goes to show, that this does not take place in the China Sea.

As it is not, however, impossible that northwards along the Coast of China, as far as the promontory of Shantung, and the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee the storms may curve to the Northward,† I have given Colonel Reid's plate which illustrates this recurvation of the storms of the Western hemisphere in North latitudes, and those of the Eastern hemisphere in Southern latitudes, namely about the Isle of France. In studying it, the seaman will observe that for the high latitudes on the Coast of China, the third circle, which I have marked A, is probably as much curving as he will meet with; and that from the S. E. or South to the N. W. and N. are then the most likely tracks for the storms, though they may still come from the N. E. and East on the South Coast; but by careful attention to his barometer, and the use of his hurricane card, he can always, as I have shewn, obtain by projection a pretty correct notion of the track of the storm. Here is what Colonel Reid has said with reference to this.

It is a point which has been often discussed whether a ship should scud, or not, in a hurricane.

"In a revolving storm there will be one quadrant in which it will be more dangerous for a ship to scud than in the other three; that being the one in which a vessel driven by the wind would be led in a lance of the centre of the storm's track; whilst to scud in the opposite quadrant, would tend to lead a ship out of the hurricane. The annexed Diagram, (Plate II. of the present pamphlet) in which the quadrants of greatest danger are shaded,

\* From getting stern-way.—This taking aback in a tempest we all know to be most dangerous, not only on account of the getting stern-way, here mentioned, being pooped, drenched, drenched, and the like; but from another danger, which is not sufficiently adverted to I think; and this is, that a vessel, may, in one of the terrific gusts which accompany these sudden shifts of wind, be thrown on her broadside in the trough of the sea, with her deck towards the sea! In such a case she is in the position of a vessel which has fallen over to seaward on a reef; and there is every chance that her hatchways would be beaten in, which might swamp her. Hatches are not usually made strong enough.—H. P.

† Those of the Bay of Bengal, however, do not seem to do so. Coming even from S. E. or nearly so, they strike on the great ranges of the Eastern Ghauts 3 to 4000 feet high, force their way over them, and are either lost and broken up amongst the inner ranges, or reform as storms in the Arabian Sea. See Eighth Memoir, Journal Asiatic Society, Vol. XII.

will serve to explain for both hemispheres what is now meant. Within the tropics, whilst the course of storms tends towards the West, the quadrants of greatest danger will be on the sides of the storm next the poles, but these quadrants will gradually change their position as the storms recurve, and in high latitudes, after the courses of storms become Easterly these quadrants will be on the sides next the equator.

"The four East India Company's ships which foundered in the *Culioden's* storm were from the accounts, scudding in the most dangerous quadrant of the storm when last seen."

For the Arabian Sea, as I have before said, we have almost no knowledge of the tracks of storms, though the day may not be distant when it must be the great high road between India and England. The only storm traced there, in my English Memoir, appeared to be one which after crossing the Bay of Bengal from the Andamans to Madras, forced its way across the Peninsula of India, and thence giving rise to at least two other storms, was finally broken up on the South Coast of Arabia, not far from Aden.

We have now to consider what is known of the approach of these tempests in the Indian and China Seas.

There is so little known with any degree of certainty of the approach of these storms that the only safe rule may at once be said to be, a close attention to the barometer and simpiesometer, which no ship should be without; for the man who goes to sea without them, wantonly risks, not only the property of his employers and the lives of his crew, but moreover his own reputation, which must always suffer in some degree by loss and damage; if it be only to the extent of being thought an 'unlucky commander.'

Off the Sand Heads, the signs of a hurricane seem to be mostly light airs from N. E. to S. E. with very hazy or clear hot weather, often with a *very deep* blue sky for a day or two preceding the storm, a heavy swell, close sultry weather, and strong set to the Westward on the reefs, and this, both when the storm has passed to the Southward, and also where it passes directly over the Sand Heads.

We do not know whether this is the case on the southern half of the circle, but I am inclined to think, that it is not so, and that fresh Westerly breezes, with at least hazy, if not dark gloomy weather, will be experienced. In all cases, however, there is a regular fall of the barometer when at distances of 150 and 200 miles from the centre of the storms, so that in truth the barometer, well looked after, is by far the safest sign. Mr. Redfield says: "The barometer sinks under the first half of the storm in every part of its track, except perhaps in extreme northern margin, and thus affords the earliest indication of the approaching tempest. The barometer again rises during the passage of the last portion of the gale."

In the China Sea I am inclined to think that in the tyfoons of the S. W. monsoon, the appearances are much like those of the Bay of Bengal, according to the position of a ship upon the Northern or Southern semi-circle of the tempest. During the N. E. monsoon, the tyfoons seem mostly preceded by a remarkable haze, and this rapid acid. It appears also, that in some of the tyfoons at this last mentioned season, the barometer gives little or no warning, at least to vessels on the Eastern or Luconia shore of the China sea, but in the case in which this occurred, there was no simpiesometer on board of the vessel, and I think had there been one, it would at least have "oscillated."

This "oscillation" of the simpiesometer, which in one case in the China Seas was observed for *twenty-four hours* before a tyfoon, and has frequently been so for some time, is a very valuable, and as far as I know, a new indication afforded by this beautiful instrument, perhaps indeed in all cases when it is in good order.\* The barometer also sometimes oscillates at the approach of a storm, but of course its variations are not so extensive, and easily escape notice. One of the signs of its falling I have at times noticed to be, that *it did not rise* at the usual hours of the daily barometric tides. Horsburgh's account of the various appearances which may, and may not, be considered as forerunners of these storms, is in the hand of every seaman."

Other phenomena are a remarkable kind of lightning shooting up like an aurora borealis with a dull glare for a short interval, and either at one or various points, or all round the horizon. The wind also sometimes rises and falls with a moaning noise, like that heard in old houses in Europe on winter nights, and this in situations both near and far from the land, and independent of the noise made in the rigging,† and on shore at least, most particularly on the approach of a storm, and not when the wind is varying in strength in fine weather.

\* This is important. I have little doubt that the oil in the common simpiesometers is affected by light, and becomes viscid when exposed to it. Messrs Troughton and Sims, at my suggestion, have manufactured a "Tropical Tempest Simpiesometer," of which the two principal improvements are, a door to keep the light from the oil, except when observing, and a tube of such a length, that it will allow of the great depression which sometimes occurs, with a temperature of 75 or 80°, in tropical hurricanes, without any risk of the gas escaping. See Journal Asiatic Society, Vol. XII.

† This very curious phenomenon certainly occurs as I have described it, and is no doubt connected with the "roaring" and "screaming" of the wind in a tyfoon. Those who have passed through one, well know that even in a totally dismantled ship, the noise of the wind is fully entitled to be described by these words.

I have before spoken of the "storm waves," and "storm currents," as elements of danger or safety in these storms, according as the Mariner may be situated or manage. They are at all events elements which he should carefully take into account when estimating his position at these times. The following is from the conclusion to my Eighth Memoir, Journal Asiatic Society, Vol. XII. and will I hope fully explain what is meant by these to me. It relates to the storm on the Coromandel Coast in October 1842, but the principles are the same everywhere, and the Mariner will find no difficulty in applying them.

"I must not omit also to point out an important practical lesson for the navigator on the Coromandel Coast, which should not be omitted, and it is this: Those who have studied this subject, and are acquainted with the publications of Reid and Redfield relative to the storms of the Western hemisphere, and with my own relative to those of the Eastern hemisphere, are well aware of the abundant evidence which exists (and there is much more yet unpublished,) to prove the existence of 'storm waves' and 'storm currents.'

"To those, however, who are not fully acquainted with the subject, I may say, that the "storm wave" is a mass of water of greater or less diameter according to the storm, raised above the usual level of the ocean by the diminished atmospheric pressure and perhaps other causes, and driven bodily along with the storm or before it, and when it reaches bays or river mouths, or other confined situations, causing by its further rise when contracting, dreadful inundations; but upon coasts rarely so, or not in so great a degree, as it can there spread out quickly and find its level.\* The "storm currents" may be briefly described as circular streams on the circumferences of rotatory storms, and of these also we have evidence enough for the mariner at all times to admit, and be on his guard against the possibility of, or even the great probability of them.

"We have thus in every storm two sets of forces (currents) independent of that of the wind, acting upon a ship; the one carrying her bodily onward on the track of the storm, and the other drifting her round the periphery of that part of the storm circle in which she may be.

"Taking, as the simplest case, and one nearly that of Madras Roads, a storm travelling from East to West, and striking upon a Coast running North and South, its centre passing over Pondicherry, we should have then, for all ships in the offing, one current, 'the storm wave' carrying them directly on shore, with greater or less velocity, as they were nearer or farther from the centre; and other currents, 'the storm currents' varying in their direction according to the situation of each ship in the storm circle, but always agreeing pretty nearly with the direction of the wind.

"The current of the storm wave then is setting due West, but that of the storm current West on the North side of the storm circle, and due East at its South side; South at its Western edge, and North at its Eastern side, and so on in all the intermediate directions; and a ship putting to sea from Madras Roads in our supposed case, will be carried right towards the shore by the storm wave, and to the S. Westward also by the storm current; but if putting to sea from any place to the Southward of Pondicherry, she would be carried one way by the storm wave, and the opposite one, or partly so, say to the S. E., East, or N. E., by the storm current; so that as to mere Westing, the effect of the one would probably neutralise that of the other. The case of ships on the Northern half of the storm, where both forces are against him, should however be borne seriously in mind by the seaman. It was probably the cause of the in-draught which wrecked the ships which were lost in this storm, and if some of the others finding themselves in much shallower water than from their run, they might reasonably have supposed. Captain Hiden's suggestion in the port orders, to keep a due attention to the lead in these cases is then founded not only on merely sound nautical experience, but upon good scientific grounds also. To neglect the lead is a positive act of barratry or folly, for in these storms it is impossible to estimate the true distance from the coast by any other means, and the three forces, the 'storm wave,' 'storm current,' and the drift occasioned by the wind, would form a complex problem in fine weather. The seaman will not fail to recollect how much influence the storm wave may have upon his position in places where, as in the British Channel, a storm coming from the Westward, brings with it a vast mass of water from a great Ocean like the Atlantic, so that with a southerly or South-westerly gale, he finds himself set far to the Eastward by some hitherto unknown but fatal current; and I trust that when I say that, if we can obtain documents, we may trace out accurately the laws of these dangerous complications, I shall add another claim to the assistance of every right-minded seaman, and of every friend to humanity.

I may add here, that Col. Reid mentions the case of a ship which found that the effect of one West India hurricane was wholly to neutralise the Gulf stream! I have certainly ascertained that the storms at the Sand Heads are preceded and accompanied by a heavy set from

\* The deep sea wave also, (the *flot de fond* of the French writers) no doubt assists the inundation; but as this is not a surface cause, I do not allude to it.

+ I alluded here, it will be perceived, to the two recent and harrowing catastrophes of the *Reliance* and *Conqueror*. In both these cases the gale being Westerly, the vessels were on the Southern half of the storm circle, and had thus both the storm wave and storm current carrying them far to the Eastward of their reckoning.

the Eastward, which sweeps over them at from 3 to 5 knots an hour; and in the China Sea there is abundant evidence to prove that in the great tyoons from the E. N. E. coming in from the Northern Pacific, and sweeping the South Coasts of China with an Eastern hurricane, as well as in those of which the tracks cross the middle of the sea, storm currents of extraordinary strength, varying from 50 to 100 miles or more in the 24 hours, are experienced.

I stated in the introductory note, that one of the objects of this little work was to urge upon the public attention the great necessity which exists for farther information and investigation of the TRACKS OF STORMS. These investigations, while I have health, and can by any possibility command time, I shall be most happy to carry on; but I cannot do so without being furnished with the data. If my readers have carefully perused the foregoing pages, they will see that, except for the Bay of Bengal and China Seas, we have yet, as it were, every thing to learn respecting the tracks of storms in all the other seas from the Cape to China, and in the Northern Pacific, or over one-third of the circumference of the globe! and a single experiment with a storm card will shew them, that if a hurricane moved, (for instance across the Bay of Bengal,) from West to East, instead of the contrary way, which we now know they do, all the changes of winds and rules for management would be different. Hence the great utility, tedious and sometimes almost repulsive as the labour is, of collecting the data and investigating every storm at once till, as in all other branches of the physical sciences, we are able to say with comparative or absolute certainty, what is the LAW by which their tracks are governed, since we know that of their rotations.

As I have before said, for these investigations we must have data, and these data are log books, journals, memoranda, newspaper notices, and the like, and the more clearly to explain what we require, I set down here in separate paragraphs, what occurs to me; premising always, that *the more details, the better*.

1. We require all the accounts, registers, and notices, logs, journals, memoranda, and even references to books, (in any language,\*) which can be obtained.

2. These may be new or old, for the phenomena of the storm of yesterday may be corroborated by those of a hurricane a hundred years ago.

3. They may be plain common sense notes or narratives; or as scientific as they can be made; but the plain common sense accounts are often quite as valuable as the scientific descriptions, and it is a great mistake, and one I fear, which has deprived us of much good material, to suppose that we must have scientific data, because the research requires the aid of science to develop the laws to which they lead.

4. A mere note of the times of commencement, violence of the wind, from what quarter, how changing, how ending, and the position of the observer on shore, or the latitude and longitudes at sea, with the sun, &c. are all that are required. If the barometer, thermometer, simpiesometer, &c. are added, so much the better.

5. The place of the observer at noon each day should be carefully given at sea, even from mere estimation, if nothing better can be obtained; because no one can, from a log, estimate a vessel's drift in heavy weather so well as those on board of her.

6. On shore, the latitude and longitude of the place, or its distance and bearing from the nearest station should be given; and some notions of its position, as to mountains, hills, rivers, valleys, &c. will be always useful.

7. Mariners may very usefully employ their own leisure hours, or the leisure hours of any boy on board who can write, during a passage, by copying from their old log books, no matter how old, the logs of any old storms, or the logs which shew a ship to have been near the place of any known storm; and especially to copy the log of any storm they may have had on the actual voyage, so that it may be ready to send on their arrival in port. I have reason to believe, that many Commanders are willing, and even desirous of aiding us, but when they come to port, they are hurried and anxious, do not like to send their log book out of the ship, and finally leave without carrying their good intentions into effect. Much valuable information is thus lost. As to the old logs, I have a great deal of scattered information thus collected, which might become far more valuable, with the addition of a few more corroborations.

8. Another very mistaken notion is, that some are apt to fancy that their particular log, or note, or memorandum on shore is "of no great consequence." This is a very mischievous notion, and I entreat those who may entertain it to consider first, that it is impossible to say before-hand, in any research of this kind what is and what is not important; and next, that twenty proofs are always better than ten.

9. Some also, I fear, who may not have looked into the details, excuse themselves by saying, they do not believe in the truth of the Law of Storms. There is no harm in this opinion—if it does not cost the dismasting or loss of a ship—and I am old enough to have heard Lu-

\* Many valuable hints are to be found in the old navigators, English as well as foreign, but few or none of their works are obtainable in India.

ware and Chronometers sneered at, as "new-fangled notions;" but I think I do not exaggerate when I say, that in the writings already published on the subject, there is to be found, for every impartial mind, abundant and almost mathematical proof of its correctness. And if these researches are not useful, it certainly can do no harm to publish all the facts relative to storms for scientific men to make some other use of.

10. I fear also, that some Shipmasters, who may not have enjoyed a good education in early life, may feel a little embarrassed and unwilling to submit their log books or extracts to the eye of a stranger. I can only assure such, that I have had many log books in which great deficiencies were observable, but have never, and should on no account think of ridiculing, or even of criticising them.

11. All communications and packets addressed to me at Calcutta, under cover to "The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Home Department," and marked "Storm Report Service," will reach me free of postage in India.

Persons residing on shore should,

1. Set up a vane or weather-cock if there are none in sight, and if they are not old seamen enough accurately to estimate the point from which the wind blows.

2. They should also, from various parts of the house or bungalow, take North and South and East and West marks *in fine weather*, at not too great a distance, such as trees, chimneys, &c. In a storm they will find these of essential service in estimating the course of the wind, and that of the clouds.

3. If furnished with instruments the registry of all of them before, during, and after a storm, will of course be most acceptable; but a plain common-sense account of all the phenomena of a storm; or of the weather when one is passing near, the driving of the clouds, the times of the changes or veerings of the wind, calm interval, &c. &c. are all that is required in most cases, and will always be eminently useful.

4. The collection of reports from other parts is also a most useful assistance to us; even if native ones, they are better than none.

5. Accounts of tornados or wind-spouts, dust-whirlwinds, &c. their tracks, the direction in which they turn, whether *with, or against the hands of a watch*, and notes of their formation, progress, ravages and disappearance, are all of great interest and utility.

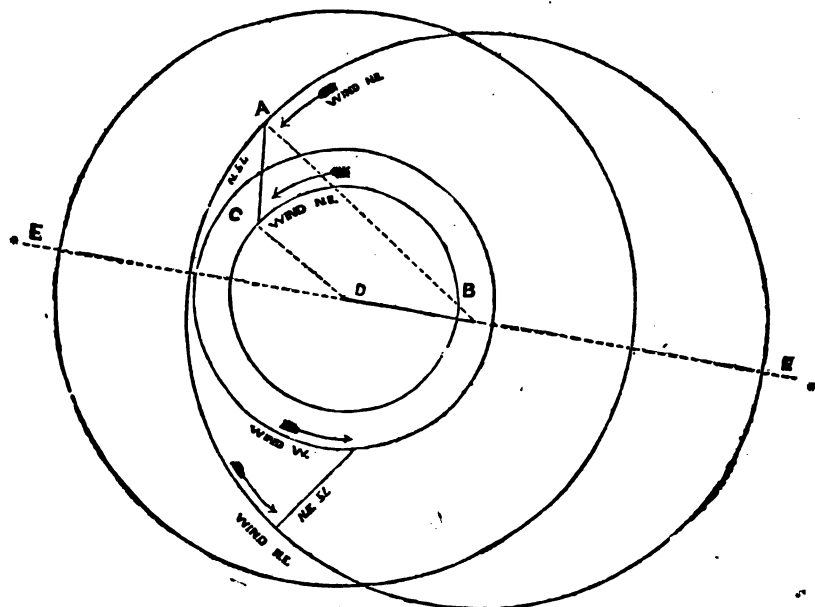
*In Conclusion.*—Let me entreat those who may have read the foregoing pages to reflect, that this investigation has claims upon every man far above those of most scientific researches. It claims attention alike from the man of science, for it relates to some of the most mysterious and awful phenomena of our globe—from the merchant, for he is every way interested in its truth—from the seaman, for it is with him a question of life and death, of safety or ruin, and of disgrace or credit—from the friend of humanity, for it deeply concerns human life and human suffering; and from all other classes, especially in the colonies, because all are themselves, or by their friends, traversing the pathways of the deep—and finally and emphatically from every Englishman of every class: for if England owes her greatness to any one special cause, it is assuredly to the science, skill, and daring which have made her, either in war or peace, the mistress of the ocean and of its shores, and has given to her sovereigns that trident which is "the sceptre of the world."\* It is no small advance in that science, no trifling addition to that skill, and no small encouragement to that daring, if through the application of this beautiful science by Colonel Reid's laws, and the thorough tracing out of all the collateral results to which the researches lead, we can teach the plainer of her ship-masters to guide his bark in comparative safety, and often to use the scourge of the tempest, as a beneficent and a friendly power.

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\* Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du monde!—FRENCH AUTHOR.

## DIAGRAM No. I.

PROJECTION FOR FINDING THE TRACK OF A STORM.—SCALE 100 MILES TO AN INCH.

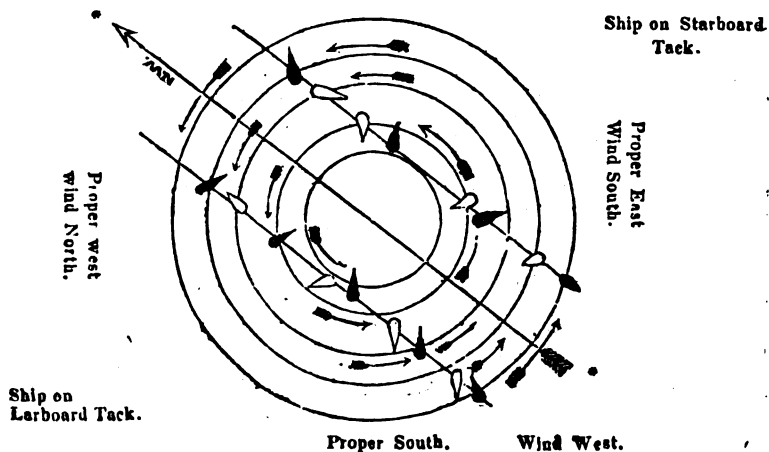


\* Track of the Storm about W. by N. 72 in 6 hours.

## DIAGRAM No. II.

FROM COLONEL REID.

Proper North Wind East.



\* Storm moving to the N. W.

# THE BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

## REGULATIONS.



THE Bombay Geographical Society, formerly the Bombay Branch of the Royal Geographical Society of London, was instituted in the year 1831. In conformity with a notice which appeared in the *Bombay Courier* of the 2nd April, a Meeting was held in the Rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 9th April, at which the following gentlemen were present:—

The Right Hon. the **EARL OF CLARE** in the Chair.

Hon. Sir J. W. Awdry, Knight.  
W. Newnham, Esq.  
Major-General J. S. Barnes.  
J. Farish, Esq.  
Lieut.-Colonel Vans Kennedy.  
Lieut.-Colonel E. Hardy.  
Lieut.-Colonel D. Barr.  
D. McLeod, Esq.  
Major J. G. Griffiths.  
Rev. T. Carr.  
Captain E. W. Harrie, I. N.  
H. Roper, Esq.  
R. Wallace, Esq.  
Captain J. Griffiths.  
B. Noton, Esq.  
George Adam, Esq.  
H. Willis, Esq.  
J. Romer, Esq.  
J. Sutherland, Esq.  
J. Wedderburn, Esq.  
J. A. Dunlop, Esq.

W. C. Bruce, Esq.  
J. Mill, Esq.  
J. Henderson, Esq.  
Lieut.-Colonel E. Frederick.  
Major T. Powell.  
Lieut. Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart.  
Captain G. Brucks, I. N.  
Rev. J. Wilson.  
Rev. T. Lawrie.  
Lieut. A. Urquhart.  
Lieut. W. S. Adams.  
W. R. Morris, Esq.  
J. L. Philipps, Esq.  
G. Smyttan, Esq.  
W. Money, Esq.  
A. S. Le Mesurier, Esq.  
E. C. Morgan, Esq.  
J. Saunders, Esq.  
G. Ashburner, Esq.  
J. Vaupell, Esq.  
C. McLeod, Esq.

**R. C. MONEY, Esq.**, Officiating Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay, having addressed the meeting at length, on the objects of the Association about to be organized, a series of resolutions was passed, (on the 9th June 1832,) forming the basis of the future rules of the Society, which are subjoined as amended and now in force.

1st, This Society, established for the purpose of co-operating with the Royal Geographical Society of London, for encouraging and instituting Geographical researches in Western Asia, and the countries contiguous, is denominated the Bombay Branch of the Royal Geographical Society.

2d, The Society shall consist of Members and Subscribers.

3d, All members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society are entitled to be admitted members of the Geographical Society, on making application to this effect through the Secretary, and paying the prescribed annual subscription.

4th, Any person, not a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, desirous of becoming a member of the Geographical Society, must intimate the same to the Secretary, upon which he shall be balloted for at a general meeting of the members.

5th, No applicant shall be considered duly elected, unless he unite in his favour the votes of three-fourths of the members present.

6th, Subscribers shall enjoy all the privileges of members, except those of voting at the general meetings, of being elected Office-Bearers, or of becoming members of the Committee.

7th, An annual subscription, amounting to Rs. 24, shall be paid by all members and subscribers in advance, on the first of April of each year.

8th, *Of the office Bearers and Committee.*—The Office bearers shall consist of a President, a Secretary, and Treasurer, permanent—two Vice-Presidents, and a general Committee of Management (consisting of 25 Members) to be chosen annually.

9th, Two Sub Committees, consisting of 6 members each, shall be annually selected from among the Resident Members of the General Committee, at the first meeting after the annual election of the latter. The Sub-Committee having the superintendence of all the internal arrangements, accounts, &c., of the Society, shall be denominated the "Sub-Committee of Accounts;" the other shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, and suggest plans for attaining its scientific objects—to be called "The Sub-Committee of Correspondence."

10th, The Secretary shall be a Member of the Committee of Management, *ex-officio*.

11th, Each Sub Committee can meet independently of the other for the purpose of discharging the business especially entrusted to it, and the meeting shall be summoned by a Circular from the Secretary.

12th, The Sub-Committee of Accounts shall lay before the Annual, General Meeting, to be held on the 1st Wednesday of April of each year, the state of the Society's Funds. The Sub-Committee of Correspondence shall lay before the same meeting, a list of the scientific contributions made to the Society during the year.

13th, Each Sub-Committee shall elect, from among its members, a President to preside at its meetings.

14th, *On the Functions of the Office-Bearers.*—The General Committee of Management shall meet regularly, on the first Wednesday of every month at 12 o'clock; and at these meetings, the Secretary shall request the attendance of all Members of the Society whenever an election of new Members shall require.

15th, The Presidents shall preside at the General meetings of the Society to conduct the proceedings, and give effect to the resolutions.

16th, The Vice-Presidents shall preside at the General meetings in the absence of the President, and in rotation at meetings of the General Committee of Management.

17th, The Secretary shall attend the meetings of the Society and those of the Committee, to record their proceedings and conduct the correspondence. He shall also superintend the persons employed by the Society, and, under the controul of the Committee for managing the Accounts, shall superintend the expenditure of the establishment.

18th, The Treasurer will receive, through the Secretary, all moneys due to the Society and make payments out of the funds of the Society, according to the directions of the Secretary.

The two following supplementary rules were passed on the 2d of May, 1839, and have since continued in force.

19th, That a class of Honorary Members be instituted, for the purpose of attaching persons of learning and rank to the Geographical Society of Bombay, as customary in other similar institutions.

20th, That the Committee of Management and other Office-Bearers of the Society, eligible annually, be chosen by general vote of the Resident and Non-Resident Members, to whom voting lists shall be forwarded three months previous to the Anniversary Meeting, at which the returns shall be scrutinized and announced.

The following is a list of Office-Bearers originally chosen, and to whose exertions in maturing and training it in its infancy, the Society is mainly indebted for its subsequent success:—

#### Patron.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Clare.

#### Vice-Patrons.

Hon. Sir J. W. Awdry, Knight.  
W. Newnham, Esq.  
J. Romer, Esq.

J. Sutherland, Esq.  
Major General J. S. Barnes.

#### President.

Captain Sir C. Malcolm, Kt., R. N.

#### Vice-President.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hardy.

J. F. Heddle, Esq., *Secretary*.

Messrs Romington & Co., *Treasurers*.



*Committee of Management.**The President and Vice-President.*

Lieut.-Colonel Vans Kennedy.  
 Lieut. Colonel H. Pottinger.  
 Captain R. Cogan, I. N.  
 Major A. Morre.  
 Captain J. Jopp.  
 Lieut. M. Houghton, I. N.  
 J. Walker, Esq.  
 Lieut. F. McGillivray.  
 Lieut. J. Holland.  
 B. Noton, Esq.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Frederick.  
 Major T. Dickinson.  
 Captain E. W. Harris, I. N.  
 F. Trash, Esq.  
 Captain G. R. Jervis.  
 Captain J. H. Wilson, I. N.  
 A. Henderson, Esq.  
 J. Howison, Esq.  
 Lieutenant R. Shortreed.  
 Lieutenant, A. Burnes.

*Members of General Committee of Management.*

E. Ironside, Esq.  
 Captain J. Griffiths.

J. Morris, Esq.

*Sub-Committee of Correspondence.*

Major A. Morre.  
 Lieut M. Houghton, Esq.  
 J. Walker, Esq.

Captain J. Holland.  
 Lieut.-Colonel E. Frederick.  
 J. Morris, Esq.

*Sub-Committee of Accounts.*

B. Noton, Esq.  
 Captain J. Griffiths.

A. Henderson, Esq.

The Bombay Government immediately extended to the Society that liberal patronage which it universally bestows on all institutions of utility connected with the Presidency. The Colaba Observatory was appropriated to its accommodation, and the important privilege conferred of allowing the Society's communications to be transmitted throughout the territories of the Presidency free of postage,\*—a privilege subsequently extended to India at large. An application having been made for permission to inspect, or have made over to them, copies of papers supplied to Government on Geographical subjects by officers of the service, the subject was referred to the Court of Directors without whose sanction the wishes of the Society could not be complied with—Government strongly recommending the concession desired. A very favourable answer was received to this by return of post; ever since which the Society has been most liberally supplied with every variety of document bearing on the subject of their researches which it was in the power of Government to bestow. At this time also (June 1833) the formation of a Library was commenced, and the whole of the elaborate reports of the Secretary, contained in their records, give much valuable information as to the progress of the Society's labours. A set of meteorological and some surveying instruments for geographical purposes were also purchased and placed under charge of the Secretary, for the use of the members of the Society. In March 1835 a letter was received from London, according to the proposal formerly made that the Bombay Association should be considered a branch of that at home.† The following resolutions explain the relations subsisting betwixt the parent society and its branches:—

Regulations respecting Geographical Societies in the British Colonies or Dependencies, desirous of connecting themselves with the Royal Geographical Society of London.

1. "Geographical Societies established in any of the British Colonies or Dependencies, and expressing a wish to be admitted as Branches of the Royal Geographical Society in London, may be so admitted by the Council.

2. "The members of all such of these Societies as shall correspond with the Parent Society, and forward to it reports of their Proceedings, shall be considered corresponding members of the Society while out of England; and on their return home shall be eligible, by ballot, with other corresponding members, to be admitted ordinary members without payment of the entrance fee.

3. "One copy of every volume or part of a volume of the Society's Journal, as successively published, shall be sent to each Branch Society, to be placed in its library; with other copies for the authors of communications which may appear in such volumes; and any additional numbers which may be ordered shall be delivered in England, at two thirds of the price to any agents duly authorized to receive and forward them."

\* Minute of 12th June, 1833.

† Minute of 15th March, 1835.

The Colaba Observatory having been found inconveniently distant from the Fort, the Government, in 1835, was pleased to assign the room on the ground-floor of the Court House for the use of the Society; this having afterwards been found unsuitable, the present handsome apartment, under the Council Room in the Town Hall Buildings, adjoining the rooms of the Medical Board, was subsequently assigned to them; the Government afterwards, with the approbation of the Court of Directors, granted for defrayment of the expenses of the Society Rs. 400 per annum. In 1836 it was resolved to commence the publication of the Transactions of the Society in quarterly issues, or as frequently as the amount of accumulated matter in the archives permitted\*. A letter was at this time received from the Royal Geographical Society of Paris, intimating the desire of that institution—the oldest and most distinguished of the kind in Europe—to enter into correspondence, and to exchange papers and transactions, with the Bombay establishment,—a proposal too gratifying to be otherwise than favourably received by the Society: † and the two associations have accordingly ever since maintained a close and cordial intercourse with each other. The Society, in 1837, reduced the annual subscription from Rs. 22 to Rs. 15, at which last rate it has ever since continued. In July, 1837, the Governor-General, Lord Auckland, with an attention to the interests of science and literature which distinguished his government, in returning thanks for copies of the Society's Transactions which had been forwarded for his use by the President, Sir C. Malcolm, intimated his wish to be admitted a member, and his anxiety to second their exertions in any way within his power: requesting that the President would at all times, and without reserve, point out to him any mode in which he might be able to promote the objects of the Institution. His Lordship was elected honorary patron of the Society; and, in a further communication to the Governor, Sir R. Grant, expressive of the gratification he experienced from his election, he requested again that he should be on all occasions informed in what manner he could best assist them,—expressing his anxiety to forward from Bengal such papers on geographical science as might be reckoned competent for publication in the Society's Transactions. In 1841, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society having resolved to establish a Museum, the want of which had been so greatly felt and so often complained of, memorialized the Geographical Society on the inexpediency of attempting to carry on two collections, where a general receptacle, opened for the deposit and exhibition of all the curiosities likely to be collected, would be so much more likely to suit the views of both establishments. By this means, a single centre of resort would be obtained; in place of a variety of little known and comparatively unattractive points, some of which were likely to be missed by the enquirer, and must serve to distract public attention. On these grounds the Geographical Society were solicited to make over the specimens then in their possession, together with donations which might hereafter be presented to them, to the Asiatic Society's Museum. The request was at once complied with, and the specimens made over accordingly. In March 1842, an irreparable loss was sustained by the Society by the death of Dr. Heddle, who, from the time of its establishment, had acted as its Secretary. The publication of the Society's Transactions has from this, and other causes, at present fallen considerably behind; but is now about to be brought up by the immediate consecutive issue of four several numbers at present ready for the press.

The following is a list of the papers which have been published by the Society since June 1838, when the papers first began to be printed:—

1. Statistical account of the town of Bhoj; with a sketch of the inland trade of the Province of Cutch. By Lieut. T. Postans, Bombay Army.
2. Notes on Customs prevalent among the Maldivians &c. By Mr. W. Christopher, Midshipman, I. N.
3. On the Commerce of Shikarpoor and Upper Scinde. By Captain A. Burnes.
4. A short account of the Kattoories or Kattkuries, residing in the Konkan, and Attaveasy. By Major A. Mackintosh.
5. Narrative of the late Cruise of the H. C. Brig of War *Tygris*. By Commander Igglesden, I. N.
6. Report on the Inundation that occurred at Surat on the 28th of August, 1837. By Lieut. G. Fulljames.
7. Remarks on the Indian (Tab) river from its mouth to a town called Koot. By Lieut. F. Whitelock, I. N.
8. Hints for Geographical information.
9. Report of a voyage down the Gahra and Indus, from Hareke Puttom to the Sea. By Dr. Gordon.

\* Minute of 27th February, 1836.

† Minute of 24th June, 1836.

10. Some account of the Western portion of Marwar, commonly called Mullani. By F. Forbes, A. M. Assistant Surgeon.
11. Translation of an account of the Kattera, taken from the mouths of their own Genealogists. Prepared for the Bombay Geographical Society. By James Erskine, Esq. C. S.
12. An account of the City of Balkh and its neighbourhood, extracted from Persian Authorities. By James Bird, Esq.
13. Vocabularies of seven languages, spoken in the Countries West of the Indus. By Lieut. Leech of the Bombay Engineers, with remarks on the origin of the Affghans.
14. Memoir on the river Euphrates, &c. during the late Expedition of the H. C. armed Steamer *Euphrates*. By James W. Winchester, A. M., Assistant Surgeon.
15. Some notices of the Seychelles, the Almirantes, and the Islands and groups of Islands, situated between the Equator and 12° South latitude, and between 45° and 75° East longitude, &c. &c. By Major William Stirling, 17th Regt. Bombay N. I.
16. Report from Acting Commander Nott, of the I. N., on the traffic in Slaves, &c., carried on at Massowah.
17. Note on the Island of Karrack, in the Gulph of Persia. By James W. Winchester, A. M.
18. Journal of an Excursion to Sennaar, the Capital of Yemen. By Lieut. C. J. Cruttenden, I. N.
19. Note on Perim Island in the Gulph of Cambay. By Lieut. R. Ethersey, I. N.
20. Illustrations of the Arab and Persian Geographers, or the Geography of the middle ages. By James Bird, Esq.
21. A visit, in December 1832, to the Cornelian Mines, situated in the Rajpeepa Hills, to the Eastward of Broach. By Lieutenant George Fulljames.
22. Report on the Soolon Pirates. By Commander J. J. Blake, R. N.
23. An account of the route between Sonmeance and Candahar, from the mouth of one of the horse dealers of Afghanistan. Arranged by Captain W. C. Harris, of the Bombay Engineers.
24. Visit to the Hot Spring near Kurrachee. By Lieut. T. G. Carless, I. N.
25. Narrative of a Journey across the Syrian Desert. By Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, I. N.
26. Note on the Hill of Powanghur. By F. S. Arnott, M. D.
27. Note on the lake of Loonar. By Professor A. B. Orlebar.
28. On the use of Common Thermometers to determine heights. By Lieut. Col. W. H. Sykes, F. R. S.
29. Desultory Notes and Observations on various places in Guzerat. By John Vaupell, Esq.
30. Journal of a visit to Sonmeance, the Seaport of Lus, in Beloochistan, during an attempt to reach Kelat from Kurrachee in the disguise of an Usbeck in May 1839. By Captain W. C. Harris, of the Bombay Engineers.
31. Short Topographical and General description of the Cape of Aden. By Captain R. Foster, Engineers.
32. Some observations upon Scinde, and the river Indus, as far up as Bukkur. By Lieut. R. N. Magrath, H. M. 3d Regt. of Foot.
33. Narrative of a Journey from Zeila and Tadjoura on the Coast of Abyssinia, to Ferri on the frontier of Efat; in April and May 1839.
34. Narrative of an excursion into the Hazareh Country of Bisut, and the Districts of Bamian and Sigban. By C. Masson, Esq.
35. Report on the landed Tenures of Bombay. By F. Warden, Esq. C. S.
36. Translation of the Copy of the Ancient record regarding the delivery of the Port and Island of Bombay. Communicated by Major T. B. Jervis, F. R. S.
37. Population of the Islands of Bombay and Salsette in 1826-27.
38. A Pilgrimage to Hingla. By Captain S. V. W. Hart.
39. Visit to Port Lloyd, Boorin Islands, in Her Majesty's Sloop *Larne*. By Captain Blake, R. N.
40. Commercial and Geographical view of Eastern Africa. By James Bird, Esq.
41. Report on the Mauchar Lake, and Arrul and Narah rivers. By Lieut. T. Postans.

42. Observations on the Sindhoor river Indus. By the late Captain James MacMurdo.
43. Note on some names of Places on the shores of the Red Sea. By A. Thomson D'Abbadie, Esq.
44. Journal of a march from Ahmedabad in Guzerat, to Sukkur in Upper Sindh. By Captain Del'Hoste.
45. Some account of the present state of the Trade between the Port of Mandavia in Cutch, and the Eastern Coast of Africa. By Lieut. T. Postans.
46. Extracts from Sir H. Russell's report on the Nizam's territories. Communicated by Major T. B. Jervis, F. R. S.
47. Notice on the Curia Muria. By the late J. G. Hulton, Esq., Assistant Surgeon.
48. A Topographical description of the Table Land on the Cullery Mountains. Communicated by Major T. B. Jervis, F. R. S.
49. Meteorological Register kept at Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land. By D. A. Commissary General Lempriere, &c. &c.
50. Extract from Major Jervis's Statistical and Geographical Memoir of the Western Coast of India,—Section, Revenue and Land Tenures.
51. Treaties made between the Portuguese Viceroy of Goa and the Mahrattas or Peshwa.
52. Tuhnama, or Treaty of adjustment entered into between Ballajee Vishwunth Peshwa, and Seedee Yakoot Khan of Jungeera: on the conclusion of Hostilities, A. D. 1732.
53. Authentic account of the Land Revenue, Sayer or variable imports; Land and Sea Customs of the North and South Konkan, (9755 square miles) under British Administration by conquest.
54. The Kushelle Grant, dated A. D. 1191, June 20th.
55. Art. II.—Census of the Population of the Northern Konkan.
56. Art. I.—Extracts from the late Colonel Lambton's Notices of Malabar. Communicated by Major T. B. Jervis.
57. Art. II.—Descriptive and Geographical account of the Nilgiri Hills, by Messrs. Rox and Turnbull. Communicated by Major T. B. Jervis.
58. Art. III.—Descriptive and Geographical account of the Province of Malabar; by Captains B. S. Ward and Connor, Madras Survey Establishment. Communicated by the Right Honorable Sir F. Adam, Governor of Madras, to Major T. B. Jervis.
59. Kavoy Talook.
60. Cheracul Talook of North Malabar.
61. Kotium Talook.
62. Kartanad Talook.
63. Wynaud Talook.
64. Kurambanaud Talook.
65. Calicut Talook.
66. Shernaud Talook.
67. Ernaud Talook.
68. Bettadanaud Talook.
69. Wullanvanand Talook.
70. Neddunganaud Talook.
71. Paulghaut Talook.
72. Statements shewing the quantity, value and duty of articles imported and exported in and from Calicut and Tellicherry, from May 1828 to April 1829.
73. Art. IV.—Statistical Tables of the Population and Agriculture of the Ceded Districts of Madras. Communicated to Major T. B. Jervis, by the late Principal Collector Mr. Robertson.
74. Art. V.—Statement shewing the works of Irrigation in the Bellary Division of the Ceded Districts, the amount of Garden and Wet Cultivation under the same in Fuslee 1235, and the actual sums disbursed for repairs since the Cession or from Fuslee 1210 to 31st December, 1836.
75. Memoir on the Origin, Progress, and present state of the Surveys in India. By Captain Thomas Best Jervis.

76. Address delivered at the Geographical Section of the British Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Friday, August 26th, 1838; Descriptive of the State, Progress, and Prospects of the various Surveys, and other Scientific inquiries, by the Honorable East India Company throughout Asia; with a prefatory sketch of the principles and requirements of Geography. By Major T. B. Jervis.
77. Narrative of a Journey from Ták in Dáman to Peshawur, through the unfrequented countries of Marwat, Bannu, the valleys of Hangu, and Koháat. By C. Masson, Esq.
78. Narrative of a passage through the Pass of Khyber, communicating between the plain of Peshawur and the valley of Jellalghad. By C. Masson, Esq.
79. Narrative of a Journey from Dakka to Cabool. By C. Masson, Esq.
80. Memorandum on the Siaposh. By C. Masson, Esq.
81. Narrative of ventures in a Journey from Candahar to Shikarpore. By C. Masson, Esq.
82. Lahore via Multan, Uch, Khairpur, Hyderabad, and Tatta, to Kurachee and the Ocean. By C. Masson, Esq.
83. Notice on the Countries West of the Indus, from Dera Ghazi Khan to Kalabag. By C. Masson, Esq.
84. Memorandum on the Countries of Marwat and Bannu. By C. Masson, Esq.
85. Memorandum on Lahore, the Sikhs, their Kingdom and its Dependencies. By C. Masson, Esq.
86. Observations on the Political condition of the Duraní States and Dependencies. By C. Masson Esq.
87. Account of Karrak Island. By M. Leyard.
88. Account of Tadjoura. By C. F. Beck, Esq.
89. Account of Aden. By M. D'Abbadie, Esq.
90. Stirling's (Major) visit to the falls of Sansadurra.
91. Notice of Granite protruding through the Trap Rock in the bed of the river Nerbudde, at Mundleysir. By Major Stirling.

The following are the Office-bearers for the year 1844-45, as elected at the annual general meeting on the 2d May :—

## PRESIDENT,

Captain D. Ross, I. N., F. R. S.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Captain R. Oliver, R. N.  
J. P. Willoughby, Esq.

Major General Vans Kennedy.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS,

Lieut. Col. P. M. Melvill.  
Capt. E. P. Del'Hoste.  
Commr. H. B. Lynch, I. N.  
Dr. R. Brown.  
Dr. J. McLennan.  
Rev'd. Geo. Pigott.

Dr. J. Burnes, K. N., F. R. S.  
Ball Gungadur Shastree, Esq.  
Dr. C. Morehead.  
J. Bowman, Esq.  
Major Gen D. Barr.  
The Hon'ble L. R. Reid, Esq.

## NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Major H. C. Rawlinson.  
Major W. E. Harris,  
Major R. Leech.  
Capt. R. Shortrede.

Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, I. N.  
Capt. G. Le G. Jacob.  
Lieut. Col. O. Felix.  
Lieut. J. C. Cruttenden.

The following list contains the names of the gentlemen elected honorary members of the Society from its original institution to the present time :—

1. Captain Washington, R. N., Secretary to the Geographical Society.
2. Captain Beaufort, R. N., Hydrographer.
3. Monsieur U. Capitain Daupy, Hydrographer de France.
4. Colonel Colby, Royal Engineers, Director of the Ordnance Survey.
5. Captain Lawrence, Royal Engineers, Ordnance Map Officer, Ireland.
6. Major Robe, Royal Engineers, Ordnance Map Officer, England.

7. Monsieur le General Pilet, Director of the Journals of France.
8. Colonel Schnbert.
9. Professor Henrich Berghama.
10. Professor Bache, Philadelphia.
11. General Campana.
12. Chevalier Balbi.
13. Monsieur E. F. Jomard.
14. Professor Carl Ritter.
15. Monsieur Davizac.
16. Colonel Oberreit, Dresden.
17. Colonel Skribanek, Vienna.
18. Professor Kupffer, St. Petersburg.
19. Cæsar Moreau, Esq., F. R. S.
20. J. R. Jackson, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society.
21. C. C. Jacob Graberg.
22. M. D. Avezac, Esq.

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

FROM 1832 UP TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1844.

1832.	
The Hon'ble Sir J. W. Awdry, Europe.	1841
Capt. Scott Adam, withdrawn.	1832
Geo. Ashburner, Esq., Europe.	1837
Major General D. Barr.	
Dr. J. Bird.	
W. C. Bruce, Esq., dead.	1842
Major J. Bonamy, Europe.	1839
Lieut. Col. Sir A. Burnes, K. C. B., dead.	1842
The Honourable Sir H. Compton, Eu- rope.	1838
Lieut. Col. N. Campbell.	
The Rt. Revd. Lord Bishop of Bom- bay, T. Carr.	
Capt. R. Cogan, I. N. Europe.	1835
H. Collins, Esq., withdrawn.	1840
Colonel T. Dickinson, Europe.	1843
Capt. E. P. Del'Hoste.	
J. D. De Vitre, Esq., Europe.	1833
M. De Vitre, Esq., do.	1833
The Hon'ble J. Farish, Esq., do.	1840
Col. Frederick, withdrawn.	1836
Captain T. G. Griffith, 6th Foot, do	1842
Lieut. Genl. Sir Colin Halkett, Europe.	1833
Lieut. Col. E. Hardy, Europe.	1833
Capt. E. W. Harris, I. N., do.	1838
Dr. J. F. Huddle, dead.	1842
J. Henderson, Esq., Europe.	1835
Major J. Holland.	
Commander M. Houghton, I. N. Eu- rope.	1837
Dr. J. Howison, do.	1842
The Hon'ble E. Ironside, Esq., dead.	1840
V. C. Kemball, Esq., Europe.	1845
Major Geul, Vaux Kennedy.	
R. L. Leckie, Esq., Europe.	
Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, Eu- rope.	1838
Dr. J. Murray, withdrawn.	1836
Dr. D. McLeod, dead.	1840
C. McLeod, Esq., do.	do
Dr. J. A. Maxwell, Europe.	1834
Capt. F. McGillivray, dead.	1838
J. Morris, Esq., Europe.	1833
H. W. Morris, Esq., do.	1838
E. C. Morgan, Esq., do.	1843
Lieut. Col. A. S. H. Mountain, Eu- rope.	1833
Dr. T. McKenzie, withdrawn	1844
Dr. J. McAdam, dead.	1842
John Mill, Esq., Europe.	1833
W. Newnham, Esq., do.	1835
C. Norris, Esq., do.	1836
B. Noton, Esq., do.	1838
Col. Sir H. Pottinger, Bart.	
Col. T. Powell, dead.	1840
The Hon'ble Sir H. Roper, withdrawn.	1842
The Hon'ble James Sutherland, Esq.,	1840
A. N. Shaw, Esq.	
P. Scott, Esq., Europe.	1842
P. Stewart, Esq.	
Captain R. Shortrede.	
T. C. Trash, Esq., Europe.	1833
John Vanpell, Esq., withdrawn.	1837
John Wedderburn, Esq., Europe.	1837
Capt. J. H. Wilson, I. N. do.	1838
R. Wallace, Esq., do.	1834
Dr. J. O. Walker, do.	1835
Lieut. J. R. Wellsted, I. N., dead.	1843
1834.	
Capt. T. G. Carless, I. N. Europe.	1841
Lieut. T. M. Dickinson, dead.	1836
James Little, Esq., Europe.	1840
Capt. D. Ross, I. N.	

John Scott, Esq., M. D.		Col. J. G. Griffiths, withdrawn	1841
J. Sindry, Esq., Europe,	1837	Dr. J. Glen, Europe,	1843
R. Smith, withdrawn,	1842	Geo. Giberne, Esq., do.	1843
		Capt. W. C. Harris, do.	1843
1835.		Lieut. G. Jenkins, I. N.,	
Lieut. Col. O. Felix,		Dr. R. H. Kennedy, Europe,	1843
A. Finlay, Esq., Europe,	1835	Dr. C. Morehead,	
Geo. Malcolm, Esq. do.	1837	Capt. Sir R. Oliver, R. N. Europe,	1843
A. B. Orlebar, Esq., withdrawn,	1841	Revd. G. Pigott,	
		Lieut. T. Postans.	
1836.		R. K. Pringle, Esq.,	
W. S. Boyd, Esq., dead,	1844	Lieut. G. H. Robertson, Europe,	1843
G. L. Elliot, Esq., withdrawn,	1839	John Skinner, Esq., dead,	1844
Dr. S. Fraser, dead,	1841	Lieut. G. Wingate, Engineers,	
John Graham, Esq., dead,	1837		
W. Henderson, Esq.,		1839.	
Capt. G. L. Jacob,		Lieut. H. Barr.	
Major T. B. Jervis, Europe,	1842	R. W. Crawford, Esq.	
Dr. C. Lush, withdrawn,	1842	Dr. D. Clark,	
Major A. Mackintosh, Europe	1837	Lieut. W. Christopher, I. N.	
Lieut. Col. P. M. Melvill,		H. G. Gordon, Esq.,	
W. R. Morris, Esq.,		W. Howard, Esq.	
John Macleod, Esq.,		Capt. F. Lushington, A. D. C.	
W. R. Murphy, Esq., withdrawn,	1842.	Europe,	1842
Lieut. A. Nash,		Major G. V. Le Messurier, withdrawn,	1841
Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, I. N., F. R. S.	1848	Lieut. C. W. Montrieux, I. N.	
withdrawn,		Lieut. Col. G. Moore,	
Col. C. Ovens,		Lieut. W. Reynolds, withdrawn,	1841
W. H. Wathen, Esq., Europe,	1834	John Vaupell, Esq.	
J. P. Willoughby, Esq.,		Dr. J. W. Winchester.	
Lieut. John Wood, I. N., Europe,	1841		
		1840.	
1837.		J. Bowman, Esq.	
C. W. Allen, Esq., withdrawn,	1839	Geo. Bulst, Esq., LL.D.	
Lieut. F. Ayrton, Europe,	1841	T. Cardwell, Esq., Europe,	
Dr. R. Brown, Europe,	1844	Lieut. J. C. Cruttenden, I. N.	
A. N. A. Campbell, dead,	1838	Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, Europe,	1842
Dr. C. F. Collier,		H. Fawcett, Esq. Europe	1844
J. Erskine, Esq., Europe,	1839	Revd. W. K. Fletcher,	
Capt. R. Ethersey, I. N.		Ball Gungadhar Shastree, Esq.	
W. Edmund, Esq., Europe,	1841	W. H. Harrison, Esq.	
Cap. G. Fulljames,		T. Lancaster, Esq.	
Dr. W. B. C. Graham, dead,	1839	Dr. J. G. Malcolmson, F. R. S. dead	1844
Capt. L. W. Hart, withdrawn,	1842	W. A. Montrieux, Esq.	
T. W. Henderson, Esq., Europe,	1841	Major H. C. Rawlinson,	
Captain R. St. John,		The Hon'ble L. R. Reid, Esq.	
Major R. Leech,		Capt. W. S. Stuart, Engrs.	
Major J. R. Ouseley,		J. J. Waterston, Esq. I. N.	
Lieut. A. G. Shaw, dead,	1843	E. W. Williamson, Esq., Civil Engineer.	
J. A. Shaw McKenzie Esq., Europe,	1843	dead,	1841
Major W. Stirling, Europe,	1841		
Dr. G. A. Stuart, do.	1831	1841.	
Capt C. S. Stuart, Europe,	1841	Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.	
W. Turner, Esq. dead,	1841	Dr. J. McLennan,	
		Lieut. G. B. Munbee, withdrawn,	1844
1838.		B. A. R. Nicholson, Esq.,	
W. Baxter, Esq.		H. B. Riddell, Esq., C. S.	
Dr. J. Barnes, K. H., F. R. S.		Dr. B. P. Rooke, Europe,	1843
J. M. Davies, Esq.,			
Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, Europe,	1843	1842.	
Peter Ewart, Esq., Europe,	1841	H. Borradaile, Esq., C. S.	
Lieut. J. G. Forbes, Europe,	4214	Lieut. H. C. Boulderson, I. N.	
		Dr. John Dreyer,	

Lieut. W. E. Evans.  
 Lieut. J. S. Grieve, I. N. Europe,  
 J. R. Hadow, Esq.  
 Lieut. A. Macdonald, I. N.  
 The Hon'ble Sir E. Perry, Kt.  
 withdrawn,  
 Dr. M. Thompson.

1843

Henry Cormack, Esq.  
 Lieut. J. S. Aked.  
 Capt. F. J. Arthur.  
 J. R. Remington, Esq.  
 John Harrison, Esq. I. N.

1844

1844.

1843.

Comdr. J. P. Saunders, I. N.  
 Lieut. J. Barker, I. N.  
 Comdr. H. B. Lynch, I. N.  
 Lieut. C. P. Rigby, Europe,  
 Capt. Geo. D'Arcy.

1844

John Smith, Esq.  
 J. S. Law, Esq.  
 Capt. W. E. Baker,  
 Major J. Brooks,  
 Lieut. R. Phayre,  
 S. S. Dickinson, Esq.  
 Commander J. Young I. N.

## AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

Instituted February 1830.

### PRESIDENTS.

THE HONORABLE J. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

AND

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, Esq.

### MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

\* Colonel Dunsterville,  
 Colonel Jervis,  
 Edward H. Townsend, Esquire  
 W. R. Morris, Esquire  
 P. W. LeGeyt, Esquire  
 H. B. Frere, Esquire  
 R. T. Webb, Esquire  
 J. Gordon, Esquire  
 Captain Estridge,  
 J. L. Phillips, Esquire

George Buist, Esquire, L. L. D.  
 Major W. Jacob,  
 H. G. Gordon, Esquire  
 Venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys,  
 Captain G. Rowley,  
 Reverend G. Pigott,  
 Captain H. Barr,  
 Cursetjee Jamssetjee, Esquire  
 Sir Roger De Faria,  
 Jagannath Sunkersett, Esquire.

Dr. Herbert Giraud.—*Secretary.*

### MEMBERS OF THE GARDEN COMMITTEE.

Colonel Dunsterville,  
 Colonel Jervis,  
 R. T. Webb, Esquire  
 Captain H. Barr,

H. G. Gordon, Esquire  
 E. H. Townsend, Esquire  
 George Buist, Esquire, L. L. D.  
 J. L. Phillips, Esquire

Dr. Herbert Giraud.—*Secretary.*

### GOVERNMENT PRIZE COMMITTEE.

Edward H. Townsend, Esquire  
 Cursetjee Jamssetjee, Esquire

Colonel Jervis.

Captain Estridge.—*Secretary.*

Mr. S. Procter,—*Gardener.*

Messrs. Remington & Co.,—*Treasurers.*



LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY  
OF WESTERN INDIA.

## PATRON.

Colonel The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Baronet, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry,  
The Hon'ble J. H. Crawford, Esquire  
The Hon'ble L. R. Reid, Esquire  
Lord Bishop of Bombay,  
J. P. Willoughby, Esquire  
Lieutenant-Colonel Melville,  
E. H. Townsend, Esquire  
W. R. Morris, Esquire  
Major General D. Barr,  
Colonel J. H. Dunsterville,  
Captain J. Swanson,  
H. Fawcett, Esquire  
H. Cormack, Esquire  
H. G. Gordon, Esquire  
R. Willis, Esquire  
W. Baxter, Esquire  
T. R. Richmond, Esquire  
W. F. Hunter, Esquire  
H. H. Glass, Esquire  
John Vaupell, Esquire  
Reverend George Pigott,  
The Venerable H. Jeffeys,  
Reverend W. K. Fletcher,  
H. Howard, Esquire  
Alexander Bell, Esquire  
James Wright, Esquire  
W. W. Cargill, Esquire  
P. W. Le Geyt, Esquire  
R. T. Webb, Esquire  
Alexander Haddow, Esquire  
W. Graham, Esquire  
Surgeon James Burnes, K. H.  
A. C. Maclean, Esquire  
A. Spens, Esquire  
J. L. Phillips, Esquire  
W. Church, Esquire  
Captain E. Stanton,  
John Bell, Esquire  
H. B. E. Freere, Esquire  
Doctor J. Bird,  
Captain J. Estridge,  
Major W. Jacob,  
Thomas Cardwell, Esquire  
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, K.  
Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esquire  
Framjee Cowasjee, Esquire  
Juggonnath Sunkersett, Esquire  
Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esquire  
Dadabhoj Pestonjee, Esquire

Moncherjee Pestonjee, Esquire  
Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esquire  
Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoj, Esquire  
Luxmon Hurrichunderjee, Esquire  
Ardaseer Cursetjee, Esquire  
Munmohundass Davidass, Esquire  
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esquire  
Captain George Rowley,  
John Macleod, Esquire  
Captain J. R. Kelly,  
W. S. Boyd, Esquire  
Thomas Ogilvie, Esquire  
P. Stewart, Esquire  
Captain J. Sinclair,  
J. H. Jackson, Esquire  
J. S. Law, Esquire  
Captain C. Giberne,  
Colonel J. Sheriff,  
Alexander Elphinstone, Esquire  
Captain J. D. Hallat,  
W. H. Reeves, Esquire  
Lieutenant W. D. Graham,  
Lieutenant George Wingate,  
Doctor H. R. Elliot,  
Colonel E. M. Bagnold,  
W. C. Andrews, Esquire  
Doctor Alexander Duncan,  
Lieutenant R. C. Wormald,  
Major H. Cracklow,  
Doctor Alexander Burn,  
A. W. Ravenscroft, Esquire  
Captain W. Long,  
Colonel S. Hughes, C. B.  
Doctor R. H. Bradley,  
Findlay Anderson, Esquire  
John Skinner, Esquire  
F. N. Maltby, Esquire  
Doctor T. Wallor,  
R. W. Crawford, Esquire  
Captain H. James,  
Captain D. Davidson,  
Cursetjee Merwanjee, Esquire  
Captain W. O'Brien,  
Lieutenant Colonel George Jervis,  
Captain John Wright,  
Lieutenant H. Barr,  
Lieutenant J. DeVitre,  
Lieutenant J. Burgess Dunsterville.

The arrangements of the Government Prizes Committee for the distribution of Ropes 5000 annually, placed by Government at the disposal of the Society are completed, and prizes are now in course of being awarded.

European and Indigenous seeds and Plants may be purchased at the Society's Garden or on application to the Purvoo at the Office, Town Hall. A deduction of 25 per cent. being made in favour of Members.—Annual Subscriptions, Rs. 15.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE Annual General Meeting of this Institution took place in the Society's Garden on the evening of Thursday the 21st November 1844.—The following gentlemen were present :—

The Hon'ble J. H. Crawford Esq., *President*, in the chair.

Colonel Dunsterville ;	Juggonnath Sunkersett, Esq. ;
Colonel Jervis ;	Col. J. Shirreff ;
R. W. Crawford, Esq. ;	Lieutenant H. Barr ;
Dr. George Buist ;	P. W. LeGeyt, Esq. ;
J. L. Phillips, Esq. ;	Capt. Burrows ;
Manockjee, Cursetjee, Esq. ;	Captain H. Turner ;
H. Fawcett, Esq. ;	Capt. Graham ; and

Dr Herbert Giraud. *Secretary*.

The Minutes of the General Meeting of the 16th February and of the General Committee Meeting of the 1st July, having been read, the following Report of the proceedings of the Society was laid before the Meeting by the Secretary.

In reviewing the proceedings of the Society during the past year, the chief points to be recorded as indicating its vigorous condition and increasing utility, appear to be the following :—

1. The extended operations of the Garden Committee.
2. The opening up of correspondence, and the commencement of a mutual interchange of plants and seeds, with the Horticultural Society of London, the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew and of Edinburgh, and the Botanic Gardens of Ceylon, Mauritius, Batavia, and Cairo.
3. The adjustment of the scheme for the distribution in prizes of the sum of Rs. 5000, placed annually by Government at the disposal of the Society, and the commencement of the operations of the Prize Committee.

The following abstract of the proceedings under these several heads, will afford the means for determining in what measure the objects contemplated in the institution of the Society, have been fulfilled, and how far the funds entrusted to the several committees have been expended in securing the privileges of Members, in benefiting the public, and in thus establishing the character of the Society.

The extensive improvements which have been effected in the Garden during the past year, together with the increased growth of the very judiciously selected trees planted by the late Dr Heddle, and the progressing improvement of the soil, by the supply of deficiencies in its composition, have of late effected a very marked alteration in the aspect of the little valley included between Swiree and the Flag-Staff Hill at Parell. This, as will immediately be shown, has not been without a corresponding increase in the practical advantages which the Society's Garden offers as a receptacle for the growth and acclimating of newly introduced plants, as a centre of distribution to private gardens, and of mutual interchange with other public institutions : thus since January last, the following supplies have issued from the Garden :—

*In January.*—Under the direction of Colonel Sutherland, eightythree rooted cuttings of shrubs and trees, fifteen grafted Mangoes, and packets containing seventy five species of Flower seeds from Europe, and thirty six species of Indian indigenous seeds, were dispatched to Rajpootana.

Twenty grafted Mango trees, and a large quantity of Teak seeds, and packets of indigenous flower seeds, to the garden of Ibrahim Pasha at Cairo. Some of these Mango Plants were destroyed on the voyage, but there are already Mangoes produced and ripened on plants previously sent to Egypt from the Society's Garden.

Grafted mangoes, rooted cuttings of indigenous plants, and indigenous seeds, to the station of Swan River in Australia. A letter has been received from Lieut.

Y.

Helpman, R. N., of the *Champion*, stating that with scarcely one exception, the plants reached their destination in a thriving condition, and particularly the mangoes—the most valuable part of the collection.

*In March.*—A packet of Silk Worms' Eggs, of Signor Mutti's "Cross Breed," were dispatched to the Ceylon Agricultural Society, and have been reported to have arrived in good order.

On a requisition from Major General Fraser, the Resident at Hyderabad, Decan, accompanied by an extract of a Report from Capt. Taylor (on special duty at Sholapoor,) on the condition of the Korani and Kenbaree Talooks in that district, two galle loads of New Orleans Cotton seed were transmitted to Captain T., for experiment.

*In April.*—Four packets of Cotton seeds, kindly supplied by Alexander Elphinston, Esq., of Rutnagherce, were forwarded to the Botanic Garden of Paradisea near Kandy, Ceylon. The four varieties of seed were—1st, the Sea Island cotton; 2nd, Bourbon cotton; 3rd, Hybrid Bourbon, No. 1; 4th, Hybrid Bourbon, No. 4, or the fourth cross.

*In May.*—A packet of fresh Assam Tea seed, to the care of Dr. Bradley at Ellichpoor.

Dr. B. states that his garden is on a range of hills at an elevation of three thousand feet and upwards: the hills are, in regard to temperature, just within the "Tea Range," having a mean temperature of about 72° in summer and 50° in winter, with a light soil and sufficient moisture.

A packet of the same seeds, presented by Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., were sent to the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh. A case of rooted cuttings of plants to the care of Captain James, of the 18th Regiment, for experiment in Scinde.

Two cases of Parasitic Orchideous Plants, to the Earl Auckland.

*In July.*—A packet of Silk Worms' Eggs, of "Mutti's Cross Breed," to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.

*In October.*—Plants of Cinnamon, Ginger, Nutmeg, Cardamom and Turmeric, to the garden of Ibrahim Pasha at Cairo. Mr. Traill, the curator of the garden, writes that Clove plants are also desiderata with him: they are not procurable here, and would therefore be a most acceptable acquisition to our Garden.

Several cases, containing in all one hundred and fifty-three plants, have been forwarded to Kurrachee—the greater part of them to the care of Captain Blenkins, for the Government Experimental Garden: also packets of European and Indian seeds. It has been required by the Garden Committee that these first supplies to the garden at Kurrachee should be furnished gratis, as we may justly look for such returns as many members of the Society are in the habit of making, and which often are more valuable than the supplies with which our Garden has provided them.

Thus the following donations have been received. From A. N. Shaw, Esq., collector of Dharwar—tubers of an unknown species of *Dioscorea* or yam, much larger than the more common varieties: it is now in cultivation in the garden. Also a large quantity of indigenous seeds from the Dharwar collectorate, and a very valuable assortment of Terrestrial and Parasitic Orchideous, some of which have been transmitted to the Earl Auckland, and others are now growing in the garden. Also seeds of species of *Jatropha*, from the root of which Tapioca is prepared as from the root of the *Jatropha Manihot*.

From R. Woonnam Esq., Private Secretary to Sir H. Pottinger, seventy varieties of seeds from Canton. Chinese seeds have been repeatedly tried here, but have constantly failed, as these have done with only one or two exceptions.

From H. Fawcett, Esq., a Cabool Yellow Rose Tree, and two boxes of wild Neilgherry Strawberry Plants.

From Dr. Gibson, between three and four hundred packets of indigenous seeds. These have proved a most valuable acquisition, as enabling the Society to supply the desiderata of European correspondents. From Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., fresh seeds of the Assam Tea Plant.

From Alexander Elphinston, Esq., seeds of the Sea Island and Bourbon Cottons, and of two crosses or hybrids between those varieties.

From M. Oadaatge, Curator of the Royal Botanic Garden, Paradisea. Ceylon, seeds of *Carvola horrida*; *Convolvulus paniculatus*; *C. grandiflorus*; *Croton Tigli-*  
*mon*; *Hydnocrapus inebrius*; *Ipomœa denticulata*; *Ipestigridis*; *Isollinea*; *Myris-*  
*tica officinalis*; *Solandra oppositifolia*; *Theobroma Cacao*; and *Cucumis Colocyn-*  
*this*: also packets of seventeen varieties of Ceylon Rice.

From the late W. S. Boyd, Esq., brought by him from Ceylon, several species of *Passiflora*; plants of the *Vanilla planifolia* of the West Indies, and of the Ali-  
gator Pear—*Laurus Persia*.

From J. S. Law, Esq., Tanna, plants of species of *Vanda* and *Dendrobium*  
plants of *Saccolobium Wightianum*; *Ledebouria Hyacinthina*; *Auriticum Nim-*  
*monii*; *Remeusatia vivipara*; *Habenaria longicorvus*; *Plantanthera Susanæa*;  
*Pontederia vaginalis*; *Evacum tetragonum*; *Guatteria Lanrifolia*; *Ceropegia Sp*;  
*Madaractis Sp*; also seeds of the Checkum, a species of *Cucumis*, cultivated only  
at Mandana and Nandode, from whence it is sent to Surat, where it is considered a  
great delicacy: the fruit is about three feet in length, and resembles in taste both  
the Cucumber and the Melon. Also seeds of *Areca olivacea*, —the Cabbage Palm  
of the West Indies.

From the Royal Botanic Garden of Mauritius in one of Ward's glass cases, plants  
of *Cocculus palmatus*; *Bolivilæa racemosa*; *Sorindeia Madagascariensis*; *Cleodend-*  
*ron Emiræense*; *Dombeya Opuliflora*; *Mucuna Sp. (Brazil)*; *Plumbago Jemecæ*;  
*Ruellia formosa*; *Euphorbia pulcherrima*; *Angelonia Salicæaresfolia*; *Dalbergia Sp*;  
*Poiciciana regia*; *Tanacetum pinnatum*; *Verbena Drummondii*; *Rubus Hamil-*  
*tonianus*; *Zomatophyllum fusciflorum*. All these plants, with one or two excep-  
tions, were in perfect preservation, and are now flourishing.

From J. H. Jackson, Esq., Tanna, a large quantity of seed of a species of Reed  
from the Cape of Good Hope, where the plant is used for thatching, and is said to  
last for twenty years. Portions of the seed were distributed to the Collectors of  
Kandelah, Tanna, Rutnaghe-ree, Dharwar, and Belgaum. The collector of Dhar-  
war has reported that the seed has totally failed in his districts.

From the Botanic Garden of Batavia, a large assortment of seeds, many of which  
are indigenous here. From Chas. Giberne, Esq., cuttings of *Sarcosiemina viminale*,  
and seeds of *Hibiscus venustus*, and *Dicrostachys cinerea*. From Major W. Jacob,  
fifty species of flower seeds from Europe. Presented by Mr. Hunt, from the Cape  
of Good Hope, a packet of Acorns, some of which have been sent for trial to Mount  
Aboon. Presented by Dr. Purnell a collection of Bulbs from the Botanic Garden,  
Cairo. Presented by Captain H. B. Turner, a large and valuable Herbarium of  
Bengal Plants, collected by Lieutenant Hunt of the 1st Fusiliers. As Lieutenant  
H. was prevented carrying out the object he had in view in procuring the speci-  
mens, he requested his Agent in Bombay to dispose of them in any way he might  
see fit; they were offered to Captain Turner, who presented them to the Society.

The collection appears to be very extensive, and judging from the specimens  
which have been examined by the Secretary it must have been made with much  
care, and will probably well repay the time and labour which it is proposed to  
devote to its arrangement.

The Garden Committee has still to regret that in so many instances, members  
should have suffered disappointment from the failure of their seeds. The first of  
the regular Overland supplies, for the receipt of which the Society has now made  
fixed arrangements, reached us only so late as by the October Mail, so that the  
greater number of Members were supplied with Cape seeds, which almost in every  
instance have been unproductive. The Garden Committee have now however  
bound themselves to distribute for the future only such seeds as are received by  
the Overland route, and in the transmission of which every precaution has been  
adopted. Unfortunately for Horticulturists in this country, nursery men have not  
yet arrived at a perfect method of packing seeds for exportation; and it is probable  
that we shall not be well supplied with seeds till some tradesman takes up, as a dis-  
tinct branch of his business, the supplying of India and the Colonies, and studies the  
proper methods of procuring perfectly ripened and fresh seeds. It is also with the  
greatest difficulty that the English seedsmen can be induced to make a proper selec-  
tion of Flower seeds for this country; they either send out such as are indigenous

here, and therefore procurable in the greatest abundance with us, or such as from their very nature can never succeed with in the tropics. The Secretary has now however pointed out these sources of mismanagement to the seed agent, and it is hoped that in June next the Garden Committee will be able to distribute both good and well selected flower seeds.

During the past year (from August 1843 to the end of July 1844) two hundred and eighty five individuals have been supplied with seeds; and from the first of January to the end of October of this year, sixteen hundred and fifty one (1651) plants have been supplied from the Garden.

Much has been effected during the past year in improving the General appearance of the Garden, but much more remains to be done in the improvement of its capabilities for culture: little advancement however can be looked for until some method is adopted for supplying the whole Garden with water on an enlarged scale—as by sinking the present wells to a much greater depth, or by constructing a large reservoir on the terrace hill; the latter, should the funds of the society permit of it, would be the most permanently effectual plan.

The new Entrance Gates for the garden, together with those for the Terrace, and the remainder of the Wire Fence, have at length arrived, and are now in course of erection: so that ere long the Garden will be enclosed by an Iron Wire Fence in three fifths of its circumference.

The following memorandum of the transactions of the Government Prize Committee of the Agri-horticultural Society, was presented by the Secretary to that Committee.

1st.—The adjustment of the scheme for the distribution of Prizes from the sum of rupees 5000 placed annually by Government at the disposal of the Agri-horticultural Society, and the formation of the District Committees for carrying this into effect in all the districts.

2nd.—In reference to a communication from Mr. Shaw the Collector of Dharwar, the Committee applied to Government for leave to place at his disposal the sum of Rs. 300 as rewards for the growth of exotic Cottons in his district, also a similar sum at the disposal of the Collector of Belgaum; and further, to be allowed to alter the scheme of distribution whenever it appeared to them that such alteration was required in a district as accorded with its relative prosperity to other districts.

Government have sanctioned the grant of Rs. 300 to the Collector of Dharwar, and approved of the Committee's suggestions with regard to the alterations in the scheme.

The sanction of the General Committee is required that the sum of Rs. 300 proposed may be placed at the disposal of the Collector of Belgaum; which sum was inserted in the scheme under the head of rewards for Coffee and the produce of the Southern Maratha Country, to be granted by the Society: by this arrangement Rs. 300 will be at the disposal of the Collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum respectively.

3rd.—The acting Collector of Poonah having assembled a Committee, and promised rewards for produce, previous to the appointment of the District Committee's by the Society, he requested the sanction of the Society thereto; upon which the Committee recommended to Government that the rewards should be sanctioned: to this however no reply has been received.

4th.—Mr. Reeves, the late Collector of Khandeish, having applied for a reward for cotton grown in his districts, his letter has been forwarded to Government stating that the Committee proposed to meet his views from any unexpended balances that may remain from other districts.

5th.—Mr. Reeves, in a proclamation issued in his districts, had offered the sum of Rs. 500 as a reward for Hemp grown in his districts; this sum, according to the scheme was intended for all the districts of the Presidency, but as it was an error on Mr. Reeves's part and as nothing has been drawn from the Rs. 5000. (annual grant) the Committee have recommended that it should be sanctioned: the reply of Government has not yet been received.

6th.—Extract of a letter from the Court of Directors has been received through Government, sanctioning the unexpended balance of the annual grant of Rs. 5000 being appropriated to the growth of Trees.

In referring to the financial condition of the Society, it will be found that notwithstanding the large drafts made on the Treasurer for the Gates and Wire Fence which are now being erected, there is yet a considerable balance in favour of the Society.

The following is a summary of the account for the year ending 31st July 1844.

	RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.
Balance from last year's account...	1022 0 0	
Government subscription from the 1st August 1843 to the 31st of July 1844...	3000 0 0	
Annual subscription of the Members of the Agri.—		
Horticultural Society..	1595 0 0	
Donations for the Garden...	1530 0 0	
Amount of the Society's Transaction and past No. sold...	977 8 0	
Amount of the sales of Seeds and Plants..	1976 0 0	

Rupees... 10,100 8 0

	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. A. P.
Office establishment from the 1st of August 1843 to the 31st of July 1844..	712 8 0	
Garden establishment from the 1st of August 1843 to the 31st of July 1844..	5210 5 0	
Printing Expenses...	1731 15 0	
Prizes Awarded...	264 8 0	
Vegetable Seeds purchased at different times..	762 14 0	
Balance in hand this day..	1418 6 0	

Rupees... 10,100 8 0

Extracts were read from the correspondence of the past year: of these, particular attention was directed to a letter from Professor Lindley proposing an interchange of Plants and Seeds between our Society and the Agri-Horticultural Society of London, of which he is Secretary; and requesting communications on any subjects which are known to be of interest to the London Society, but particularly on the culture of Tropical Fruit Trees—which, from the improved and enlarged construction of hot houses in England, are now becoming important objects of attention to the European Horticulturist. Professor Lindley states that in the growth of the Plantain, success is already complete, although the endeavours to produce the Lechee, the Mango, the Custard apple, the Chrimoyer, the Sapota, and others, have hitherto wholly or in great part failed. The Professor then points out the nature of the enquiries likely to lead to more correct methods of treating these plants; and concludes by observing, that the reports upon tropical climates which reach England are generally deficient in two points of great interest to Horticulture, viz. the intensity of solar light, and the temperature of the soil at different seasons; and that if our Society would cause a daily journal to be kept of them for a year, the results could not fail to be important.

Owing to the exorbitant expenses of publication here, and the comparatively limited interest taken in the higher branches of Horticulture, it has been found quite impossible to continue the publication of the Society's Transactions. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as many valuable papers, forwarded to the Secretary, may never see the light or must lose much of their interest by delay in their publication: however, it having come to the knowledge of the Bengal Agri-Horticultural Society that such was the case, that institution has requested that we will transfer such useful papers as may from time to time be placed at our disposal, to their committee of

papers, for publication in their Journal. Such papers would be acknowledged as communicated by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, and a certain number of copies of the Journal would be transferred to us for distribution.

In common with other Scientific Societies, we have to record with feelings of the deepest regret the loss of the late lamented Dr. Malcolmson, who, as a member of our Society, exerted himself for its welfare and advancement with that generosity and warmth of interest which characterised his intercourse with all who were associated with him in the cause of Science and of the public good. We have also the painful duty of recurring to the death of W. S. Boyd, Esq. the late Resident at Baroda, who was one of the first contributors to the collection of Plants in the Society's Garden; and who, from the deep interest he took in Horticultural subjects and from his familiar acquaintance with the products and resources of the country, ever proved a most valuable correspondent on matters connected with the Society's operations. On his late return from Ceylon, a few months only before his death, Mr. Boyd brought with him some very valuable and interesting plants for presentation to the Society's Garden.

The following names have been added to the list of members:—

Capt. H. James,  
Capt. H. Barr,  
Capt. Wm. O'Brien,  
Capt. J. Wright,

Capt. D. Davidson,  
Oursetjee Merwanjee Patell,  
Lieut. Col. Jarvis,  
Lieut. J. Barnes Dunsterville,  
Capt. J. D. De Vitre.

(Signed) HERBERT GIRAUD, *Secretary to the Society.*

With reference to Professor Lindley's request that observations on the intensity of solar light and on the temperature of the soil at certain depths, should be conducted by the Secretary, it was stated that facilities existed at the Observatory for the prosecution of these inquiries. It was therefore moved by Dr. Buist, seconded by Dr. Giraud, and carried—That application should be made to Government to have these researches conducted at the Observatory. It was also resolved that three Pluviometers should be procured in order to render available the very favourable positions which exist in the Society's grounds for determining an interesting question relative to the unequal quantity of rain falling at different elevations from the earth's surface.

As there were no circumstances likely to arise which might enable the society to publish its Transactions at a reduced expense, nor to increase the sale of the periodical, it was moved by Dr. Giraud, seconded by Col. Jarvis, and carried—That the original papers placed at the disposal of the Society, should be transmitted to the Bengal Agri-Horticultural Society for publication in its Journal, provided a sufficient number of copies could be transmitted for distribution to all the members of our Society.

As Dr. Riddell's valuable little "Manual of Gardening for Western India" (published in 1840) is now out of print, it was moved by the President, seconded by Col. Dunsterville, and carried—That the Secretary be directed to prepare for the press another edition of the work, with such alterations as may tend to render it more extensively useful, and more especially applicable to culture in Bombay.

Copies of Graham's Catalogue of the Bombay Flora are for sale at the Society's office.

The sanction of the members of the General Committee was obtained to the disposal of the sum of Rs. 300, from the Society's funds, by the Government Prize Committee, in compliance with the requisition of the Secretary to that Committee.

It was moved by Col. Jarvis, seconded by Dr. Buist, and carried—That as this was the last meeting at which Mr. Fawcett would be present before his departure for Europe, the thanks of the Meeting should be accorded him for the zeal and interest he has ever displayed in promoting the welfare of the Society.

## ACCOUNT OF THE CAVE-TEMPLE OF ELEPHANTA,

By WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esq.

[ Extracted from the 1st Volume of the "Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay;" Published in 1819.]

FEW remains of antiquity in the East have excited greater curiosity than the cave-temples of the Hindûs. History does not record any fact that can guide us in fixing the period of their excavation, and many opposite opinions have been formed regarding the religion of the people by whom they were made. As nothing directly elucidating their origin or object can be gathered from history or tradition, it only remains practicable to form some probable conjectures on the subject, by a comparison of their present appearance, with such circumstances as we have been able to ascertain regarding the modern or more ancient religions of the Hindûs. And as some of these excavations have evidently been formed by men differing from each other in their mythological opinions, if we would examine them with any degree of success, for the purpose of discovering to which particular sect any one of them belongs, it is previously necessary to comprehend something of the various religions which have prevailed in this country.

It is well known that all India from the earliest times has been divided among three grand sects; the Brahminical, Boudhist, and Jain; all of them differing in their tenets and ceremonies.

The question regarding the relative antiquity of these different sects is one chiefly of curiosity. The Brahminical seems to establish the best claim to be considered as the most ancient. All of these sects, with many tenets in common, have also opinions that separate them widely from each other. The Brahminical religion, in its secret and esoteric doctrines, approaches nearly to pure deism; but the popular faith is extremely different. The learned Brahmins adore one God without form or quality, eternal, unchangeable, and occupying all space; but they carefully confine these doctrines to their own schools as dangerous, and teach in public a religion in which, in supposed compliance with the infirmities and passions of human nature, the Deity is brought more to a level with our prejudices and wants;—the incomprehensible attributes ascribed to him are invested with sensible and even human forms. The mind, lost in meditation on the divine nature, and fatigued in the pursuit of something which being divested of all sensible qualities suffers the thoughts to wander without finding a resting-place, is happy, they tell us, in the room of this unknowable and incomprehensible being, to have an object on which human feelings and human senses may again find repose. To give a metaphysical Deity to ignorant and sensual men, absorbed in the cares of supporting animal existence, and entangled in the impediments of matter, would be to condemn them to atheism. Such is the mode in which the Brahmins excuse the gross idolatry of their religion: their mythology is a strange compound of popular stories, in the greater part of which a divine being assumes a human form and lives among men. The great supreme being, Brimh, remains in holy obscurity, and mythology is never allowed to profane his name, which is always kept free from fictions. Three energies however,—the creative, the preserving, and destroying,—are embodied under the names of Brama, Vishnu, and Shiva; to each of whom a female or passive energy is given: these have all human forms, diversified in various ways by an active imagination; and as the two latter are supposed to have descended many times, to have been incarnated on earth in different ages and in various shapes, each different incarnation or *avatar* furnishes a different deity, to whom worship is addressed. Brama alone of the three has no variety of incarnations, and is never worshipped.—Some of these *avatars* are supposed to have been incarnations of the whole god; others are only considered as incarnations of a portion of his divinity.

Besides these three great gods, however, there is a large crowd of minor deities. The wind, the sea, the elements, have their gods; the sun, moon, and stars, every river and fountain is either a deity, or has a deity to preside over it; nothing is done but by or through a god. The greater gods have besides a numerous class of dependants and servants; and human passions being once bestowed on the deities, heaven has its physician, its poet, and its dancing-girls as well as the earth.

In this great crowd of deities, there is no man, however capricious or humble, that may not find some divinity or portion of the divinity suited to his humour or self-humiliation. If a man find some difficulty in approaching Râm, that god's monkey servant, Hanuman, may however claim his worship: a little red palut thrown on a stone or the stump of a tree converts it into a god, and all the lower classes that pass fall down and worship.



Yet it deserves notice, that even in this apparent degradation of the human intellect, if you ask one of the lowest of these unfortunate beings how many gods there are, you will be immediately answered, "One God only"; and will I think discover, that though they pay religious adoration to stocks and stones, from some superstitious belief that a portion of divinity resides in them, they never confound these subordinate objects of worship with the one great God, the supposed creator and preserver of the universe, but whom they consider as too mighty for them to venture to approach.

When the Brahmins are taxed with idolatry, they always excuse themselves, as has been already remarked, by alleging the necessity of making an impression on rude minds by means of some intelligible symbols, on which the ignorant may fix their thoughts, and to which they may look for reward or punishment.

As in many of their incarnations the gods are supposed to have appeared with several heads, with the heads of animals, with a number of hands, and other singularities; their images in the temples correctly represent all these peculiarities.

All Brahminical excavations that I have observed are flat-roofed within, and most of them incline to a square, though they frequently have an oblong figure.

The religion of the Bouddhists differs very greatly from that of the Brahmins; as in the latter, God is introduced every where,—in the former, he is introduced no where. The gods of the Brahmins pervade and animate all nature; the god of the Bouddhists, like the god of the Epicureans, remains in repose, quite unconcerned about human affairs, and therefore is not the object of worship. With them there is no intelligent divine being who judges of human actions as good or bad, and rewards or punishes them as such;—this indeed is practically the same as having no God. Good and ill, according to their creed, are however supposed to spring invariably from virtue and vice; there being as they believe an inseparable and necessary connexion between virtue and prosperity, vice and misfortune. Yet, as the mind of man must have some object of confidence on which to rest its hopes and to which to direct its supplication and prayer, they teach that from time to time men of surpassing piety and self-denial have appeared on the earth, and from their singular worth have after death been transferred to a state of superior bliss; which state, however, they say that we can only intimate by describing it as an absence of all pain, as we can only define health as an absence of all disease. These saints or prophets, after reforming the world in their lifetime, and by their superior sanctity attaining the power of performing miracles, are still imagined after death to have certain powers of influencing us. It is these men transferred by death to bliss who are the object of Bouddhish worship. This worship assumes different forms in different countries, and is by some supposed to be more widely diffused than any other religion. In Siam it is chiefly paid to Godoma or Summona-Codom: but it is worthy of remark, that wherever this form of religion prevails in its original state, the relics of these holy men or saints are the object of worship. The largest temples are often in the form of a pyramid or of the section of a globe, and are supposed to contain a tooth, hair, or other relic of the saint. The forms of these holy places have been adopted from the custom prevalent in these countries of depositing the ashes of the deceased under a pyramid or globular mound: the pyramids are often of great size, and on their summits are umbrellas which are frequently adorned with bells, sometimes this pyramid is gilded over. Other temples of nearly similar construction, but hollow within, contain images to which adoration is directed. The images of these saints have different attitudes, sometimes sitting cross-legged in a meditative posture, sometimes standing upright.

As all the ideas of this religion relate to men, and as no incarnations or transformations of superior beings are recorded, it is obvious that in their temples we can expect to find no unnatural images, no figures compounded of man and beast, no monsters with hands or many heads.

As the priests and scholars of the Bouddhists live in a sort of collegiate establishment near some great temples, we shall find a multitude of such cells around the excavation in their cave temples; and while all such cells are flat-roofed, the great temple is supported on two rows of pillars with aisles, and is uniformly vaulted and oblong.

The third sect that is prevalent in India is that of the Jains. These bear a very great resemblance to the Bouddhists in their religious doctrines: they believe that there is a God, but affirm that he can be known only by such as become absorbed in his essence;—that therefore a person knowing God ceases to possess identity; that hence it is absurd for a human being to pretend to know him: the moment you discover him, your identity ceases. They deny that God was ever incarnated; and, like the Bouddhists, believe that men by their virtuous conduct become omniscient, and may thus be considered as infallible. They hold that since the beginning of time only twenty-four such superior beings have appeared for the reformation of mankind; these they style the *Tirthankars*. Their priests, the Jatis not only never put any thing to death, but never eat any thing which has had life. The Jains resemble the Hindús in having castes; which the Bouddhists have not. In the Mysûr

and the south of India the Jains admit also certain of the Hindû deities into the courts of their temples; which is never done as far as I can learn either in Bombay, the Mahratta country, Guzerat, or Marwar, in all of which places there are numbers of Jains.

In all the Jaina temples, therefore, such images as are peculiar to the Jaina worship are human, and distinguished only by symbols. The whole twenty-four holy saints are usually represented in one piece, and no worship is paid to their relics, nor are they placed under pyramids. There are however many sects of Jains, some professing to adhere strictly to the doctrines of one saint of the *Tirthankar*, others to those of another. I am not aware that any Jaina caverns have ever been discovered.

These few observations it was necessary to make before proceeding to lay before the Society an account of the various cave-temples on this side of India. Few as they are, a strict attention to them will perhaps enable us to judge with ease to which of these three classes any particular temple belongs. Any monster, any figure, partly human, partly brutal, any multiplicity of heads or hands in the object adored, indicate a Brahminical place of worship. The presence of umbrellas covered pyramids or semi-globes, and of simple human figures sitting cross-legged or standing in a meditative posture, as certainly shows the excavation to be Buddhist. The twenty-four saintly figures without the pyramid prove a temple to be Jaina.

The chief cave-temples on this side of India are those of Elephanta, Salsette, Carli, and Ellora.

It may perhaps seem superfluous to add another to the many accounts which have been given by travellers of the cave-temple of Elephanta; and yet if we examine all of these descriptions with some attention, it will appear that they are defective in various particulars.

The earlier travellers were ignorant of the mythology to which the different figures sculptured in the caves belonged,—the later either visited them in too much haste to be able to examine with accuracy what they saw, or were too imperfectly informed to be able to comprehend its tendency. When the accurate Niebuhr was in Bombay, the mythology of the Hindûs, to which this excavation belongs, was almost unknown to Europeans; and yet his account is the best that has hitherto been given of Elephanta.

The mythology of the Hindûs bears a very striking similarity in many respects to that of Greece and Rome. In both we see a crowd of gods, whose history we must learn not from any grave or sober theological record, but from the fanciful and discordant fables of poets, who believed that they had a perfectly good right to invent the wildest fictions regarding their divinities; while every such fancy of the poet became in its turn a fact in the history of the god, and a matter of popular belief. In the mythology of all these countries, we find not merely the grossest absurdities, but, in numerous instances, direct contradictions; yet both stories go current, and the worshipper with perfect indifference adopts either story or both, as he finds it most convenient.

No very effectual effort seems to have been made in either country to refine or rationalize, for popular use, the religion of the state: and this perhaps was owing to two reasons. In the first place, the constitution of the government, both in the ancient states and in modern India, had a direct reference to the established religion, which always has a very powerful influence on the peculiar form of civil society; and any attempt to change the one would have been opposed, (and in some instances really was opposed) as dangerous to the other. The second reason was, that all men who pretended to learning or science treated the popular religion with external reverence and inward contempt. With the ancient Greeks and Romans, as with the modern Hindûs, the question was not, What is the religion of a man of letters? but What system of Philosophy does he profess? The former were Academics or Epicureans, as the latter are Vedanta or Siddhanta, Niaya or Nastik; but all of them regarding alike the popular belief as a cunningly devised fable, as an idle tale made to work on the passions and affect the conduct of the vulgar, who from their prejudices and ignorance are not under the guidance of reason:—hence too, in neither religion was there ever the smallest desire of proselytism. The learned regarded all religion as merely a device of the legislator: the vulgar, believing in local religions, and that it was not necessary that all should have the same belief, imagined that a man's religion was imposed upon him by his birth in a particular country or cast, and was as necessary and unchangeable a part of him as his colour or stature:—with such ideas there was no room for proselytism. The god to whom their offerings were made, favoured or punished them, not in general as they acted morally right or wrong,—for the religion both of the ancients and of the Hindûs seems to have little connexion with morals,—but in proportion to the richness of their offerings, and the constant and painful devotion with which they frequented his temples or chanted his praise.

It does not appear that the religion of the Hindûs, any more than that of the ancient nations of Greece and Italy, was formed into a system all at once, or indeed at any time exhibited what could deserve the name of a system. The popular fictions and belief

\* This observation relates to India alone.

grew up from accident, and were retained in later times because they had existed before,—there was no period at which any check was put to the invention of the poets: they always retained their right of adding new fables concerning their gods to the old ones. In India, it would appear that the further back we go, we find the religion more nearly approximating to the belief of a single god\*:—the religion of the Vedas, the most ancient we know of among the Hindûs, is very free from legends; and the different deities mentioned in them seem in general to be a personification of the elements. The lower down we come, the number of the mythological fictions increases more and more; and the Purânas are filled with the wildest fancies that the human imagination can conceive,—metamorphoses as strange as those of Ovid, without their elegance.

A very slight inspection of the figures in Elephanta may convince us that the different statues were carved after the religion of the Purânas had made a considerable progress. The total absence of any legends regarding the Ling, Shakti, Râm, or Krishna, from every part of the Vedas that is regarded as genuine, has led Mr. Colebrooke † to believe that the sects which profess a peculiar adoration of Shiva, Parvati, and Vishnû in these forms, are of considerably later origin than these venerable volumes; that, in particular, the sects which now worship Râm and Krishna as incarnations of Vishnû are comparatively modern; and that the worship of these deities by the Vaishnavas, and of Mahadeo and Bhavani by the Shaivas and Shaktis, has been introduced since the persecution of the Bouddhas and Jains. If this be the case, these sects are probably not much above eight hundred years old\*: and as it will appear in the course of this paper that the cavern of Elephanta is a temple dedicated to Shiva and Shakti, and consequently excavated posterior to the formation of these sects, it would follow that the caverns of Elephanta do not possess the antiquity that is generally supposed. Of this, however, strong doubts may be entertained.

It seems to be well established, both from historical traditions and from comparing with each other the grand excavations still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Bombay and in the country of the Mahrattas, that in former times there existed in these countries two powerful sects professing very different opinions. The excavations of Kanara and Carli evidently belong to the Bouddhists, as those of Elephanta and Amboli belong to the Brahmins; while Ellora possesses excavations of both classes. The differences in the form of the temples, the figure, attire, and attributes of the statues, and in the various particulars which have been mentioned above, constitute a marked distinction between the two classes of temples: but the most striking circumstance is, that while no Brahmin can enter a temple of the one class without exclaiming that it is sacred to Shiva, and being able to point out many of the other gods by their common and familiar attributes, no person exists in the country who is able to give even an idea of the nature or purpose of the other class of temples, or of the religious sect to which they belonged,—so complete has been the extirpation of the Bouddhists from the west of India. For all illustration of the history and use of their cave-temples, we are forced to resort to Ceylon and Siam.

The celebrated caves of Elephanta † are situated in the beautiful island of that name, which is called by the natives *Gara-pori*; it lies in the bay of Bombay, about seven miles from Bombay Castle and five miles from the Mahratta shore. It is nearly six miles in circumference, and is composed of two long hills with a narrow valley between them. The usual landing-place is towards the south, where the valley is broadest.

About two hundred and fifty yards to the right of the landing-place, on the rising side of one of the hills not far from a ruined Portuguese edifice, stands a large and clumsy elephant cut out of an insulated black rock;—from this the island has taken its present name. The elephant has a fissure running through its back, which is separated so that the back has sunk a little downward upon the fore flank. Captain Pyke, in his account of the Caves, written in 1712\*, mentions that this elephant had a smaller one on its back. An

\* See Colebrooke's most learned paper on the Vedas. *Asiat. Res.* vol. viii.

† *Asiat. Res.* vol. viii. p. 474. quarto. edit.

\* *Asiat. Res.* vol. viii. p. 467.

† The principal accounts of Elephanta with which I am acquainted are contained in the following works:—1. Fryer's Account of East India and Persia, folio, p. 72.—2. Hamilton's Account of the East Indies, vol. i. p. 241. 8vo.—3. An account of some artificial Caverns in the Neighbourhood of Bombay, by Mr. William Hunter, Surgeon in the East Indies. *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 286-302.—4. Account of a curious Pagoda near Bombay: drawn up by Captain Pyke, who was afterwards Governor of St. Helena. It is dated from on board the *Stranger* East-Indiaman in Bombay-harbour, 1712, and is illustrated with drawings. This extract was made from the Captain's journal in possession of the Honourable the East India Company, by Alexander Dalrymple Esq. F. R. and A. S. *Archæologia*, vol. vii. 323-332.—5. An Account of the Caves of Canara, Amboli, and Elephanta, in the East Indies; in a Letter from Hector Macneil, Esq. (then at Bombay) to a Friend in England: dated 1783. *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 251-280.—6. *Zendavesta, Ouvrage de Zoroastre, &c.* Discours préliminaire, tome i. part. 2. p. 419. 4to.—7. Grose's Voyage to the East Indies, 2 vols. 8vo.—8. *Ives's Travels*, 4to.—9. *Joyce's Voyage de Niebuln*, tome ii. p. 10. 4to.—10. Some Account of the Cave in the Island of Elephanta; by J. Goldingham, Esq. in the fourth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*.—11. Lord Valentia's Travels, vol. ii.—And 12. Some Observations on Moor's Hindû Pautheon.

\* *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 323.

engraving of both as they stood at that time may be found in the *Archæologia*; from which it appears that even then the fissure had begun to appear, and had nearly reached upwards to the top of the back. Anquetil describes the young elephant as existing in 1760, when he visited Elephantā; Niebuhr observes, that the large elephant had on its back something which age had worn so much that it was impossible to distinguish what it was, and that the larger elephant was split, and even then (1764) expected to fall to pieces. The figure is poorly sculptured, but at a distance and seen through the brush-wood may easily be mistaken for a real elephant\*.

Leaving this spot and advancing up the valley, which narrows as we proceed, about the spot where the two hills approach each other, and where a steep narrow pass begins to wind between them, there formerly was the statue of a horse carved of stone, which Fryer in 1673 found "stuck up to the belly in the earth" in the valley. It still remained in 1712, and a drawing of it appears in the *Archæologia*; it had however disappeared before Dr. Hunter visited the island, which must have been previous to 1784; and no vestige of it can now be traced.

Ascending the narrow path where the two hills are knit together, we at length come to a beautiful and rich prospect of the northern part of the island, of the sea, and the opposite shores of Salsette. Advancing forward, and keeping to the left along the bend of the hill, we gradually mount to an open space, and come suddenly on the grand entrance of a magnificent temple, whose huge massy columns seem to give support to the whole mountain which rises

† *Zendavesta*, vol. i. p. 423.

‡ It is remarkable that Anquetil, who claimed such a thorough knowledge of Hindū mythology, did not know that in visiting Elephanta he was visiting a Hindu temple. Many palpable instances of his ignorance of Sanscrit might be given. In vol. i. p. 308, of his *Zendavesta*, he says that he made the three best Sanscrit dictionaries be copied;—one of these he calls *Viakeren*. Every novice in Sanscrit knows that this must have been grammar, and not a dictionary. Anquetil's great merit was that of an enterprising traveller; as an Oriental scholar his rank is very low. The nation which possesses Silvestre de Sacy may easily resign Anquetil and Perron.

‡ Vol. ii. p. 33.

\* In September 1814 (after the above was written) the head and neck of the elephant at last dropped off, and the body of the elephant has since sunk down and threatens to fall. I had however, in the November preceding, taken an accurate measurement of all its dimensions in company with Captain Basil Hall of the royal navy, whose friendship I owe the annexed very accurate drawing of its appearance at that time. (Plate I.) It seems to have been formed of a detached mass of blackish rock, which is unconnected with any stratum below. By applying a ladder we mounted on the back of the Elephant, for the purpose of observing if any traces remained of the young elephant, said by Pyke and Anquetil to have been placed on it. The remains of its four paws, as well as the marks of the junction of its belly with the back of the larger animal, were perfectly distinct; and the appearance it offered is represented in the annexed drawing made by Captain Hall (Plate II.), who from its present appearance conjectures that it must have been a tiger rather than a young elephant; an idea in which I feel disposed to agree, in spite of the opinions of Pyke and Anquetil, who call the figure which they saw a young elephant—as well on account of the sprawling appearance of the animal, as because the back of the mother is a very unnatural situation for a young elephant; and because the supposition of its being a tiger would correspond much better with the popular legends of the Hindus.

Captain Hall's words are as follow:—

“The smaller figure on the top of the elephant cannot have been a young elephant, it must have represented some animal capable of being placed in a sprawling attitude: it gives the idea of a tiger with its limbs extended so as to embrace the elephant's back, and the whole of the belly of the tiger brought in contact with the elephant. It is inconceivable how an elephant (as it is said to have been) could possibly bring itself to this posture.

"The two hind-feet present an appearance of hoofs, the right fore-foot is entirely gone; the left fore-foot is more extended—advancing, too, further towards the great elephant's head than the right. It has the appearance of a hoof with some faint indications of claws, particularly on the outer part of the fetlock-joint, which seems furnished with a spur or curved claw: there is a manifest hollow circle or smaller part at the connexion of the foot and leg."

As it is to be feared that no remains of this gigantic animal will soon be left, the following particular measurement is subjoined :—

	Feet.	In.
Length from the forehead to the root of the tail .....	13	2
Height at the head .....	7	4
Circumference of the whole animal at the height of the shoulders .....	35	5
Circumference of the animal round the four legs .....	32	0
Breadth of the back across the rump .....	8	0
Girth of the body about the middle .....	20	2
Height of the left hind-foot .....	5	6
Circumference of the right fore-foot .....	6	7
right hind-foot .....	6	3
left hind-foot .....	7	7
left fore-foot .....	7	3
Height of the supporter left in the stone to sustain the belly .....	2	2
Length of the tail .....	7	9
Circumference of the tail .....	2	10
Distance from the top of the brow to the curve of the trunk .....	5	3
Length of the trunk from between the tusks .....	7	10
Right tusk .....	0	11
Left tusk .....	0	6

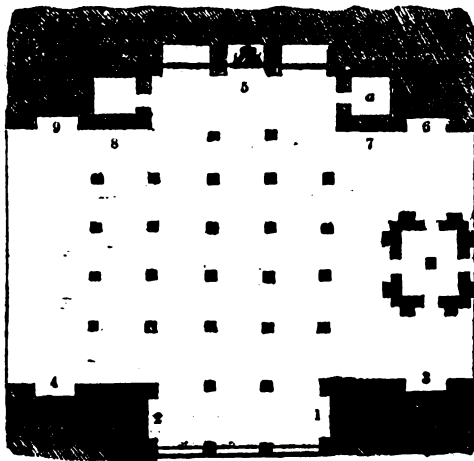
The dimensions of the remains of the figure on the back of the large elephant were :—

	Feet, In.
Length of the smaller animal .....	4 7
Distance of the two hind-hoofs .....	3 6
Breadth of the body .....	1 2

above it. The effect of the first view of this stupendous excavation is excessively hurt by a wretched wall recently built for the purpose of preserving the figures from dilapidation: but the government having now put the place under the charge of a small guard, the wall has already become quite unnecessary, and every principle of propriety and good taste demands its immediate demolition.

The entrance into this temple, which is entirely hewn out of a stone\* resembling porphyry, is by a spacious front supported by two massy pillars and two pilasters forming three openings, under a thick and steep rock overhung by brushwood and wild shrubs. The long ranges of columns that appear closing in perspective on every side, the flat roof of solid rock that seems to be prevented from falling only by the massy pillars, whose capitals are pressed down and flattened as if by the superincumbent weight, the darkness that obscures the interior of the temple, which is dimly lighted only by the entrances, and the gloomy appearance of the gigantic stone figures ranged along the wall and hewn like the whole temple out of the living rock, joined to the strange uncertainty that hangs over the history of the place—carry the mind back to distant periods, and impress it with that kind of uncertain religious awe with which the grander works of ages of darkness are generally contemplated.

The whole excavation consists of three principal parts: the great temple itself which is in the centre, and two smaller chapels, one on each side of the great temple. These two chapels do not come forward into a straight line with the front of the chief temple, are not perceived on approaching the temple, and are considerably in recess, being approached by two narrow passes in the hill, one on each side of the grand entrance but at some distance from it. After advancing to some distance up these confined passes, we find each of them conduct to another front of the grand excavation, exactly like the principal front which is first seen, all the three fronts being hollowed out of the solid rock, and each consisting of two huge pillars with two pilasters. The two side fronts are precisely opposite to each other on the east and west, the grand entrance facing the north. The two wings of the temple are at the upper end of these passages, and are close by the grand excavation, but have no covered passage to connect them with it. A very correct general idea of the whole may be gained from the accompanying ground-plan†, for which I am indebted to Charles Daw, Esq. now at Aurungabad.



The great temple is about one hundred and thirty feet and a half long, measuring from the chief entrance to the furthest end of the cave, and one hundred and thirty-three feet broad from the eastern to the western entrance. It rests on twenty-six pillars (eight of them now broken) and sixteen pilasters; and neither the floor nor the roof being in one plane, it varies in height from seventeen and a half to fifteen feet. The plan is regular, there being eight pillars and pilasters in a line from the northern entrance to the southern extreme of the temple, and the same number from the eastern to the western entrances. The only striking deviation from this regularity in the chief temple, is the small square ex-

\* I have in vain examined every spot at the entrance of the cave for a Persian inscription mentioned by Mr. Macneil, (See *Archæologia*, vol. viii. p. 279.) Indeed it is of no moment, as it must have been modern, and could throw no light on the history of the place.

† *Memorandum by Mr. Daw respecting the Plan.*

Of this plan it is necessary to observe, that the whole of the measurements are not quite faithfully delineated, and that for the following reasons:—

cavation (marked A) that is seen as we go up the temple on the right; it occupies the place of four pillars and of the intermediate space\* inclosed between them, as if a veil had been drawn around them, and the spot so inclosed divided from the rest of the temple. At the further extremity there are two small excavations facing each other, the one on the right the other on the left; their use is not well ascertained†: they were probably employed for keeping the holy utensils and offerings. The excavation presents to the eye the appearance of perfect regularity, which it is not found to possess when accurately examined.

The pillars, which all appear to run in straight lines parallel to each other, and at equal distances, are crossed by other ranges running at right angles in the opposite direction; they are strong and massy, of an order remarkably well adapted to their situation and the purpose which they are to serve, and have an appearance of very considerable elegance. They are not all of the same form, but differ both in their size and ornaments, though this difference also does not at first strike the eye. They rise to upwards of half their height from a square pedestal, generally about three feet five inches each way, crowned on the top by a broad bandage of the same shape: above this, but divided from it by a circular astragal and two polygonic fillets, rises a short round fluted shaft, forming about a fourth of the column and diminishing with a curve towards the top, where a circular cincture of beads binds round it a fillet composed of an ornament resembling leaves, or rather cusps, the lower extremity of which appears below the cincture, while the superior extremity rises above, projecting and terminating gracefully in a circle of over-hanging leaves or cusps. A narrow band divides this ornament from the round fluted compressed cushion, which may be regarded as the capital of the column, and as giving it its character: its fluted form coalesces beautifully with the fluted shaft below. This cushion has its circumference bound by a thin flat band or fillet, as if to retain it; and above supports a square plinth, on which rests the architrave that slopes away on each side in scrolls connected by a band or ribband, till it meets the large transverse beam of rock which connects the range of pillars. All of them, except the two outer ranges at the chief entrance, the first range at the eastern and western entrances, and the range next to the great Triad, have small figures of Ganesh\* and of Hariatik on the top of each of the four corners of the pedestal; but a far more distinct idea of the whole may be formed from the beautiful and most accurate drawing annexed † than from any description.

An account of the different figures that surround the wall, though a tedious is a conclusive mode of taking away all doubt as to the religion to which the excavation belongs. I must claim the indulgence of the Society for a detail so minute, and in general so uninteresting; and perhaps, in so curious a subject of our local topography, some allowances may be made for the unavoidable prolixity, as the detail is intended to correct some mistakes which former accounts of the caves have rendered almost popular.

In Hindoo excavations, it constantly happens that the corresponding parts vary a little in all their proportions; and although the varieties are not in general considerable enough to be obviously apparent at the first view, yet on taking accurate measurements it appears that no two parts exactly correspond. This is found (though in a smaller degree) to be the case in the excavations at Ellora as well as at Elephanta.

The ground-plan is drawn on the supposition that the parts correspond, and for which a medium has been taken of the differences that occur. The very large scale on which it would have been necessary to draw it with all the exact differences, is the reason why a smaller and more convenient form has been adopted; and as it appeared more necessary to give a general idea of the whole than to attend to the minutiae of parts, it only becomes necessary to make the following remarks, to enable the reader to judge with precision of the difference between the plan and the excavation itself.

The left side of the cave, that is the side on which the square temple is situated, is one hundred and thirty-three feet eight inches in length, while the right side is only one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches. Varieties of this kind are observable in every other part:—some of the pillars are situated from each other at a distance only of twelve feet ten inches, others are separated to sixteen feet four inches and a half; some of them at fifteen feet three inches, others at thirteen feet two inches, others at fourteen feet three inches, and so on: nor is the size of the pillars themselves less various; the side of the pedestals being some of them three feet three inches, others three feet four inches, others three feet five inches, and others three feet six inches.

Those pillars which have been destroyed, are pointed out in the plan by their base having no lines on them. The entrance to the cave is from the northward, and the principal chamber runs almost due north and south.

The area on the western side is filled with stones and dirt that has been washed down from the mountain during the rains; and it now not only occupies the area itself, but encroaches on the large cave nearly as far as the second range of pillars from the westward.

The area on the eastern side is also very much in the same way; there are several very large pieces of the rock fallen in, as well as the dirt which has been washed down by the rain. The area on its northern side is bounded by a wall, which appears to be of very modern date. On the southern part of this area there is a spring of very fine water, over which, a little to the right, is a small unfinished room of irregular shape.

\* The circumference is ninety-five feet, which is nearly the same as the circumference of any four of the pillars.

† They are rather irregular; the eastern chamber is about eighteen feet from E. to W. and eighteen feet seven inches from N. to S. The western chamber is nineteen feet from E. to W. and nineteen feet three inches from N. to S.

\* Some accounts erroneously call these figures of Hanuman†; but no figure of Hanuman appears in the cave nor any one connected with Vishnu's avatar of Ram.

† The drawing alluded to is, with several others, wanting in the Volume of the Researches from which this account is taken.—*Editor Ayenda.*



The figure that faces the principal entrance is the most remarkable in this excavation, and has given rise to numberless conjectures and theories\*. It is a gigantic bust representing some three-headed being †, or three of the heads of some being to whom the temple may be supposed to be dedicated. Some writers have imagined that it is what they have called the Hindû Trinity of Bramha, Vishnu, and Shiva, and very strange historical conclusions have been deduced from this hypothesis. The Hindû *Trimûrti*, or Trinity as it has been called, does not occupy a very remarkable place in the theology of the Brahmins; the word *Trimûrti* ‡ means *three-forms*, and is applied to any three-headed figure.

The three-headed figure at Elephanta only represents the deity down to the breast, or a third length; one head faces the spectator, another looks to the right, the third to the left; a fourth may be imagined to be concealed behind. It may give some idea of its bulk, to mention that from the top of the cap of the middle figure to the bottom of the image is seventeen feet ten inches, while the horizontal curved line embracing the three heads at the height of the eyes and touching the eyes, is twenty two feet nine inches in length§.



\* For this exquisitely beautiful and correct drawing, which with the others from the same pencil form the chief ornament of this memoir, I must express my obligations to Mrs. Ashburner of Bombay, who took up her residence at Elephanta for several days, for the purpose of giving them all the accuracy it was possible to be given.

† Dr. William Hunter describes this bust as having four heads, one being hid behind. *Archæologia*, vol. vii p. 292. It is, however, to be observed that no traces of the fourth head appear, it being left entirely, to the imagination to supply it as well as the fifth on the top, if the bust be Shiva's.

‡ From *tri* three, and *mûrti* a figure or image; it nearly corresponds with the Latin epithet *triformis*.

§ The distance between the wrist of the right-hand figure and the wrist of the left hand figure is twenty-two feet; from the little finger of the one hand to that of the other hand fifteen feet four inches.

The middle figure from ear to ear measures six feet ten inches and a half; from the line where the cap meets the brow down to the bottom of the chin is four feet four inches; from the top of the nose to the bottom of the chin three feet two inches; the length of the nose is one foot seven inches and a half; distance between the further corners of the eyes three feet ten inches; from the wristlet to the point of the finger of the right-hand figure is seven feet ten inches. The right-hand figure from the top of the nose to the bottom of the chin measures three feet seven inches; distance between the outer corners of the two eyes four feet two inches. The left-hand figure from the top of the nose to the bottom of the chin, two feet eleven inches; exterior corners of the eyes, four feet three inches.

All the Hindû deities have particular symbols by which they may be distinguished, much as the family of a European may be discovered by its armorial bearings. Unfortunately many of the figures of Elephanta are too much mutilated to allow us to resort with certainty to this criterion for distinguishing them, and this is particularly the case with the principal figure. The face on the right hand that looks to the east, is evidently Shiva or Mahadeo, whose principal face, by the rules laid down for fixing images in Hindoo temples, must always face the east, while the Yoni generally turns to the north. In his hand he holds one of his usual symbols, the *cobra di capella*, which twists itself round his arm and rears its head, so as to look him in the face; his face seems to bear the marks of habitual passion. He has a fine Roman nose; his brow is swollen and projects between his eyes:—this I at first regarded as only that swelling protuberance between and above the eye-lids, which is remarked by physiognomists to be indicative of passion; but having been led to a more careful examination of it by Captain Hall, to whose unwearied curiosity the present account owes much of the accuracy that it may possess, and from comparing it with similar protuberances on the brow of other figures in the cave, I have little doubt left that it represents the third eye of Shiva, from which flame is supposed to issue, and by fire from which the world is finally to be destroyed. As Shiva, though he had five heads had only one such eye, it is represented on his principal head alone, which of course is that looking eastward. He has mustachios on his upper lip, and he and another figure in the eastern wing are the only figures in the whole cave that have them. At the corner of each of his lips is a tusk projecting over the under-lip\*. The lower lip of all the figures at Elephanta seems thickish, and more African than Asiatic. His tongue is thrust out between his lips; his eye-brows are not regularly arched, but rather irregularly twisted and depressed on each side towards the nose, as those of a person habitually passionate. His ear is not visible, and may be supposed to be covered with the curls of his hair. His cap is richly adorned with variegated figures, branches, and flowers; among others may be distinguished a skull or death's head, a serpent with various folds, and branches of the *bilva-tree* the leaves of which issue three from a point like the trefoil, and *Nirgândi* a sort of shrub, which are symbols that belong peculiarly to Shiva; a few curls run along below his cap. Behind his high cap, the stone is excavated on the right side into two narrow parallel slips, the one higher than the other, so that two persons might lie stretched at length without being observed from below; but there are no steps up to them.

The middle figure has a tame and tranquil appearance; his ears are long, pressed downwards, and divided like those of the *Kānpāthe*, a set of mendicants, who by means of weights contrive to stretch down their ears to an extraordinary length:—he has a jewel in each ear\*, and hanging ornaments. His cap is richly ornamented with fancy figures, and on the right side is a crescent, which belongs to Shiva. His right arm is mutilated from the wrist downwards:—in Niebuhr's time it seems to have been entire; and in the engraving in his work is represented as holding a snake. The head of the snake still remains on the left cheek of the first figure. His left hand holds what appears to be an unblown lotus, or perhaps, if the figure be Brahma, his *kamandala* or *Batera*, the water-vessel which he uses in his religious purification. Round his right wrist is a ring precisely like the clumsy ornament still in use called *kada*, which is a thick ring, generally of silver or some other precious metal. Round the neck, which hangs in folds, is a necklace of large round stones; and below this, a broad ornamental jewel necklace:—a remarkable jewel is in the front of the cap. It is represented in plate VI. with unequalled accuracy, and is certainly, both for elegance of design and

\* I have pleasure in adding Captain Hall's observations, as they are evidently the result of close attention. "The head facing the east, after a long examination, I cannot help thinking that the protuberance on his brow is the third eye; it is entirely raised from the curve of the brow without any indenture, as is the case on the wrinkled forehead of Passion: the whole skin of the brow is smooth save this oval protuberance, which no wise resembles that of Bhryava in the N. E. compartment N. of the Lingam, where there are deep furrows highly expressive of passion.

"This head seems to be speaking to the snake; and I would rather say that the tongue is protruded in doing so than that it is indicative of anger: nor can I quite agree to the account of the eye-brows; they are said 'not to be arched, but irregularly twisted.' They are certainly not arched; but the deviation is not much, nor does it convey to me any idea of agitation, but rather of mirth or pleasure, as if he was singing to the snake, and was gratified to see its pleasure: the dimples at the corners of the mouth, too, strike me as resembling the approach to a smile much more than the distortion of habitual passion; the corners of the mouth are, if any thing, turned upwards. It seems that the thought of this head exhibiting an expression of passion has been suggested by two circumstances: 1st, The third eye on the forehead in profile giving an effect similar to that of the contracted skin of the brow in anger; and 2dly, By the tooth or tusk, which coming from the upper jaw just at the corner of the mouth, produce on the spectator's mind an impression like what he would feel were the mouth turned downwards at the corners. Fancy carries one a long way; but I hesitate not to say, that such attention as I have now given it will induce in any one a similar belief; I have been examining it for two hours. So say all theorists. The mustachios also lend their aid in giving a fiercer look, which I cannot allow is at all intended.

\* What in Niebuhr's drawing appears as a link, is really part of the split ear.

† See preceding Page.



beauty of execution, one of the finest specimens of Hindû taste any where to be met with : some of the fancy-ornaments strongly resemble those used in Heraldry. The hanging pendants have an elegant effect. The middle is occupied by a circular band of precious stones adorning and limiting the front ; while below, another rich bandage, also adorned with cut stones, passes round the head-dress. Between the cap of this figure and that of the figure to the right, a snake is represented as twining.

The figure on the left has a mild and placid look ; in his left hand, which has a *knda* on the wrist, he holds an open lotus. He has fine curling ringlets. On his head is a rich cap ornamented with a hanging drapery of jewel garlands :—a lotus is represented on the junction of his cap with that of the middle figure. In his ear is something resembling a crooked horn, which seems to have supported a jewel now broken off :—the middle figure has a similar-looking ornament, but inverted. The curls and drapery are very neatly sculptured.

This magnificent triad is in a recess cut in the rock to the depth of thirteen feet, including the thickness of the doorway-wall or screen, which is about two feet and a half. The basement is raised about two feet nine inches from the ground. In the corners of the threshold are two holes, as if door posts had been inserted in them and in the floor is a groove as if for receiving a screen, which may occasionally have been let down to conceal the group.

The recess is wider within than at the doorway, the entrance being fifteen feet six inches wide, while farther in the recess expands to twenty-one feet six inches.

Such is this remarkable figure that occupies the most conspicuous place in the temple, and which of late has generally been regarded as the Hindû Trinity : but it appears to me that, if our opinions be guided by a general examination of this figure compared with the others in the excavation, and with the apparent design of the cave, little doubt will be left that the whole excavation is a cave-temple dedicated to Shiva alone\*, who is also singly represented by this three-headed bust. The impression made on Christians by the view of this three-headed figure, has had more influence than any regard to genuine Hindû doctrines, or to the legends in the sacred books of the Brahmins, in fixing the opinions most prevalent on the subject of this mysterious bust. To account for the appearance of a many-headed monster in a mythology like that of the Hindûs, which swarms with gods of every description, it does not seem necessary to resort to the theory of the Trinity, which has played a remarkable part in the Platonic school, and is the Catholic doctrine of the Christians ; but which cannot be correctly said to have a place in the theology of the Hindûs. Even the most learned Hindûs have never heard of any incarnation of three gods in the same form, and the appearance of one god with a triple head is also rare. The god *Fener, Iwar*, who has the epithet of *Trishir* (or three-headed) given him in the *Amerakosha*, is the only one I recollect in Hindû mythology, except the *Trivêni* ; and neither of them are figures of any great distinction. But it is curious that if this single three-headed figure be not considered as representing Bramha and Vishnu in conjunction with Shiva, there is no other of the numerous figures in the temple which favours the idea that these two gods had any share in it as objects of worship. I shall, after having examined the various sculptures in the cave, suggest some further reasons, resulting from that review, in support of the opinion that it is a temple dedicated to Shiva alone : in the meanwhile I must again claim the indulgence of the Society, while I proceed with the tedious examination of the separate compartments.

The larger figures in the compartments marked Nos. 2 and 3 in the plan seem to be (*darpals*) guards or door-keepers to the principal figure last described ; that on the right\* is a gigantic male figure thirteen feet six inches in height. On his cap is a monstrous fancy-face with two large tusks and several jewels ; in his ears are large rings like those called *kândal* worn by Shiva and other gods, as well as by that class of religious mendicants called *Gosavis*. He has a necklace, and his neck seems to rise into folds like the neck of the centre head of the triad. Over both his shoulders stretches a broad snake or band ; on each of his upper arms is an ornament resembling a thin metal rod twisted twice round the arm, the ends being left loose. Above the navel he has a belt, the tie of which hangs downward, while a *kummerbund* or girdle of wide cloth binds his middle ; his *sheta* or robe comes over his right hip, and goes down to his left thigh. A large fragment of this figure is broken off, from the belly downwards, including the thighs and legs, and lies on the ground ;—beneath him, on the right, is a small squat figure, apparently

\* I have heard it suggested by a very able antiquary, that the temple might be dedicated to Shiva with the attributes of Bramha and Vishnu. This last kind of dedication is not uncommon, particularly in the Carnatic, and seems to be an ingenious way of paying court to the chief deity, by representing the other as only emanations or forms of his power. Nor has the chief deity always the attributes of two other deities ; he has often the attributes of a second only. But the opinion that the excavation is a temple of Shiva alone, seems to me to rest on better grounds.

\* See Page 140.

a *peisach* or demon. These demons or *peisaches* are the usual attendants of Shiva, and were created by him in his Avatar of Ruder; their favourite residence is in burning- or burying-grounds, where their master Shiva also delights to dwell; they are his favourite *guna* or retinue, whence his name of *Bhūtpati*, or lord of the demons. The *peisach* here represented is an odd figure six feet one inch in height, sits half off the ground, and, with his left hand put behind the larger figure's right leg, holds what may be the *shela* or robe. The larger figure seems to recline towards him with his right elbow, but without touching him. The *peisach* has a cap with three tufts, one of them broken off; he has curly hair, high cheek-bones, a flat face, the front teeth broken, his tongue between his lips. He has ear-rings, and a necklace, to which is appended a large hemispherical ornament; his only dress appears to be the *langoti* or plain cloth round his waist, and the *shela* over his arm.

The figures in No. 3 are nearly similar to the last mentioned\*; the *darpal* is twelve feet nine inches, the *peisach* about seven feet, in height. This last stands upright, while the larger figure rests on him with his left elbow.

The next group, No. 4 †, is one which has in general been much misunderstood. Niebuhr, Dr. Hunter, Lord Valentia, and others, call the principal figure an Amazon, and Lord Valentia builds a fanciful theory on this conjecture; Moor, however, was right in supposing that it is *Ard-Nari* ‡. It is evidently the personification of Shiva and Parvati conjoined, an union of the male and female energies of the God, well known in Hindū mythology under the name of *Ardhaendr ishwar*, or the half-female god: it has four arms, and stands in an erect position but inclining a little, while the fore right-arm rests on the hump, the hand coming over the left horn of *Nandi*, the bull of Shiva, on which he is supposed to ride. The right side of the figure is male, the left female; and it is singular how much this distinction is preserved in all respects. The two sides of the cap are different; the right side presents the crescent of Shiva, the female side of the cap has curls rising over it, while the male side is ornamented by a string of knobs; the ear-rings are different, and the left or female side has two, the one of them a *bali* or jewel for the upper part of the ear, the other a large ring; while the male side has one only, and the ear is lengthened and stretched downwards: the armlets are different. The two right or male arms are both encompassed by the unjoined thin metal bar; the left or female arms have a broader ornament: the right-hand wrists have one ornament each; the left-hand wrists have each two bracelets: the inner right-hand, which is in good preservation, has a ring on the little finger; the inner left-hand, which is also unbroken has one on the little finger and another on the middle finger. The inner right-hand holds a *cobra de capella*, the head of which rises aloft; the outer right-hand arm rests on the left horn of the bull, while the elbow rests on its hump:—both the serpent and bull *Nandi* mark out Shiva. The left breast is that of a female, and from being single has given rise to the idea that the figure represented an Amazon; the inner left-hand holds a shield, the outer left-hand is broken off. In Niebuhr's time (if his drawing be correct) it seems to have held the lower garments of the goddess; the robe hangs in drapery over the left arms. She has a girdle, the tie of which hangs down on the left side; the figure has also a necklace. In the forehead is a slight protuberance or eye, such as belongs to Shiva. The lower part of this image is worn away, in consequence of the lodging of the rains, which have rotted the stone.

The same distinction that is observed between the appearance of the right and left sides of the principal figure itself, is extended to all the figures in the compartment; those on the right of Ardnari belonging to Shiva, those on the left to Parvati.

The *Nandi* or holy bull, on which Ardnarishwer rests his right arm, is in excellent preservation\*.

On the right of *Nandi*, a tall figure with a cap like Shiva's, and evidently his servant, holds a *trishul* or trident, one of the distinguishing symbols of the god. He has ear-rings of different kinds, a necklace, armlets like Shiva and the other male figures, bracelets, and a girdle.

Between this attendant and *Nandi*, in recess, is a female *chouri*-bearer much mutilated; her *chouri* or fly flap rests on her shoulder; on his right is another figure, but too much broken to permit either its sex or office to be recognised.

About as high as Shiva's shoulder, on the right, is a small figure, three of whose heads are seen, while a fourth may be supposed to look behind; he has four arms, and sits with one leg stretched forward on the *padmasana* or lotus throne, which is supported by five swans, or rather geese. His hands, the lotus-seat, and the *mahana* of geese, point him out to be Brahma; the rest of the figure corresponds with and supports this idea. His inner

\* See Plate V.—Plan No. 3.

† See Plan, No. 4.

‡ See Plate VII.—*Hindū Pantheon*, p. 98.

\* The face is two feet seven inches in length.

right-hand holds a lotus, his second is broken off; but from its direction (and Niebuhr's plate) appears to have come up to his left breast. His outer left-hand suspends a pot of water; his inner left-hand holds a broken stick like a bow, perhaps his staff, or the Vedas written on thin palmyra leaves. The lotus and water-pot are emblematic of Bramha; it was from the former that the world was expanded at the time of creation; the latter is used during his spiritual ablutions, and previous to prayer. He has ear-rings, two necklaces, armlets, and over his left-shoulder a robe.

Between Bramha and Shiva's right arm, in recess, is a figure evidently Indra, riding on his elephant *Airawati*. This god is well known as the lord of the firmament, and the rain is produced by the spouting of water from the trunk of his elephant;—the trunk is very perfect. Indra has an armlet like Shiva's on each arm; in his left-hand, as ruler of the firmament, he holds the *vajra* or thunderbolt. His right-hand holds something, it is not easy to say what; it may be the *angkuš*, or instrument for driving his elephant.

Between Bramha and Indra, but behind, is a servant who bears two *chouris* or fly-flaps, one in each hand.

Above all these are worshippers and servants. One of them has a small dagger on his right thigh; another, a female figure, holds a small round box or cup in her left-hand; a third is a *muni* or sage. These *munis* are very remarkable personages in the Hindû mythology, and are supposed to acquire power over the elements, and even over the gods themselves, by their painful penances. The one here represented has a long beard, and is extremely emaciated and care worn; he has an offering in each hand, and behind him is another mutilated female.

On the left or female side of the chief figure is a female attendant with a *Chouri*\*; she has large ear-rings and several necklaces. Below are two dwarf peisaches or demons. These in Hindû mythology are the usual servants of Shiva and his wife Parvati. On the left of the first attendant is another female servant carrying on the palm of her left-hand the dressing-box and mirror of the goddess, who has the character of being very attentive to her attire; she has a cross-belt reaching over both her shoulders. This piece of dress is now seldom used except by Hindûstani dancing-girls. Her robe flows down over her left arm; she has anklets, which seem thick and heavy, much like those now in use.

Higher up than these is Vishnû riding on *Garud*, his usual *râhana* or conveyance. Vishnû has four hands; in the inner left hand he has his *chakker* or *wardiae*; the other left seems to have rested on his knee:—the two right-hands are broken off. *Garud*, on whom he rides, is the eagle or great hawk: he is often represented, however, in the human form, as in the present instance, and then he frequently retains the beak of a hawk, which, however, is not the case any where in the Elephanta caves: his hair is curled like a wig. On his forehead is the *tilak* or sectarian mark of Vishnû; he has ear-rings, and round his neck a cobra tied in a knot:—it is to be remarked that snakes are his food. *Garud* has wings, and we perceive his large left-wing outstretched. On his right is a singular griffin-looking head, and two figures, one of which seems to ride on it; there are several other figures below. The *tilak* on *Garud*'s forehead is a remarkable circumstance, since it will probably be regarded as an additional proof that the cavern was formed after the division of the two great sects of Vaishnavi and Shaivi. It may be added as worthy of notice, that though, in the course of examining the various figures in the excavation, we discover most of the ornaments for the arms, ankles, neck and ears still worn by the natives of India, the nose-ring nowhere appears.

Towards the roof of the compartment are six other figures; one of them a *Rishi* or penitential ascetic, whose hair is curiously twisted as a *jatha*, in the form in which it is still frequently worn by some religious mendicants: he presents an offering on a platter, the only one that appears in the cave. One of the figures holds a lotus with its stalk; several others, evidently *devangana*, the handmaids of the gods, are employed in showering garlands of flowers.

The next compartment is to the left of the great *triad*, and is No. 5 of Niebuhr's. The chief figures are Shiva and his wife Parvati, who both stand upright: Shiva is sixteen feet in height. He has an ornamented cap, ear-rings, a necklace, a belt or *yamîgavâtî*, which goes over his left-shoulder, and passing over his two right upper arms returns down behind; with a girdle round his waist. His *shela* or robe, which is tied on the right thigh, passes to the left one; on his upper arms is the open metal-rod bracelet, and the heavy *kada* is on his wrists. He has four arms. His inner right-arm supports either a snake, or the hem

\* Goldingham, in his Account of Elephanta, calls this chowry or fly-flap, a mace or sceptre. *Asiatic Res.* vol. iv. p. 426. 8vo. ed.

\* Plan No. 5, and see Plate VIII. It is in depth six feet four inches, breadth thirteen feet, height nineteen feet seven inches, whereof the pediment is two feet six inches, figures seventeen feet one inch.

of his garment; the outer right-arm is much broken. His outer left-hand rests on the head of a dwarf (*peisach*) who has wiggly-looking hair, and seems to bend and stagger under the weight of the god's hand. This dwarf has not on his head a turban, as Niebuhr supposes; and it is worthy of remark, that there is no appearance of a turban on any sculpture at Elephanta: indeed there is no mention of that piece of dress in any ancient Hindoo book, and it was evidently introduced after the Mussulman conquest. In the dwarf's right hand is a *cobra-de-capella*, in his left a *chowri* that rests on his shoulder, and on which Parvati's right-hand seems to be placed. He has a necklace, from which hangs a tortoise as an ornament. He has a belt and langoti.



On Shiva's right are several inferior figures; one male figure having a dagger\* on his right side, kneels on his right knee with his hand before him; resting on his left there is a female chowri-bearer who has a flower in her left hand; close by is another figure having broad armlets, and above is a *peisach*-looking form with an offering in his left hand†.

Above this we again meet with Bramha, very much in the same position as in the compartment No. 4. Three of his heads are discernible, he sits on his lotus throne supported by his swans or geese, and has four hands. In his inner right-hand is an opening lotus, his outer right-hand rests on his breast. His two left arms are much broken, the outer

\* This dagger Dr. Hunter describes as a knife.

† Mr. Macneil in his fanciful account of Elephanta, &c. (*Archæologia*, vol. viii. P. 274), and Dr. Hunter (vol. vii. p. 294.) mention a figure that presents what is evidently a fish. They must mean a figure holding a conch or spiral shell, which their inexperienced interpreters, at a loss to make themselves correctly understood, probably denominating a fish; at least I could discover nothing else to which they could have alluded:—the figure of no fish is sculptured in these excavations. Dr. Hunter, who was a learned and estimable man, must have written the account of Elephanta soon after he came to India. His subsequent acquirements in India literature, which were very considerable, would have enabled him to correct many parts of it. He seems not to have known, that in Elephanta he was surrounded by Hindû deities. The figure of Ganesh (p. 295) appears to have given him an idea that some of the figures resembled the monstrous deities that are adored by the Gentooes at this day. It is remarkable, that in the whole of his account of this temple he does not mention the name of a single deity. Mr. Macneil's errors are very pardonable; he wrote as a poet and a man of taste, without claiming any acquaintance with Indian mythology or history.

seems to have held the suspended water-pot of the god, the inner some kind of stick. It is curious that we can nowhere at Elephanta discover Bramha holding the *veds*, which is generally his attitude in other sculptures and paintings, unless this staff be really the narrow palmyra-leaves on which the *veds* were written. These palmyra-leaves are never used at this day in the Mahratta country, though they continue to be the usual material for writing in the Tamul and Malabar nations in the south of India.

Behind, and between Bramha and Shiva, we again meet with Indra seated on his elephant, which appears to be kneeling.

Above we have a female chowri-bearer, a larger male figure bearing a very large conch or shank, two *rishis* or penitentiary devotees, and two other figures.

Over, or rather issuing from Shiva's head, is a singular three-headed female figure, which seems to be the Ganga that issued from Shiva's head. The fables on this subject are well known. Shiva is often drawn having a face\* over his head representing the Ganga; but I know of no instance in which this head is represented as having three faces. The three heads may, however, represent the *triveni* or three streams, Ganges, Yamūna, and Saraswati, of which the Ganges is formed, and whose supposed junction at Pryag (or Allahabad) forms one of the most celebrated places of Hindū pilgrimage. In the Amerkosh, the Ganga from the manner of its formation has the epithet of *Tripāḍga* "going by three roads," and *Trisrōta* "having three channels."

Parvati stands on Shiva's left; she is about twelve feet four inches in height, and very full-breasted. Between her and Shiva rises a *cobra*, the tail of which seems to be that held in Shiva's right hand. She has ear-rings, necklaces, a girdle, and armlets; her left hand rests over a small female peisach.

Near her left-shoulder is Vishnū riding on the shoulders of Garud, who has the human shape, and in his forehead the *tilak* or sectarian mark of Vishnū. In his inner right-hand he has the *gada* or mace; his outer right is broken. In his inner left is the *chakra*, or wheel, or *wardise*; his outer left rests on his left knee: he has a necklace. Garud has wig-like hair, a *cobra* twisted round his neck and tied before; his two hands support Vishnū's feet as stirrups, and are not placed on his instep as represented by Niebuhr. The drawing of this whole compartment in Niebuhr is inaccurate, and must have been made hurriedly.

Above is a group of six figures; two of them are females: one is a bearded *muni* or saint. The women, as usual, have all bangles on their ancles.

The next compartment (Niebuhr's sixth†) represents Shiva and Parvati seated together. Shiva has the triple unjoined ornament on each of his four arms, as an armlet; on his right is a chowri-bearer: at his feet, the emaciated figure of Bhiringi, one of his servants. Behind Parvati, who is a good deal mutilated, appears a female, who with her left arm supports a child seated astraddle on her left thigh, as children are usually carried in India:—this is probably Kartik, Parvati's son. To the left of the goddess is a female attendant, who carries a *chouri*; and a little in advance, a tall male attendant, who faces a similar tall male figure that stands on Mahadeo's right. The left arm of this last figure is covered by a robe or other garment, which conceals it as far down as the wrist.

Beneath them is the bull Nandi, on which Shiva is accustomed to ride, three *peisaches* or demons, his usual attendants, one of whom lifts up the left hind-leg of a tiger, the *sahana*, or animal on which Parvati usually rides: and under Shiva are some broken figures.

Above, the rock is cut into various shapes, intended to represent the clouds of Kailas, Shiva's heaven; and groups of males and females appear showering flowers. On all occasions of rejoicing, the Gundiharvas and Apsaras, the attendants of the celestials, are employed on this business in Hindu poems. On each side is a skeleton-like *rishi*; one of them in his left holds a basket of flowers, which he seems to scatter below with his right. On the roof, somewhat in advance, is sculptured a boy, whose back is attached to it, and his feet turned back so as to rest on it. The head is destroyed, but the body has a good deal the appearance of that of Ganesh.

In the compartment No. 7 of Niebuhr\*, Shiva and Parvati seem to appear again: Parvati stands on the right. An ornament hangs down between her breasts; a male figure behind supports her by placing his left hand on her shoulder. Of Shiva's four hands only one, his outer left, remains with which he holds the tie of his *shela*. On Parvati's right is a female chowri-bearer; and still more to the right a man, who bears what appears to be a round water-pot.

Above are six figures; two of them female, two bearded *munis*, one a child in the attitude of prayer, and one a large figure holding a flower: on the roof is a child showering flowers. On Shiva's left is Vishnū, a remarkable looking figure with four arms and a singular cylindrical cap. In his inner left hand he holds the *chakker*, in his outer right a lotus; the others are broken.

\* See Moor's *Pantheon*, plate Y. fig. 2 and 4, plate VII. fig. 2, plate XIV. plate XVI. fig. 3, &c.  
† No. 6, Plan.

\* fig. 7 in plan.

At Vishnú's feet is a three-headed figure sitting on the ground on his hams; from his position, his other heads may be concealed behind. He has four hands, and probably represents Kartik, Shiva's son,

On the half of the compartment above Shiva are five figures, of which two are females and one a *rishi*.

This is the compartment which Pyke and Moor have considered as representing a marriage, though from the most careful inspection of the sculpture I can perceive nothing to favour the supposition. Captain Pyke was the first who suggested this notion; which, though it seems to have no more foundation than his other idea, that the principal figure is a Gentoo raja having a string or cord over his shoulder, has yet been generally adopted. Mr. Macneil, Dr. Hunter, and Major Moor all seem to regard this group as peculiarly descriptive of various affections: much of this may proceed rather from the imagination of the writer than of the sculptor. There certainly, however, is more appearance of an attempt at unity and action in this than in any of the other compartments.

In the compartment on the right of the eastern entrance (No. 8 of Niebuhr\*) Shiva, having eight arms, the protuberance on his forehead, and the crescent on his cap, sits on a seat supported by a figure with many heads and ten arms, probably Ravan, who is of Shiva's *gana* or retinue: Shiva has two of his hands on the head of two of his servants; one hand holds the *trishul* or trident. On his right sits Parvati, whose head has been broken off, and further away a band of worshippers and *rishis*. Two large figures like *dárpdas* or porters are on the opposite sides of the compartment, one of whom has a death's head on his cap, and both of them have a protuberance or eye on the forehead, similar to the third eye of Shiva. This protuberance on the forehead marks these guards as approved servants of Shiva. The *Shiv-Gita* distinguishes four classes of worshippers, who have been accepted of the god; one of these possesses *saurápta* or similarity of appearance. "He who worships me disinterestedly," says the deity, "by knowing me, gains my form and lives in my dominion." The same protuberance is met with on the forehead of servants of Shiva in other compartments at Elephanta,

On his left, among other figures, Vishnú mounted on Garud, Shiva's son Ganesh, and Bhringi his follower and worshipper, are easily recognisable; and in recess, Parvati's *vahana*, a tiger coiled on its paws.

Ravan's back is towards the spectator, while he supports the seat; beside him are several *peisaches*.

This piece of sculpture seems to represent an incident in the history of Ravan, which is related in the *Ramayana* of Valmiki. Ravan once attempted to lift up the silver-hill Kailas (the heaven of Shiva) and to convey it to Lanka;—he moved it. Parvati, sensible of the motion, exclaimed to Shiva, "Some one moves the hill; we shall be overthrown." On this, Shiva with one of his toes pressed the hill, which closed on Ravan's head. At the end of ten thousand years, Ravan's grandfather Pulasti, the grandson of Bramha, taught him to pray to Shiva and to perform religious penances; which he did, was released, and was ever afterwards a worshipper of Shiva. The attitude of Shiva, while he rests his hands on the heads of his two servants, is not unlike the position of one who steadies himself on being sensible of sudden motion.





On the left of the western entrance (at No. 9 of Niebuhr's plan\*) is one of the most celebrated sculptures in the cave†. It appears to represent Shiva in his incarnation of Bhryava; he has eight arms: the two inner arms are stretched upwards to support an extended veil, which forms a sort of ground or pannel to inclose the principal figure. Bhryava's whole appearance is extremely terrific; his cap has in front a skull, a crescent, and a snake. His eyebrows are distorted; on each side of his mouth is a long tusky tooth, which projects from his mouth and presses on his under-lip, giving him a very gaunt look: he has ear-rings, a necklace, and a garland of human heads strung on, one below another, passing over his left shoulder and left thigh, and returning back by his right thigh. His second inner right arm is broken. If Niebuhr be correct, it must formerly have held a child with the head hanging downwards: the third hand holds a sword, which is entire and has no guard: the fourth right arm is broken. The inner left arm sustains one corner of the veil, the second holds a sacrificial bell, the string of which is finely sculptured; the third, round the elbow of which twists a snake, holds a cup: the fourth is broken off. He has armlets and bracelets on all his arms.

On the right beyond the veil is an elephant, whose left ear comes within the veil, while a small figure peers over it: below are some broken figures. On the left hand are some mutilated female figures, probably chouri-bearers: near Shiva's left hand that holds the cup, is a mutilated figure bending back in a forced attitude over the cup; the upper part of the body has a languid air. It is not plain how it is supported; it has a good deal the appearance of a victim † about to be killed, to furnish Bhryava's cup with blood: the Pandits, however, differ in this; some asserting that the cup is filled with wine only, while others acknowledge that the god sometimes indulges in a sanguinary beverage. Beyond this are two *rishis*, a female figure, and another which is broken.



Above all these are ten figures, of which two are children, two old and two young *rishis* two female figures, and two males.

Immediately over Bhryava, and in the middle of the whole, is a singular looking character: whether its form be accidental or not I cannot determine\*. One somewhat similar occurs in No. 6;—a little imagination might convert it into an ancient or provincial form

\* Plan, No. 9.

† This is the group which has been called The Judgement of Solomon. See Capt. Pyke, *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 396. It may be remarked, that none of the engravings which accompany that paper are correct:—for example, the ground-plan that represents the great excavation as having twelve small apartments at the different corners, while there are in reality only two.

\* Dr. Wm. Hunter calls this cup a pedestal, evidently from having made only a hasty inspection of the group. *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 290.

† Mr. Goldingham describes this figure as kneeling on a block held in the left hand of the gigantic eight-handed figure. The hand appears to me to hold a cup, and the small figure to rest on something beyond the veil, and not to be supported by any of Shiva's hands.

\* The drawing of the compartment, from the pencil of Miss Agnes Dundas, though on a small scale, is executed with the most perfect taste and accuracy. I am indebted to the same lady for the fine drawing of Ardhnarishwar.—Plate VII.

† No. 10.

of *Om*—the sacred and mysterious name of Deity, on which so much has been written. It is a sound not to be pronounced, but meditated on.

It should be observed, that there is no appearance of Bhawanin in this compartment.

The compartment on the left of the grand entrance (No. 10 of Niebuhr†) is much mutilated. The principal figure has extremely the look of Bouddh; he is of human shape with only two arms, which unfortunately are broken off, though from the appearance of a small circular ridge of stone which passes over the thighs of the statue, it would seem that they had rested on his lap. He sits on the *padmasana* or lotus-seat, which is supported by the stalk of a lotus held by two persons who are below; very much as occurs in some figures at the caves of Kanara in Salsette: his head is ornamented with rich jewels resembling those on the head of the triad, but on a smaller scale. This and the similar figure in the western wing are certainly the most puzzling in the whole cave:—I know of no instance in which Shiva is so represented; but if this be Bouddh, as his general appearance would indicate, how does he come into a Brahminical temple? The question is not easily answered. The detestation of the Brahmins towards Bouddh is deep-rooted. In the present orthodox of Hindh mythology, it is well known that Bouddh, in so far as he is admitted at all, is considered as an avatar of Vishnù, incarnated for the purpose of leading mankind into error‡: he is therefore rarely represented, and is never worshipped in that form. But Vishnù does not appear in Elephanta in any other of his avatars, or in any thing that indicates an avatar: Hanumant nowhere appears, as some have described the caves erroneously affirm. If this figure therefore be Bouddh, I should be inclined to imagine that it does not refer to any avatar of Vishnù, but was borrowed directly from the Bouddhist sect; or that there was anciently an attempt to unite the Bouddhists to the sect of Shiva; as it would appear from the inscriptions at Bouddha Gaya and other monuments that there was an attempt to mingle the sect of Bouddh and Vishnù\*. The existence of Bouddhist excavations at the two wings of the Brahminical caves of Ellora, is a fact which favours the supposition of an ancient union of part of the sect of Shiva and Bouddh; and it appears to me that the present Brahminical ideas regarding the incarnation of Vishnù as Bouddh, were posterior to a friendly union of part of the Vaishnavis and Bouddhists, introduced when the Vaishnavi doctrines had again recovered an ascendancy, and meant to discredit the worship of their former rivals. After all, however, this may only be Shiva, represented as he often is in a contemplative posture as religious recluse; and the crescent on the top of his cap to the left, with another indistinct figure in front, which may be the Ganga, but which rather seems to resemble a triple ball or flower, renders this upon the whole the more probable supposition of the two.

The chief of the smaller figures are Bramha on the right, supported by the usual birds; Vishnù on the left riding on Garud, who has his hair curling; under him is an opening plantain with two leaves expanded and the centre germ rolled up. A figure also appears riding on an animal which has lost its head, but which from its general appearance, and from the shape of its off fore-leg, which has a solid hoof, has evidently the body of a horse. It has a saddle, saddle-cloth, and girth, much like those used in Europe. It is covered behind with housings, its head and neck also appear to have been adorned with various trappings. It may be the same griffin-like animal represented in compartment No. 4: if it represents a horse†, it is the only figure of that noble animal which appears in these sculptures. Two worshippers sit below facing each other on benches; one of them in his left hand holds a *rudrakshindia*, or rosary of the berries called *rudraksh*, which belong to the worship of Shiva, and form part of the costume of the *Saniaris* or mendicants, who are his peculiar worshippers; and another figure sits on the bench opposite, having one of his legs hanging down across the other.

Opposite to this compartment, and on the right of the entrance (at No. 11 of Niebuhr's plan\*), is a representation of Shiva with eight arms †; his four right arms are broken off

\* See in particular the *Shiva Puran*, sect. 20; the *Gunesh Puran*, sect. 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48; and the *Maha Bhagvat*, skand v. sect. 20.

† See *Asiatic Researches*, vol. i. p. 284, vol. ii. p. 119, 8vo ed.; and vol. ix. p. 298 et seq. 4to ed.

‡ Indra has a horse called *Ucheishreva* or high-eared, but the horse is rarely seen in Brahminical devices. The figure of a horse appears indeed on the capitals of the pillars in the great Bouddhist temples of Carli, and the same animal is the distinctive mark of Sambhava, one of the Jaina Tirthankars; it may be added, that the half-moon also appears as the ensign of Chandra Praha, another of the Tirthankars.

\* Plan, No. 14.  
† This figure seems to have been more complete when Dr. Wm. Hunter visited it some time before 1784. His description of it is as follows:—"In the west end is a human figure with eight arms, four on each side, united at the shoulder, one behind another. (On the right, the foremost arm passes across the body, and is applied to the opposite side, at that part where the inhabitants of the country usually wear their crees or dagger, as if about to draw it. The second is thrown out from the body, and the fore-arm has been bent so as to come before the breast, but the fore-arm entirely broken off. The fore-arm of the fourth is bent upwards, but broken off near the wrist. The two first arms on the left side are gently bent, and hung down wards; the third supports a small female figure; and the fourth is extended above the head to support an irregular body something like the folds of a hanging collected together. The right thigh is bent upwards almost at right angles to the body, but broken off near the knee; the left is broken off close to the hip. This figure is surrounded by a number of smaller ones in various attitudes." *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 287.



one of them held a *damdameh* or wardrum, round the top of which is twisted a cobra. His inner left hand supports the end of his robe; the others are broken off.

Beneath is his faithful attendant Bhṛingi with his skeleton form.

On his right is a servant, who holds what seems to have been the god's *trīśūlī*; two of the prongs are gone. He has a crescent in the front of his cap, and a skull, from the right eye of which a cobra *di capella* issues.

Above is a very perfect Ganesh, with his elephant head and ears. In his right hand is his *parāṣ*, the instrument used for guiding the elephant; in his left is his broken *tu-k*.

Above is Brahmā with four heads and four arms; he is seated on a flat seat supported by five geese; behind him are Marūti and another figure: in one of his hands he holds his water-pot; the rest are broken off.

On the left, besides some other figures, is Vishnu on Garud's shoulders, with his *gada* or mace in one hand, and his *shankh* or conch in the other, which is used for sounding to battle or summoning to prayer: the remaining hands are broken. Indra appears riding on his elephant.

There are some figures of little moment, and above are some *devadūts*, or messengers of the gods.

Before leaving the great cave, it may be observed that some parts of the roof are hewn into the form of beams or rafters, which the pillars have the appearance of supporting. As you approach by the grand entrance, this frame-work runs joining the entablatures of the three first rows of pillars transversely east and west. If you approach by the eastern or western entrances, the outer range of pillars in each is connected by a similar frame-work; but all the rest of the passage by the four side-doors of these two approaches across the temple, from the eastern to the western side-doors, is left quite clear of any such frame-work. If you enter by the eastern middle gate, the frame-work appears running transversely north and south, connecting the two pillars in the second range from the eastern entrance; from these two pillars it runs east and west, connecting on the top four pillars on each side till it comes to the two pillars next the shrine, which it also unites transversely from north to south; by which means two ranges of four pillars each, and the intermediate space, are cut off above; and were the frame-work adorned with hangings, the space so cut off would present the appearance of a separate apartment. The space round the shrine is free from any such frame-work; from which one might be disposed to imagine that the two first-mentioned free spaces were left for passing along from one gate to another, while that around the shrine was left for the purpose of religious circumambulation, a ceremony that is performed by going round either the object worshipped or the temple itself. The two southern ranges of pillars being those near the grand figure, are also connected from east to west, but not transversely from north to south. The frame-work was probably occasionally hung with a drapery of flowers or cloth, as is usual in Hindū temples.

If we leave the great excavation by the western entrance, we immediately come into the open air; but the soil is here considerably raised, so that it is necessary to climb over the mass of stones and rubbish that seem to have fallen from above. The rock is hewn smooth to a considerable height on three sides of this open space: several circumstances seem to indicate that it had once a roof composed of the rock, which has now fallen in and added to the mass of rubbish. To the south of this court is an excavation marked E on the plan, which is filled with water, and appears low from the great height of the rubbish in the court. The entrance into this excavation is much choked up; within it seems evidently intended to have been supported by two square massy pillars, and probably it was intended to add two side half-pillars not separated from the rock: the whole is very rudely and imperfectly formed, as if only sketched out and left unfinished in the first and roughest state. The cave within, which is very unequal in height, extends to a considerable distance on all sides; but not regularly. The whole floor is covered to a considerable depth with water, which prevents access to this excavation. It is not easy to say whether it was intended for a covered tank or not; were the earth removed from the entrance, and a more distinct view of the inside of the cave obtained, a better idea could be formed.

Leaving this excavation, we reach the chapel to the west, which has a front supported by two pillars and two semi-pillars\*, and (probably from the quantity of extraneous earth that has lodged in it) the roof is not so high as the rest of the temple. In the first apartment, which is evidently a good deal raised by earth that has fallen into it from without, there is on the right a Bouddh-looking figure (No. 124) sitting on a lotus-throne, the support of which is covered with earth:—part of this earth I removed by digging; but the whole under part of the lotus-stalk, as well as the servants who were by it, were so

\* It is nine feet high, twenty-three feet wide, fourteen feet three inches deep to the outside of the pillars, but the rock projects five feet and a half beyond the pillars.

+ Plan, No. 12.

extremely rotted and eaten by the water and damp, that I desisted. Niebuhr justly remarks, that to show the soles of the feet, as is done by this statue, is by Orientals esteemed a mark of great unpoliteness; it is often done, however in Bouddh and Jaina figures, as the symbols of the divine personage are frequently found marked on the sole of the feet. His hands and fore-arms being broken off it is impossible to say whether his hands were placed within each other, though from the appearance of the bend at the elbow of the left arm we may suppose that they were not. This, whether Shiva or Bouddh, is probably the same personage that is represented in the compartment on the left of the grand entrance; on his right is a figure sitting on his heels, and holding in his hand an expanding plantain; above this is a three-headed figure, perhaps Brahma, beside several others of less moment.

On the left of the door by which you enter the inner apartment\* is Shiva with six arms, having on his head a cap ornamented with the crescent; and in his right inner arm he holds a snake, as he does a *parash* or hook for guiding his elephant in his second right arm: the third outer arm is gone. In his inner left arm he holds the drapery of his dress; the second left arm holds something which is broken; the palm of the third is held exposed. On his brow is the accustomed eye or protuberance. Brahma appears with his birds and lotus on the right, and below him is a spreading plantain-tree and a human figure sitting on the ground. On Brahma's left is a human figure riding on an animal too much broken to admit of its species being recognised; and between this animal and Shiva are two figures, one of them a female chouri-bearer. By his inner left arm is another female figure; and on her left is Indra on his elephant Kirawati; on the left of whom is Vishnu, four-armed, riding on Garuda's shoulders. Shiva has on his cap the crescent, one of his most frequent symbols. On the western side is a door leading to a small irregular closet, marked F on the ground-plan; and beyond the first-mentioned apartment is another small one marked G in which is a flag overturned and lying on one side. On each side of this door without is a *darpat* or warden, having two *peisach* figures below and two over him.

The chapel on the opposite side, on the east of the great temple, which is also now entered over a heap of stones and rubbish, has an open elegant appearance: it is eighty-six feet long and in general twenty-five feet broad. It appears to have had four columns and two-half columns in front; but they have all been destroyed except the western half-column and part of the column next to it, probably by masses of stone falling from above. In front of the middle entrance and receding into the rock is a small shrine or sacellum, which is surrounded by an open space (B). On the eastern and western extremities of the long saloon or veranda are two recesses, divided from the rest of it by two pillars and two pilasters, which form three entrances to each. On the right side of the western recess (at No. 14 of Niebuhr's plan) is an upright figure with a spear or broken *trishul*; his left rests on a broken form. If it were Nandi, as the situation admits, we might then suppose this figure to be Shiva.

On his right we discern Brahma supported as usual on his swans or geese. On his left is Vishnu riding on Garuda; in one of Vishnu's right hands is his mace, the other is open. One of his left hands holds his *chakra* or war-wheel; the other holds his conch or *shank* resting on Garuda's shoulders. We discern several other subordinate figures.

On the left of the entrance of the recess (at No. 16 of Niebuhr's plan) is a large figure of Ganesh with his elephant head, and several attendants.

In front of the entrance (No. 15 of Niebuhr) are ten detached figures: one of them is Ganesha; most of the others seem to be *devangana*, the servants and dancing girls of the gods. There is a pole between each two figures, surmounted with a swan, a peacock, or some other figure as a symbol.

Fronting the right of the grand entrance of No. 17 is a statue with four arms, and the usual eye or protuberance on the forehead; in its left ear is a snake twisted and tied, he has mustachios and a Roman nose. The inner right arm holds a snake; the outer is broken off. The inner left lifts his robe; the outer is broken off—he has a sword on his left thigh. There are two small figures above, and a *peisach* attendant, below. This probably represents Vir-bhadr or Bhairava, an incarnation of Shiva.

Fronting the left of the grand entrance (at No. 18), is a gigantic statue with four arms, and two smaller *peisaches*. From the presence of the *peisaches*, we may presume that the principal figures is one of Shiva's *gun* or band.

The eastern recess,—which like the one opposite is screened by two pillars and two pilas-

\* The dimensions of this inner apartment are: North side nine feet six inches, west side ten feet six inches, south side nine feet seven inches, east side ten feet eight inches.

\* The eastern about eleven feet, the western ten feet ten inches in depth.

ters, as has been mentioned,—has no sculpture in it. There is a tradition, that on the night called *Sheurâtr*, or Shiva's night, the water of the Ganges oozes in through the roof of this part of the temple, and the people of the island resort to it at that time to enjoy the benefit of the miracle. A similar legend prevails at many Hindû places of pilgrimage.

The only parts of the temple which have been left undescribed, are the three sanctuaries or shrines marked A, B, and C on the plan. These contain the *ling*, the mysterious symbol of generation, and the great object of worship in the temples of Mahadeo. That marked A has been already mentioned:—it is on the right-hand side of the great temple as you advance up towards the remarkable three-headed figure; it has a doorway on each of its four sides, and each is entered by a flight of six steps, forming a rise of about three feet eight inches above the level of the rest of the excavation. On each side of each of the four doors is a gigantic *darpal* or guard, from fourteen feet ten inches to fifteen feet two inches in height. There is nothing singular in the appearance of any of these warderast, except their gigantic bulk. On entering this shrine, or *ghabara* as it is called by the Mahrattas, which by some travellers has been mistaken for a mausoleum!—an idea most abhorrent from all Brahminical prejudices—we observe a *ling* about three feet in height and about nine in circumference, composed of a stone that seems different from that out of which the rest of the cavern is excavated, being apparently harder and freer, and probably brought from a distance. It is fixed in a square *shâtukh* or *yoni* (the symbol of the female organ of generation) which is about three feet in height from the floor of the sanctuary, somewhat hollowed towards the *ling*, and has the *pranâlîk* or spout, by which the holy aspersion of oil and *ghee* run off, pointing to the north. It is remarkable, that though this shrine does not strike the eye as irregular, yet on measuring it, no two sides will be found of the same dimensions\*: this *ling* is still an object of religious veneration to the natives, particularly to barren women. In visiting the temple, I have occasionally seen it adorned with garlands of flowers, and oil poured on it from devotion.

The second shrine, marked B in the plan, is elevated above the level of the surrounding floor like that first described, and is come at by steps. The *ling* which is fixed in the *yoni* is also of a different stone from the rest of the cave, and is evidently inserted and imbedded in the original rock. The *pranâlîka*, or spout by which the aspersions are discharged, faces the east, and has the form of a cow's head, perhaps to represent the Ganges, which pouring down on the head of Shiva, winds along till it finds a passage, and discharges itself at Gungotri by the Goumûkh or cow's-mouth, when it flows down into the level country of Hindustan. All around this sacellum or *ghabra* is a wide open space, for the purpose of permitting the worshippers to make *pradakshina* or circumambulation of the symbol of adoration—a religious act which is supposed to be of great efficacy, and which, as has already been observed, is often repeated a great number of times; indeed every pious Brahmin daily performs such circumambulation to the object of his worship before sun-rise. It has been already remarked, that the appearance of stone rafters, which have been carved on the roof of the great temple, nowhere join the shrine A; but leave an open passage round it, as if for the performance of a similar *pradakshina*.

The third recess, at C in the opposite wing, has also a *ling*, which has been overturned; it is, like the others, of a stone that is in better preservation than the rest of the cave.

Having remarked, for the purpose of explaining the nature of three of the most prominent figures in the excavation, that the *ling* and *yoni* of the Hindûs represent the male and female organs of generation\*, it would serve no good purpose on this occasion to repeat the obscene fables invented by the Brahmins to account for the origin of this worship, they may be found in every book that treats of Hindû mythology, and are not necessary to be known in order to understand the figures in Elephanta. The Brahmins, like the ancient Greek priests and philosophers, reduce the whole to a mystery, and wish these gross

† Marked in the plan, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h.

\* See Niebuhr, Hunter, &c.

\* The eastern side is nineteen feet four inches, the north side nineteen feet three inches, the west side twenty feet two inches, the southern side eighteen feet four inches.

† It is by no means my wish to enter into a history of the Phallic worship in either Phœnicia or Greece—a subject which has already been exhausted by writers of great learning; but it may be mentioned as remarkable, that the graphic description given by Herodotus (lib. ii. c. 48) of the motion bestowed on the phallus at the feast of Bacchus by means of a string, will most accurately apply to the figures of the *ling* seen in every street of India at the feast of the Holi. Athenæus (lib. xiv. p. 647. A. ed. Casaub.) mentions that the Syrians made images of the *puenda multibria* of sesamum and honey, which they called *Myllor*, and carried about at the feast of the Thesmophoria—a fact which coincides with the reverence paid to the Hindû Yoni. See also on this object of the phallus, Diodorus Siculus, lib. i. cap. 88. ed. Eichstadt, p. 158; and the still more singular passage of Clemens Alexandrinus quoted by Larcher in his notes to Herodotus, lib. ii. note 182. The priests of the ancients, like those of the Hindûs, spiritualized these obscene symbols. The worship of the phallus belongs to that of Osiris, Adonis, and Bacchus; and among the Greeks was foreign, and from the East: it seems indeed to have prevailed early in India, if it had not its origin there. I hesitate therefore to assent to the opinion of Mr. Colebrooke, mentioned p. 203, though any opinion of his always merits every deference.

figures to be understood as a mystic representation of the creative and productive energies of nature. The habitual contemplation of such emblems, especially when regarded as sacred or respectable, has however too obvious a tendency to dignify the passions, and to cherish to violence of those animal feelings, which it is one great object of morality and religion to regulate and repress. An adoration so misplaced seems to furnish debauchery and riot with too obvious an apology. We know the licentiousness which occasioned the rites of the Bona Dea to be driven from Rome; and it is affirmed that in some parts of the Eeckhan, the feasts of the *ling*, which have a precisely similar tendency, are scenes of the most shameful profligacy and license that it is possible for the imagination to conceive. All that at present is necessary to remark is, that the male or active generative energy represents Shiva, while the female or passive is the symbol of Shakti or Parvati; and it may be added, that the figure is so disguised under the emblem, that in the temple of Elephanta there is nowhere any appearance that can alarm the most timid modesty.

I have already mentioned that the whole temple of Elephanta is probably dedicated to Shiva alone, and not to Shiva, Vishnú, and Bramha, as has of late been generally understood.

After the explanation,—I am sensible that I may add the dull and tedious explanation—of the separate sculptures that has been given, the grounds of that belief may be more easily comprehended. It may previously be remarked, that the use made of temples by the ancient Greeks and Romans, as well as by the modern Hindús, is considerably different from that required of them by Christian nations. A Hindú goes alone, as an ancient Roman would have done, when he finds it convenient, offers his solitary prayers before his idol, prostrates himself in his presence, and leaves his offering: he attempts to bribe his god to prosper him in his trade, whether it be merchandize, or procuration, or theft. There is no stated regular time of teaching, no public prayers said by a priest in the name of a mixed congregation, no gathering of the people to go through a solemn service. Their great festivals are like our ideas of a fair; each man goes in his own time to the temple, makes his offering at the feet of the idol, goes out and purchases sweetmeats. All teaching or reading of the sacred books is in private houses; or if it is in the temple, it is in the courts of the temple, never in the consecrated edifice: the verandas or porticoes near the temple are used just as any others equally convenient would be. This use, to which the courts of the temple are applied, will throw light on many passages of the history and sacred volumes of the Jews. It is evident that the temples of nations whose worship is so conducted, need not be large like our churches; since it is not required that they should contain a multitude. In all very ancient temples, however magnificent, the part of the temple in which the deity is supposed to reside is small, surrounded by numerous buildings, in which the priests and servants of the temples reside. This seems to have been the plan of the first temple of Jerusalem, it was that of the older Grecian temples, as we may observe from the Ion of Euripides, and it is at this day that presented by the temple of Mecca. In the temples of the Hindús the great object of worship is not constantly exposed to view, nor placed in the larger outer building; it is always in an inner small and dark apartment, usually having only one door; requiring to have lights burning before it in order to be seen, and facing the door so as to be visible from the further side of an intervening saloon. It will be remarked that the different apartments in which the *lings* are placed at Elephanta answer this description, and would favour a belief that the *ling* itself was the principal object of adoration in the temple. In the grand excavation the *ling* directly faces two of the three entrances, the eastern and western; it is likewise seen from the central point of the cave. In like manner, a person entering either of the two wings by their middle opening, in each of them has the *ling* immediately before him; this seems to mark it out as the principal and most frequent object of attention in the temple. There is some reason to conjecture, from the practice of other Hindús temples, that the great figure facing the grand entrance was only exposed to view on more solemn festivals. A veil was probably dropped before the recess, where the marks of some framework still exist, and on ordinary occasions only the two chapels, and occasionally the side-doors of the great temple, which all present the *ling*, were probably thrown open.

It must be observed as an objection to the idea which generally prevails, that the middle figure of the three headed bust represents Bramha, that Bramha's image is never an object of worship with the Hindús; there is no such thing as a temple of Bramha: a peculiarity, to account for which, different idle stories may be found in the Púrâns. Such being the case, it is not likely that if the bust was ever intended to be worshipped, a deity who is worshipped nowhere else should receive religious supplication at Elephanta.

In the next place, there is no one discriminative mark by which the figure in question can be ascribed to Bramha: as far as the mere sculpture is concerned, it might as well be any other god—the serpent in the hand of the middle figure militates against the notion

that it is Bramha. Had not the idea of a trinity, suggested by the view of the three-headed bust, presented itself to the mind encompassed with mystery and wonder, Bramha\* would probably never have been taught of. It would be wisdom in Christian divines to throw off the treacherous assistance which has been supposed to be afforded to some of the mysteries of the Christian faith by this fabulous Hindû trinity.

In the last place: If any good except Shiva has a share in the temple, it seems rather inexplicable why Shiva in every compartment should always be the prominent and leading figure; and why the others should not only never occupy the chief place, nor even appear in any one instance on an equality with him; but should uniformly be represented in a diminutive shape, as his servants or courtiers: this is quite inconsistent with the idea of any equality of reverence towards the three gods who are supposed to have a property in the temple. Shiva appears with all his family and domestics; his wife Parvati, his sons Gunesh and Kartik, Bhrgu the chief of his *gana*, the worn-out *mânis*, the peisaches who attend him, with his bull Nandi, and the tiger, his wife's *vahana*. Bramha and Vishnû appear solitary; without their families, without their attendants, and chiefly recognisable by their *vahana* or conveyances. Shiva appears in his different incarnations; not one of all Vishnû's numerous incarnations can here be traced.

It has been observed by some writers, that the dress of the figures is different from that now in use in India; and Neibuhr remarks that the figures are beardless, except that of Shiva in the great bust, to which may be added that in the eastern chapel, and the bearded *mânis*, which he overlooked. But so far is the first observation from being true, that there is not a piece of dress on any figure in the cave, except the fancy cap on some of them, which is not at this day commonly met with in India. The *sheta*, or long web of thin cloth folded round the loins, is that in general use all over Hindustan and the Dekhan. The same may be said of the jewels and ornaments;—they are precisely the heavy tasteless ornaments that load the necks, ankles, arms, and ears of the Hindûs. If most of the figures are nearly naked, this is owing to several reasons. Statuaries naturally dislike formal dresses, as a great incumbrance on their art, since they conceal or deform the most graceful contours of the human body, the expression of which, and of the emotions of the countenance, is the great triumph of their art. In the next place, there are really very few pieces of genuine Hindû dress; the Brahmin, for example, has only the *dhoter*, or cloth that covers the lower part of the body, and the *angwaster*, which is wrapped round the upper part of the body;—till he is married, he wears only the *angwaster* and *langoti*, which last is a short cloth that passes between the thighs, and his fastened before and behind to a string that goes round the loins: the *Sanyasi* uses an *angwaster* dyed yellow with saffron and called *chhuti*, and the *langoti*. The *Gosavis* and *Byragis* wear the *langoti* alone. The only regular parts of the dress of a woman are the *luguda*, a long web of cloth from sixteen to twenty cubits in length, which after covering the middle part of the body is thrown over the shoulders and forms a graceful covering for the upper part; and the *choles*, a short jacket with short sleeves, used to support rather than to conceal the breast. Most of the articles of dress now worn have been introduced by the Mussalmans; such as the *angrakha* and *dopata*, which cover the upper part of the body; the *turban*, the *cholna* or short drawers, &c. It should be remarked too, that when a Hindû approaches his gods reverently, he purifies himself, and throws off all his dress except that part which covers his loins, and many of the figures in this cave are in the act of adoration. Finally, the principal figures are gods, who in most nations have been represented with little covering. At present none of the figures in Elephanta are sculptured in a state of entire nudity; though it is said that some of those now broken more nearly approached the state of nature, and were mutilated by the piety or wantonness of visitors. As for the circumstance of the figures being beardless, it is owing to the representing celestial beings, who are supposed to enjoy eternal youth. The *mânis* or celestial sages, however, are always represented in these sculptures, as they are in the Hindû mythology, with beards, as being aged. Shiva also in Hindû poems, as well as in paintings, has frequently either a beard or mustachios.

Travellers have entertained very different ideas of the degree of genius and art displayed in this temple and the figures around it; some are disposed to rate them very high, and speak in rapturous terms of the execution and design of several of the compartments. To me it appears, that while the whole conception and plan of the temple is extremely grand and magnificent, and while the outline and disposition of the separate figures indicate great talent and ingenuity, the execution and finishing of the figures in general (though some of them prove the sculptor to have had great merit) fall below the original idea, and

\* The closed lotus-bud in the hand of the figure called Bramha, and the open lotus in the hand of that called Vishnû, are the only circumstances that have the shadow of favouring this hypothesis; and these are feeble and uncertain proofs on which to build such a conclusion.

are often very defective, in no instance being possessed of striking excellence. The figures have something of rudeness and want of finish, the proportions are sometimes lost, the attitudes forced, and every thing indicates the infancy of the art—though a vigorous and a vigorous. The grouping appears to be still more defective than the execution of the separate figures:—a number of little and almost dwarfish figures are huddled around one or two larger ones. Indeed it deserves consideration, whether the nature of the Hindû mythology, which represents every thing by hieroglyphic, be not extremely unfavourable to the fine-arts. The arts of painting and sculpture owe their chief beauties to a successful representation of external objects, and to a happy development of the universal feelings and passions of human nature, as expressed on the human frame. But in the mythology of the Brahmins,—such is the number of legends relating to each of the gods, and so much are there various qualities and properties depicted by conventional marks and symbols, which ascertain distinctly the character and situation of each individual, much as a written name or mark would do,—that the ingenuity of the artist is not required to indicate by the fine touches of his art, what is done by a rougher and grosser way. The Egyptian sculpture seems never to have passed beyond this step. The Greeks by their fine genius burst the shackles which they received from their masters, and their statues and sculpture will probably be found most excellent, where the general characters and passions of human nature swallow up the understood symbols of the individual represented, when the painter rather than the people speaks. On this account I have always regarded the attempt made by Sir Joshua Reynolds to restore in a certain degree the use of hieroglyphic in painting, as an oversight of that excellent painter and admirable critic. It seems to be taking a step backward, and to be degrading that beautiful art from exhibiting a representation of general nature intelligible to all mankind, to the exhibition of a local and temporary character, carried all its length, it brings back the fine arts from giving representations of ideal nature, and strong and refined passions, to the mere art of copying external objects and symbols; it makes them a provincial dialect instead of an universal and eternal language—it has a tendency to strike genius out of the art. The general use of such symbols, accordingly, appears to me to have combined with other causes to blunt the sense of the Hindûs for the fine-arts: they delighted to recognise a deity by his *vahana*, his many heads and numerous arms; but they appear to set little value on the accurate delineation of a passion, or the fine forms that start from beneath the chisel or the pencil: the passion being represented by its artificial symbol, the natural sign loses its value. The Hindûs are always children, and amused with baubles; their groups even of living beings are generally still life. If there are many figures in the piece, they are commonly seated, and action is rarely represented; or if it be, it is generally an obvious one like a fight or battle. The various figures, as may be remarked of those at Elephanta, are never made to concur by different actions towards one end so as to preserve unity in the piece. While sculpture is in this state, and while the art of grouping and of telling a story is in this condition, it is not going too far to consider them as in their infancy.

While the particular compartments of figures have these defects, it is remarkable that the whole frame and form of the excavation, which to the eye appears regular, when critically examined and measured, is found to be in an uncommon degree faulty. The pillars in the different ranges deviate from the straight line, some advancing and some receding beyond their proper places. Many of them stand with a certain degree of obliquity, few of them are of exactly the same dimensions, and the different side of the same pillars are rarely similar to each other. Even the whole temple itself, which to the eye presents the appearance of regularity, has no two sides of the same magnitude; in a work hewn and carved out with such prodigious labour and expense as this of Elephanta, such a defect appears astonishing. This inequality, extending to the temple itself, the pillars, and the shrines, gives rise to an idea that the inequality may be intentional. Mr. Crawford in his Sketches observes, that the Hindûs never make the sides of a tank or reservoir perfectly equal to each other. The remark seems to me correct so far as concerns the fact; but with every inquiry that I have made, I cannot discover that there is any such positive rule, or that it is applied to any of their buildings or edifices. Most of the compartments have suffered a good deal from force and injury rather than time; the figures, which are all in full relief and merely adhering to the wall, are easily subject to injury.

It is worthy of notice, that the excavation appears once to have been painted in water-colours: some of these colours still adhere to the roof, though none of the figures that have been painted on it are so entire as to be recognisable. Some remains of water colours are also visible in other parts of the cave. It is probable that all the figures were once painted in many and glaring colours, as is still practised in regard to Hindu idols. The

\* Over the grand entrance, between the eastern pillars and pilaster, there is a drawing in water-colours of several concentric circles with some figures, which may have represented the signs of the zodiac; but the colours are too much worn to admit of their being correctly distinguished.

third eye in the forehead of Shiva and of his servants could not have been distinguished at any considerable distance unless painted. The remains of similar painting are still seen at the caves of Kanara, and even in the magnificent temples of Egypt.

Some time ago a considerable fragment of one of the cushion-like capitals of one of the great pillars fell down. On examining it, it appeared to have been fixed on by two large pegs or pins, and the capital being examined, two pieces of teak-wood by which it had been fastened were discovered. It is remarkable, that these pieces of wood when cut with a knife were still very hard and sound within, though they must probably have upheld the fragment for many hundred years; for if it be not admitted that they could have been used as a hold to retain a piece of the stone broken off at the original excavation of the temple, which seems sufficiently probable, still they must be upwards of three hundred years old, as Elephanta was certainly not used as a place of worship from the time that the Portuguese seized Bombay, and probably not for a long time before. When the Portuguese took the island, the sculptures probably suffered much from the ignorance and want of curiosity of that people, as well as their bigotry and detestation of all pagan idols; their cattle seem to have taken shelter in the cave during the monsoon, as long as they had the island. Pyke informs us\*, that a Portuguese *hidalgo* fired a great gun into the cave to amuse himself with the echo, by which several of the pillars were broken. The whole of the lower part of the excavation, with the pillars and figures for about two feet from the ground, in consequence of the lodging of the water which comes in by the eastern and western entrances, has been rotted and worn down, so that the stone is easily broken if a little force be applied. Several of the pillars are mutilated; some of them evidently from this cause, as the sound upper part still adheres to the roof, while the base, which was injured by the rain-water and damp, has fallen off: some of the figures, however, appear to have suffered considerably since Niebuhr's time, as appears from his drawings, the figures in which are in some instances more entire than the figures in the excavations at present are. The eastern and western entrances have been broken and defaced by the falling in of huge masses of stone and earth from above, so that the approach to them is now rather difficult, from the irregular masses of scattered rocks lying in heaps.

Nothing presents itself in these excavations, which can lead to a satisfactory solution of the important and curious question. In what age or by what dynasty was this vast temple completed? One fact is worthy of notice, that a greater number of magnificent cave-temples present themselves in a small space on this coast, and in territories originally inhabited by a Mahratta race, than are to be met with in any other part of India. The caves of Elephanta, those of Kanara, Amboli, and some others on the island of Salsette, the fine cave of Carli on the road by the Bore Ghat to Poona, the still more extensive and magnificent ranges at Ellora, not to mention some smaller cave-temples in the Konkan and near the Adjanta pass†, are all on Mahratta ground, and seem to show the existence of some great and powerful dynasty, which must have reigned many years to complete works of such labour and extent. The existence of temples of opposite characters and of different and hostile religions, only a few miles from each other, and in some instances as at Ellora, even united in the same range, is a singular fact, which well deserves to excite the attention, and exercise the industry, of the Indian antiquary.

All travellers who have visited Egypt and India have been irresistibly struck with the resemblance between the temples of Egypt and the excavations of India, as well in the massy dignity of the whole, as in the arrangement and form of the temple and the appearance of the figures. Many articles in the mythology of these countries also exhibit a singular coincidence; but no judicious comparison has hitherto been instituted between the architecture, sculpture, and mythology of the two countries.

\* *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 320.

† The stupendous excavations on the fortified rock of Dowlatabad, within a few miles of Ellora, might be added as an example of a similar sort of architecture, (if it may be so called,) for a different purpose indeed but in the same territory and by the same race.

Note.—About a quarter of a mile to the S. E. of these caves, there is another set of considerable extent; but as the rain during the monsoon runs into them and carries great quantities of earth along with it, they have been in a great measure filled up. Some of the statues appear half out of the earth; they belong to the Hindu mythology, and appear to be of respectable workmanship. Should the mania of Hindoism ever invade us, the stream of rain during the monsoon which has filled them, might with a little ingenuity be employed as the means of removing the rubbish that has been accumulated.

On the very top of the hill in which are the caves, there is the figure of a small tiger or lion of rude workmanship.



## ROUGH SKETCH OF VINGORLA.

[ Communicated to the Editor of the Bombay Agenda. ]

This little Village is situated in the extreme south of the Rutnagiree "Zillah", and is distant from Bombay about 275 miles. The Head-land by which this anchorage ground (for coasting craft) is formed, is called "Beacon Point," from its being surmounted by a small white pyramid, which may be seen from a vessel's deck, in clear weather, about ten miles off.

The little "Bay of Vingorla" is completely sheltered from every point of the compass, the south alone excepted. When it blows fresh from that quarter (a rare occurrence, and always of short duration,) the little traders make a fair wind of it, and run to "Malwan," (18 miles north) where they remain until the wind changes. The road-stead of "Vingorla" is also good. Vessels of any burthen may be within three miles of the shore, and receive or discharge cargo, with as much ease, and as little inconvenience of any sort, as at any other place of commercial resort. There are about eighty boats at all times available to carry goods. The trade of "Vingorla" is chiefly confined to the staple, *Cotton*. This article is exported to Bombay, during eight months of the year, in large quantities. The value of this branch of the revenue has increased, in the last three years, *twelve fold*. The total amount of collections, on imports and exports, for the official year 1842 | 43, may be estimated, in round numbers, at Rs. 65,000.

The Custom-House is situated close to the beach, but, owing to the tediousness of a shallow, back-water communication, which is wholly under tidal influence, much delay, and inconvenience, in the transaction of business, are experienced. A good pier has long been a desideratum, and is much wanted at Vingorla. Considering that it is the very "Gateway" of the high road to the Southern Mabaratta Country, through which Troops, Treasure, and valuable stores, of every description, are constantly being passed, and that the place itself is evidently making rapid strides towards commercial importance, it certainly does seem strange that something has not yet been done, by way of improving it as a landing and shipping Port. It remains, however, to this day, literally, as nature left it.

The group of small Islands, about eight miles West of this place, commonly designated the "Vingorla Rocks," yield a small revenue to Government, owing to the famous "Birds' nests," so highly prized as an edible, by the Chinese, being found upon them. The Rocks produce about one hundred weight of nests, annually.

The "Village of Vingorla" may contain about 5,000 inhabitants, has a tolerably good bazaar, and locates between twenty and thirty native Merchants. These are yearly increasing. There are, likewise, a Commissariat, and three private agents in the place.

The Traveller's bungalow (which is now an excellent and commodious building, having lately been thoroughly repaired, and improved,) is conveniently situated within five minutes walk of the landing place. The only other Public premises are, a small house occupied by the Store Sergeant, and a sort of Semi-Fort, known as the "*Factory*." It is a large, and very strong, building, having three tiers of spacious apartments. The lowest are used as depositories for Treasure, and arsenal stores. It is surrounded by a high, loop holed wall, at each of the four angles of which there is a small bastion, capable of mounting six guns. A pair of strong Gates, with a small moat, three quarters round, complete the defences. The open space between the wall and the building itself, is fitted up with extensive sheds.

The "Camp" which was formerly a large and regular cantonment, is eligibly situated about two miles from the village, occupying a fine circular plain, about three miles in diametrical extent, and bounded by a belt of hills, verdant all the year round.

Here the military out-post, which usually consists of 150 men, which, by the way, is much too weak for the general duties, and character of the surrounding country, under the command of a Captain and Subaltern, the medical officer (who is generally an Apothecary only) and assistant Collector of Sea-Customs (when the latter is not on circuit) reside. The public buildings at the Camp comprise a fine stone built Hospital, or Barrack, capable of accommodating from forty to fifty persons, with good out-houses and a well, attached; a small native hospital, a magazine, and guard-room all well built and regularly kept in repair by Government.

The "Lines," and officer's quarters, are temporary buildings only. There are but four substantial private houses. Eight regiments could with ease encamp on the plain without at all incommoding one another. The place, generally, is extremely healthy, and would, there can be little doubt, make an excellent convalescent Station. Rheumatic complaints, in particular, it is known, instantly yield to the general influences of its climate. Cholera, small pox, and fever, so prevalent in the Konkan, generally, seldom visit "Vingorla;" and when cases do occur, they are very mild, and few in number.



# Chronological table of the Acquisitions of the British in India.

Date of Treaty	Districts.	From whom acquired.
1757 Dec 20	Twenty four Purgunnahs.....	Nabob of Bengal.
1759 May 14	Masulipatam, &c.....	The Nizam.
1760 Sept 27	Burdwan, Midnapoor and Chittagong.....	Nabob of Bengal.
1765 Aug 12	Bengal, Bahar, &c.....	The Mogul.
1765 Aug 30	Company's Jaghire in the vicinity of Madras, Chingleput.....	Nabob of Arcot.
1766 Nov 12	Northern Circars.....	The Nizam.
1775 May 21	Zemindary of Benares.....	Vizier of Oude.
1776 May 22	Island of Salsette.....	Maharattas.
1778 June 17	Nagore.....	Rajah of Tanjore.
1778 Sept 18	Guntoor Circar.....	The Nizam.
1786 ———	Pulo Penang.....	King of Quedah.
1792 March 17	Malabar, Dindigul, Salem, Baramahl, &c.....	Tippoo Sultan of Mysore
1799 July 19	Coinbatore, Canara, Wynaad, &c.....	Conquered from Tippoo Sultan and ceded to the British by the Partition treaty of Mysore.
1799 Oct 25	Tanjore.....	Rajah of Tanjore.
1800 Oct 12	Districts acquired by the Nizam, from Tippoo Sultan in 1792 and 1799.....	The Nizam.
1801 July 31	Carnatic.....	Nabob of the Carnatic.
1801 Nov 10	Gurruckpoor, Lower Dooab, Bareilly &c.....	The Vizier of Oude.
1802 Dec 31	Districts in Bundelcund.....	Peishwah.
1803 Dec 17	Kuttaick and Balasore.....	Rajah of Berar.
1803 Dec 30	Upper part of the Dooab, Delhi Territory &c.....	Dowlut Rao Scindia.
1805 April 21	Districts in Guzerat.....	Guicowar.
1815 Dec 2	Kumaon and part of Terraic.....	Nepal.
1817 June 13	Saugur and Huttah, Darwar, &c.....	Peishwah.
1817 Nov 6	Ahmedabad Farm.....	Guicowar.
1818 Jan 6	Kandeish, &c.....	Holkar.
1818 ———	Ajmere.....	Dowlut Rao Scindia.
1818 ———	Poonah, Konkun and, Southern Maharatta country &c.....	Conquered from the Peishwa.
1820 Dec 17	Lands in Southern Konkan.....	Rajah of Sawuntwarree.
1822 Dec 12	Districts in Be-japoor and Ahmednuggur.....	The Nizam.
1824 Aug 2	Singapoor.....	Rajah of Singapoor.
1825 Apr 9	Malacca.....	Dutch.
1826 Feb 24	Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Ye, Tenasserim &c.....	King of Ava.
1828 ———	Districts on the Nerbudda, Sumbhulpoor Patna, &c.....	Rajah of Berar.
1834 ———	Coorg.....	Conquered from the Rajah of Coorg.
1842 ———	Hongkong.....	From the Chinese
1843 ———	Scinde.....	The Ameers of Scinde.

The undermentioned Native States have been established by the British Government in a part of the Territory which had been acquired by right of conquest.

1799 July 3	The Rajah of Mysore a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of the Country.....	In a part of the Territory acquired from Tippoo Sultan.
1819 Sept 25	The Rajah of Sattarah, the ancient head of the Mahrattas.....	In a part of the Territory acquired from the late Peishwah.

## State Prisoners.

The King of Delhi.	The Princes of the House of Tippoo.
The Nabob of the Carnatic.	The Rajah of Benares.
The Peishwah.	The Rajah of Sattarah.
The Nabob of Bengal.	The Ex-Ameers of Scinde.
	The Raja of Tanjore.

# **PART III.**



**THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.**

**THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.**

**SECRETARIAT ESTABLISHMENT.**

**COURT OF REQUESTS.**

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

**THE HARBOUR POLICE.**

**THE COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.**

**H. M'S. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**

**HOUSE OF CORRECTION.**

**CORONER.**

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

**MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.**

**PARSEE AND HINDOO MERCHANTS AND BROKERS.**

**THE BOMBAY PRESS.**

**PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.**

**BANKS AT BOMBAY.**

**BOMBAY INSURANCE SOCIETIES.**

**THE TONNAGE SCALE.**

**AGENCY COMMISSION.**

**ECCELESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.**

**RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.**

**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND CLUBS.**

**SITUATION OF PRINCIPAL OFFICES.**

**LIST OF INHABITANTS.**

**BOMBAY SHIPPING LIST.**





# THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

## The Supreme Court of Judicature.

### Chief Justice.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Roper, Knight.

### Puisne Justice.

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight.

### Barristers.

A. S. Le Messurier, Esquire, Advocate General.

John Cochrane, Esquire.

E. Davies, Esquire, Master in Equity.

J. M. Campbell, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown.

J. L. Philipps, Esquire, Prothonotary, and Registrar on the Equity and Admiralty Sides of the Supreme Court, and Examiner in the Insolvent Court.

John Holland, Esquire.

H. B. Herrick, Esquire.

W. Crawford, Esquire.

W. Howard, Esquire, Remembrancer to Government of Legal Affairs.

Sebastian S. Dickinson, Esquire, Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions.

### Solicitors, Attorneys and Proctors.

William Acland, Esquire, Hon'ble Company's Solicitor.

C. A. West, Esquire, Clerk of the Small Causes.

J. P. Larkins, Esquire, Clerk to the Insolvent Debtor's Court, Registrar of the Diocese, and Attorney for Paupers.

E. Armitage, Esquire. (*Europe*.)

Henry Collins, Esquire.

George Hancock, Esquire.

A. S. Ayrton, Esquire.

H. R. Burn, Esquire.

J. Jefferson, Esq.

George Walker, Esquire.

### Notaries Public.

H. R. Burn,  
Henry Collins,  
J. P. Larkins,  
G. Walker.

E. Armitage,  
and  
A. S. Ayrton, Esquires.

### Officers of the Court.

J. M. Campbell, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown.

J. L. Phillips, Esquire, Prothonotary and Registrar on the Equity and Admiralty Sides of the Court; and Examiner in the Insolvent Court.

W. R. Morris, Esquire, Accountant General.

E. Davies, Esquire, Master in Equity.

S. Compton, Esquire, Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side, Examiner on the Equity side, and Common Assize.

C. A. West, Esquire, Clerk of the Small Causes.

W. D. Blaquiere, Esquire, Sealer, Clerk to the Honorable the Chief Justice, and Commissioner of Affidavits.

O. W. Ketterer, Esquire, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Clerk to the Honorable the Puisne Justice, and Commissioner of Affidavits.

J. P. Larkins, Esquire, Attorney for Paupers, Clerk to the Insolvent Debtors' Court and Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

John Holland, Esquire, Sheriff of Bombay.

F. Leggett, Esquire, Deputy Sheriff.

Thomas Thornton, Esquire, Coroner.

Mr. J. Geddes, Marshal of the County Jail.

Mr. Thomas Stevenson, Deputy do.

Mr. Farrell, Marshal of the House of Correction.

Mr. Thomas Robinson, Court House Keeper.

Mr. John W. Howell, Crier and Tip Staff to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

Mr. H. Monnet, Tip Staff to the Honorable the Puisne Justice.

Bappoo Hussein, Robe Keeper.

**Interpreters and Translators.**

John Vaupell, Esquire, Chief Translator and Interpreter in Goozerattee and Hindoostanee.

R. X. Murphy, Esquire, Mahratta Translator and Interpreter.

Ernest Menesse, Esquire, Translator and Interpreter in Portuguese; and Officiating Translator and Interpreter in Malialum and French.

Mr. James Flynn, Acting Assistant Translator in Goozerattee and Mahratta.

Arlatcer Byramjee, Head Native Interpreter.

Narayan Dinanath, Junior Native Interpreter; and Interpreter to the Grand Jury.

Mahomed Yoonos Hafiz, Arabic and Persian Translator and Interpreter.

Juggonath Gopall Poy, Assistant Native Translator. (*On Leave.*)

**Terms of The Supreme Court of Judicature.**

1st Term Commences on the 10th February, ends 1st March.	
2nd ..... 5th June.. .. 24th June.	
3rd ..... 25th August.. .. 13th September.	
4th ..... 3rd November.. .. 22nd November.	

**Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery.**

1st Sessions Commence on the 18th March.	
2nd ..... 5th July.	
3rd ..... 25th September.	
4th ..... 3rd December.	

The sittings Commence on the 1st day after Term.—When the first day of Term or Sessions falls on a Sunday, the Court opens on the Monday following. Every day, except "*dies non juridicus*", is a return day.

**Insolvent Debtors' Court.****COMMISSIONERS,**

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

J. L. Philipps, Esquire, Examiner.

S. Compton, Esquire, Common Assignee.

J. P. Larkins, Esquire, Chief Clerk.

**SECRETARIATE ESTABLISHMENT.****Political and Secret Departments.**

J. P. Willoughby, Esquire.. ..	Chief Secretary.
R. H. Thomas, Esquire.... ..	Uncovenanted Assistant.

Mr. T. T. VonGeyer.. ..	Assistant.
" J. A. Cross. ....	Do.
" R. Craig... ..	Do.
" J. C. Harrison... ..	Do.
" F. E. Taylor... ..	Do.
" R. J. Horne... ..	Do.
" J. Donovan... ..	Indexer.
" E. Hingley... ..	Examiner.
" R. Eddy... ..	Do.
" M. Sargon.. ..	Do.
" D. Potter.. ..	Do.
" J. De LaWarr... ..	Do.
" I. Pfefferblum.. ..	Do.
" George Allan.. ..	Do.
" J. M. Stevenson.. ..	Do.
" D. E. Mills... ..	Do.
Balerustna Hurreesunkerjee... ..	Head Purvoo.
Kessow Hurreesunkerjee... ..	Second Do.
Manoel Gomes.. ..	Compiler, Searcher, and Keeper of Current Records.

**Military, Marine and Steam Departments.**

Lieut. Colonel P. M. Melvill..... Secretary.  
N. Spencer, Esquire..... Uncovenanted Assistant.

Mr. E. J. Martinnant..... Assistant.  
" J. Jones..... Do.  
" J. L. Preston..... Do.  
" W. Lester..... Do.  
" M. McKenzie..... Do.  
" N. Spencer (Junior)..... Examiner.  
" N. Fernandes..... Do.  
" N. F. Hereford..... Do.  
" J. De Cruz..... Do.  
" R. Harrison..... Clerk.  
" M. Pereira..... Do.  
Balcrustna Damotherjee..... Do.  
Mr. F. Rodrigues.....

N. S. Spencer, Esquire..... Registrar of the Estates of Deceased Military and Indian Naval Officers.

**Judicial Department.**

W. Escombe Esquire..... Secretary.  
E. T. G. Pearson, Esquire..... Uncovenanted Assistant.

Mr. E. Barker..... Assistant.  
" J. Barretto..... Do.  
" A. Faulkner..... Do.  
" T. Jervis..... Examiner.  
" W. Henderson..... Do.  
" George Wilson..... Do.  
Janardhan Abbajee..... Head Purvoo.  
Mr. V. Lobo..... Indexer.  
" J. Mendonça..... Compiler, Searcher and Keeper of Current Records.

**Territorial and Financial Departments.**

E. H. Townsend, Esquire..... Secretary.  
John Lawless, Esquire..... Uncovenanted Assistant.

Janardhan Wassoodejee..... Assistant.  
Mr. A. Brown..... Do.  
" T. Gardiner..... Do.  
" A. De Souza..... Examiner.  
" J. King..... Do.  
" F. De Cruz..... Do.  
" R. J. Cross..... Do.  
" A. Campbell..... Do.  
" A. Lester..... Do.  
" J. Brown..... Do.  
" J. Brodhurst..... Do.  
" W. Hogdesh..... Clerk.  
" M. D. Cunha..... Head Purvoo.  
Soonderjee Murojee..... Searcher and Keeper of Current Records.  
Mr. J. Pereira.....

**General and Ecclesiastical Departments.**

W. Escombe, Esquire..... Secretary.  
F. Rouget, Esquire..... Uncovenanted Assistant.

Mr. Geo. Smith..... Assistant.  
" J. Hemson..... Do.  
" J. Minguet..... Examiner.  
" E. Vanderstraeten..... Do.  
" A. Cantrell..... Do.  
" S. Smith..... Clerk.  
" W. Moore..... Compiler, Searcher and Keeper of Current Records.  
Sewba Keroba.....

Mr. N. Fernandes..... Portuguese Translator to Government

**Persian Department.**

W. Escombe, Esquire..... Secretary.

Yenak Wassoodjee..... Native Assistant.  
 Mahomed Yooseof..... Persian and Arabic Mooushee.  
 Mahomed Hussion..... Assistant do. do.

**Separate Department.***(Under the Chief Secretary.)*

Mr. J. A. De Almeida..... In charge of Stationery, and Preparer of Packets.  
 Mr. F. X. Rodrigues..... General Record Keeper.  
 R. Pereira..... Head Book Binder.

**COURT OF REQUESTS.**

J. L. Johnson, Esq..... Commissioner & Clerk. *(absent on sick leave.)*  
 W. de Blaquiere, Esq..... Commissioner and Acting Clerk.  
 L. C. C. Rivett, Esq..... }  
 Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq. } Stipendary Commissioners.

**Table of Fees Leviable by the Clerk of the Court of Requests on all Suits.**

	Rs	Qr.	rs.		Rs.	Qr.	rs.
Summons.....	0	2	40	Extract from the Minute			
Attachment.....	0	2	40	Book.....	0	2	40
Execution.....	0	2	40	Execution for the Sale of			
Witness's Summons.....	0	2	40	Goods.....	0	2	40
Witness's Attachment.....	0	2	40	Dismissed Decree.....	0	2	40
Arbitrator's Bond.....	0	2	40	Nonsuit Decree.....	0	2	40
Arbitrator's orders.....	0	2	40	Compromised Decree.....	0	2	40
Minute Decree.....	0	2	40	Notice for the Sale of			
Execution Decree.....	0	2	40	Goods.....	0	2	40

**Table of Batta and Swearing Fee.**

Batta to Prisoner per diem..... Reas 48  
 Swearing Fee..... 32  
 Batta to Sepoy per diem..... Reas 48

**Table of Additional Fees to be paid by the suitors in the Court of Requests.**

On all	Where the cause of action shall not exceed 20 B'bay lts.	Where it shall exceed 20 and not exceed 40 B'bay Rs.	Where it shall exceed 40 and not exceed 60 B'bay Rs.	Where it shall exceed 60 and not exceed 80 Bombay Rupees.
Decrees..	2	3	5	6
Causes if dismissed	1	3	4	5
Causes if non-suited	1	3	4	5
Causes compromised	1	1	2	3

For 15 Rs. the Prisoner can be kept for Four months in Jail.

30 do. do. do. Six do. do. do.

50 do. do. do. Eight do. do. do.

80 do. do. do. Twelve do. do. do.

**Commissioners of The Court of Requests for the present Year.**

E. E. Elliot.

Metcalf Larken.

James Wright.

J. Bowman.

J. L. Johnson.

Gregor Grant.

L. C. C. Rivett.

W. de Blaquiere.

Bomanjee Hormusjee.

R. L. Leckie.

H. W. Beyts.

Framjee Cowasjee.

Juggonath Sankarrett.

Cursetjee Jamsjee.

Dadabhye Pestonjee.

and

Ardafeer Hormusjee, Esquires.

# POLICE DEPARTMENT.

P. W. LeGeyt, Esq. .... Senior Magistrate.  
 E. F. Danvers, Esq. .... Junior Magistrate.  
 Captain John Burrows, A. Superintendent of Police, Office Mazagon.  
 (Regimental duty temporarily.)  
 Captain D. C. Graham. — Acting Ditto.

Hours of business, from 10 till 4 daily at the Police Office, Dady's Buildings in the Fort. Complaints are received at Mazagon by the Superintendent of Police, who in emergent cases issues process.

## OFFICERS OF POLICE.

Mr. Frederick L. Brown, Clerk to the Senior Magistrate.  
 Ramchunder Kerroba, Chief Interpreter and Keeper of deposits for the Criminal Sessions.

## EUROPEAN CONSTABULARY FORCE.

Mr. William Abtey, High Constable.

### A. or Fort Division.

Inspector Joseph Weavers. | Serjeant John Raymont.  
 Serjeant Thomas Woods. | " Alfred Bateman.

### B. or Byculia Division.

Inspector David Anderson. | Serjeant J. Flaherty.  
 Serjeant Henry Lahan. | " J. Crompton.

### C. or Centre Division.

Inspector Joseph Duncombe. | Serjeant H. James.  
 Serjeant William Mash. | " J. Brady.  
 " J. Palmer.

### D. or Mahim Division.

Inspector Frederick Grew.  
 William Sutcliffe, Keeper of the Pound.

### Fees levied in the Police Office.

For every complaint instituted, when filed in the Office of a Magistrate of Police.	Rs. 8.
For summoning each party to answer before a Magistrate.	0 4
For summoning each Witness to attend in the Office of the Magistrate and for each person sworn if the Fee for summoning has not been paid.	0 2
For every voluntary affidavit.	1 0
For granting each certificate to the Commanders of Ships on their arrival at, and departure from the Port of Bombay, payable on the delivery of the <i>Rôle, d'équipage</i> of their vessels.	5 0
For every passport issued by the Senior Magistrate to Europeans.	2 0

## The Harbour Police, or Water Division.

W. H. Dunlop, Esquire. .... Acting Deputy Superintendent.

### Inspectors.

Patrick Bourke,  
 Paul Domingo,  
 and  
 Edward Mash.

Head Quarters on board the Hulk "Zenobia."

N. B.—The Deputy Superintendent of Harbour Police is to be found ashore (at the Fort Police Office in Dady's Buildings, Forbes Street) every day between the hours of 10 and 4 (Sundays excepted.)

## The Court of Petty Sessions.

P. W. LeGeyt, Esq. Senior Magistrate of Police, Chairman.  
 S. S. Dickinson, Esq. Barrister, Assessor.



**COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—Continued.**

L. C. C. Rivett, Esq. Clerk.

Captain J. J. F. Cruickshank, Engineer.

*The Office of the Clerk is in the Fort Police Office.*

An European and a Native Justice attend in rotation.

*Officers of the Court.*

Ramchander Kerrobs, Interpreter.

Junsardun Purshotumjee, Head Clerk and Keeper of the Records,

N. B. The Court of Petty Sessions is held every Thursday at 11 A. M. at the office of the Senior Magistrate of Police within the Fort.

The Police Constables of the Fort Division officiate also as Constables of this Court.

*Clerk of the Markets.*

Mr. James Watson.

*Fees levied in the Court of Petty Sessions.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
For every complaint instituted when filed in the court of Petty Sessions.....	1	0	0
For Summoning each party to answer before the Court of Petty Sessions.....	0	8	0
For Summoning to the Court of Petty Sessions and for each person Sworn, if the fee for summoning has not been paid.....	0	4	0

**HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**

Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart.

Wm. Charles Andrews,

John William Auld,

\*Aga Mahomed Jaffer,

Edward Walter Agar,

Andrew Nepean Aitchinson,

Henry Lacon Anderson,

William Arbuckle,

\*Ardaseer Hormusjee,

\*Bappoo Vicajee,

\*Ball Gungadbur Shastri,

John James Atkinson,

\*Richard Francis Barra,

Richard Young Bazett,

Alexander Bell,

Albemarle Bettington,

William Birdwood,

David Anderson Blane,

Gilbert James Blaue,

\*Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia,

Harry Borradaile,

Henry Brown,

William Warden Bell,

John Buchanan,

Edgar William Burton,

John Burrows,

Lewis Brown,

Marcus Freeman Brownrigg,

Stephen Babington,

\*William Baxter,

\*James Burnes,

Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis,

William Martin Boyce,

\*James Bird,

Adam Campbell,

George Coles,

William Courtney,

Robert Wigram Crawford,

Arthur King Corfield,

Thos. Abingdon Compton,

D'Oyly Trevor Compton,

Michael Agnew Coxon,

Daniel Costelloe,

Wm. Frederick Curtis,

George Thomas Clark,

\*Cursetjee Rustumjee,

\*Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee,

\*Cursetjee Jamsetjee,

\*Dadaboy Pestonjee Wadia,

Edward Herbert Dallas,

Duncan Davidson,

John Marshall Davies,

Edward Fuller Danvers,

Sebastian Stewart Dickinson,

John Samuel Dennis Davitre,

David Davidson,

Edward Eden Elliot,

Alexander Elphinston,

William Escombe,

Peter Ewart,

George Keith Erskine,

Claudius James Erskine,

Barrow Herbert Ellis,

John Arthur Evans,

Godfrey Lee Farrant,

Henry Fawcett,

William Edward Frere,

Henry Bartle Edward Frere,

Edward Gordon Fawcett,

George Fulljames, Esquires.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—*Continued.*

\*Charles Forbes,  
 Charles Forbes,  
 Alexander Kinlock Forbes,  
 \*Framjee Cowasjee Banajee,  
 Thomas Gamble Fraser,  
 James FitzGerald,  
 George Giberne,  
 \*Henry Harrington Glass,  
 Henry Edward Goldsmid,  
 \*Harry George Gordon,  
 \*John Gordon,  
 Douglas Cunningham Graham,  
 \*Gregor Grant,  
 Joseph Glen,  
 William Agnew Goldfinch,  
 George Grant,  
 Alexander Gray,  
 Charles Giberne,  
 Charles Fortunatus Grant,  
 Alexander Gibson,  
 Peter Gray,  
 Ewen Grant,  
 Henry Allen Harrison,  
 William Henry Harrison,  
 Charles Mathew Harrison,  
 Henry Hebbert,  
 Samuel Hennell,  
 Benjamin Hutt,  
 John William Hadow,  
 William Hart,  
 Walter John Hunter,  
 William Howard,  
 \*James Remington Hadow,  
 John Douglas Hallet,  
 \*Robert Hardy,  
 \*Charles Robert West Harvey,  
 \*Frederick Hutchinson,  
 Jonathan Duncan Inverarity,  
 George Inverarity,  
 Joseph Henry Jackson,  
 \*Jagganath Sunkersett,  
 \*Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Knt.  
 Edward Leighton Jenkins,  
 Edward Champagne Jones,  
 George LeGrand Jacob,  
 John Lewis Johnson,  
 Arthur Wellington Jones,  
 George Ritso Jarvis,  
 Robert Keays,  
 Nugent Kirkland,  
 George Berkeley Seton Karr,  
 William Lang,  
 John Sutherland Law,  
 Philip William LeGeyt,  
 Augustus Smith LeMessurier,  
 Henry Liddell,  
 James Grant Lumsden,  
 John William Langford,  
 \*Metcalf Larken,  
 Thomas Charles Loughnan,  
 \*Robert Lindsay Leckie,  
 Robert David Luard,  
 William Lock,  
 James Liddell,  
 \*Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba,  
 \*Mahomed Ally Rogay,  
 Arthur Malet,

Hugh Poyntz Malet,  
 Samuel Mansfield,  
 \*Manockjee Limjee,  
 Saville Marriott,  
 \*Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan,  
 John Robley Morgan,  
 \*Muncherjee Pestonjee,  
 James Murray,  
 Munmohundass Davidass,  
 William Richard Morris,  
 William John Morris,  
 Edmund Montgomerie,  
 Jackson William Muspratt,  
 James McGregor,  
 \*Alexr. Campbell Maclean,  
 John McLennan,  
 Peter Melvill Melvill,  
 Charles James Manson,  
 Henry Newton,  
 \*Nowrojee Jamsetjee,  
 Thomas Ogilvy,  
 James Outram,  
 Sir Robert Oliver,  
 \*Arthur Bedford Orlebar,  
 John Hinde Pelly,  
 \*John Lloyd Philipps,  
 Charles Price,  
 Charles George Prendergast,  
 John Pyne,  
 Robert Keith Pringle,  
 Henry William Proedy,  
 Henry Pelham,  
 John Hobbs Peart,  
 William Augustus Pelly,  
 Alexander Curnine Peart,  
 John Edward Parsons,  
 William Hugh Payne,  
 Ashness Remington,  
 \*Reginald Frederick Remington,  
 Arthur Walpole Ravenscroft,  
 John Nugent Rose,  
 Thomas Robert Richmond,  
 Arthur St. John Richardson,  
 Henry Wilson Reeves,  
 Henry Gee Roberts,  
 George Rowley,  
 William Reynolds,  
 Daniel Ross,  
 Louis Charles Culling Rivett,  
 Archibald David Robertson,  
 William Simson,  
 Bruce Seton,  
 Frank Sims,  
 Archibald Spens,  
 \*Richard Spooner,  
 Alexander Charles Stuart,  
 Edward Montague Stuart,  
 Philip Stewart,  
 Robert St. John,  
 Alexander Stewart,  
 William Broome Salmon,  
 Alexander Nisbet Shaw,  
 Patrick Scott,  
 Robert James Shaw,  
 William Russel Simpson,  
 Samuel Sproule,  
 James Sullivan,

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—*Continued.*

Edward Hume Townsend.  
 Charles Edward Fraser Tytler,  
 Wm. James Turquand,  
 Astley Cooper Travers,  
 Henry Pseudock St. Geo. Tucker,  
 Leighton Hamerton Barker Tucker,  
 Cairus Threshie,  
 \*Henry Blois Turner,  
 \*Venaick Rao Gungather Shastree,  
 John Warden,  
 John Webb,  
 John Williams,

John Poliard Willoughby,  
 John Wm. Woodcock,  
 Robert Wallace,  
 George Wingate,  
 Richard Townsend Webb,  
 Francis Wilmer Watkins,  
 Augustus Brooke Warden,  
 James Webster Winchester,  
 Henry Young,  
 and  
 Arthur Sullivan Young, Esquires.

\* Are the magistrates who sit in rotation monthly in the Court of Petty Sessions.

G. Hancock, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices.  
 Captain James J. F. Cruickshank, Engineer Corps, Superintendent of Repairs.  
 Captain John Burrows, Assessor and Collector of the House Tax.  
 Captain D. C. Graham.—*Acting ditto ditto.*

## HOUSE OF CORRECTION. COMMITTEE.

A. S. LeMessurier, *President ex-officio.*

E. E. Elliot, Esq.	} <i>ex-officio,</i>	Captain D. C. Graham.
P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.		E. F. Danvers, Esq.

J. Lawless, Esquire....Clerk to the Committee.  
 John Farrell.—Marshal.  
 Samuel Crane.—Assistant Marshal.  
 F. Keely... .. Do.

## CORONER.

T. Thornton, Esq.—Coroner.  
 A. H. Leith, Esq.—Coroner's Surgeon.  
 Caltano Francisco.—Constable and Interpreter.

## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 22ND SEPTEMBER 1836.

T. CARDWELL, Esquire,—*Chairman.*

JOHN SMITH Esquire,—*Deputy Chairman.*

MANAGING COMMITTEE IN OFFICE TILL AUGUST 1845.

*The Chairman, Ex-Officio.*

*The Deputy Chairman Ex-Officio.*

H. G. GORDON, Esq.	E. LYON, Esq.
W. J. YOUNG, Esq.	W. FRITH, Esq.
J. MCKENZIE, Esq.	DADABHOY PESTONJEE, Esq.
A. CASSELS, Esq.	DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE, Esq.
J. STUART, Esq.	JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY, Esq.

MESSRS. RITCHIE STEWART, AND CO.—*Treasurers.*

T. J. A. SCOTT, Esq.—*Secretary.*

MR. EUGENE MENESTRE.—*Assist Secretary.*

## Firms Composing the Chamber of Commerce.

Messrs.	Ritchie Stuart, & Co.	Messrs.	G. S. King & Co.
"	W. Nicol, & Co.	"	Syers, Livingston & Co.
"	Dirom, Hunter & Co.	"	Huschke, Wattenbach, & Co.
"	Brownrigg, & Co.	"	H. Wooler, & Co.
"	W. & T. Edmond, & Co.	"	W. Elsam, & Co.
"	Martin, Murray, & Co.	"	Peal, Cassels, & Co.
"	Macvicar, Burn, & Co.	"	Framjee Cowasjee, Esquire.
"	Ewart Lyon, & Co.	"	Cursetjee Ardaseer, & Co.
"	Leckie, & Co.	"	Cursetjee Cowasjee, & Co.
"	Cresswell, Rawson, & Co.	"	D. & M. Pestonjee.
"	Higginson and Cardwell.	"	Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons, & Co.
"	Frith, & Co.	"	Nanabhoy Framjee, Sons, & Co.
"	Grey, & Co.	"	Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Esquire.
"	Campbell, Miller, & Co.	"	Juggonath Sunkersett, Esquire.
"	W. & A. Graham, & Co.	"	Dhackjee Dadajee, Esquire.
"	Eglinton, Maclean, & Co.	"	Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Shaostry,
"	Campbell, Dallas & Co.		Esquire.

## Alphabetical List of Individual Members of the Chamber.

Anderson, A.	Gordon, H. G.
Arbuthnot, H. D. (Europe.)	Grey, W. S.
Ardaseer Cursetjee.	Graham, W.
Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Shoostry.	Higginson, H. B. (Europe.)
Bibby, J. (China.)	Huschke, A. H.
Brownrigg, M. F. (Europe.)	Hadden, A.
Brown, W. S.	Hunter, W. F.
Burn, D. L. (China.)	Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Campbell, W. (Madras.)	Juggonath Sunkersett.
Cardwell, T.	King, V. A.
Cargill, W. W. (Managing Director of the	Lyon, E.
Bank of Western India, Europe.)	Martin, F. (Europe.)
Cassels, A.	McKim, B.
Cresswell, T.	McKenzie, J.
Cormack, H.	Murray, S. D.
Cursetjee Cowasjee.	Machan, A. C.
Dearman, T. A.	Nicol, J. D. (Europe.)
Davidson, M. F. (Europe.)	Parsons, J.
Donald, T. C. (Europe.)	Russell, J. A. (Europe.)
Dadabhoy Pestonjee.	Sindry, J. (Europe.)
Dadabhoy Rustomjee.	Smith, R. (Calcutta.)
Dhackjee Dadajee.	Smith, J.
Diushaw Nanabhoy.	Soneneath, H. (Ceylon.)
Edmond, W. (Europe.)	Stewart, J. C. (Calcutta.)
Edmond, T. (Europe.)	Stuart, J. (Secretary to the Bank of Bom-
Elsam, W.	bay.)
Ewart, P. (Europe.)	Smart, A.
Farie, G.	Stokes, J. (Europe.)
Finlay, A. S. (Europe.)	Wright, J. (Europe.)
Framjee Cowasjee.	Wooler, J. S.
Frith, J. G. (Europe.)	Wallace, W. (Europe.)
Frith, W.	Young, W. J.

## MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

Messrs Forbes and Co..	Bombay Green, adjoining the Cathedral.
" Remington and Co..	Arnold Street, near the Supreme Court House.
" Leckie and Co..	Rampart Row, adjoining the Scotch Kirk.
" W. Nicol and Co..	Main Street, near the New Post Office.
" Brownrigg and Co..	Rampart Row, next door to the Bank of Western India.
" Edward Bates and Co....	Church Lane Fort, next to Messrs Ritchie Stuart and Co.
" Cresswell, Rawson and Co....	Rampart Row, corner of Bake House Lane.

**Merchants and Agents.—Continued.**

Messrs Campbell Miller and Co..	..	Apollo Street, next house but one to Messrs Remington and Co.
„ Campbell Dallas and Co..	..	Meadow Street, adjoining the Roman Catholic Church.
„ Dirom Hunter and Co.....	..	Grant Buildings, Colaba.
„ Elsam and Co. ....	..	Apollo Street, opposite the British Hotel.
„ Eglinton, Maclean and Co.....	..	Rampart Row, next to Eduljee Cursétjee's Sons Auction Room.
„ Ewart, Lyon and Co.....	..	Bruce Lane, adjoining the Secretary's Office.
„ W. & T. Edmond and Co...	..	Grant Buildings, Colaba.
„ Frith and Co....	..	Nesbit Lane, Fort.
„ Grey and Co....	..	Rampart Row.
„ W. & A. Graham and Co....	..	Nesbit Lane, Fort.
„ Huschke Wattenbach and Co..	..	Bell Lane, Fort.
„ Heycock and Co....	..	Rampart Row.—Messrs MacVicar, Burn and Co's. former Office.
„ Higginson and Cardwell..	..	Meadow Street, opposite the Accountant General's Office.
„ Geo. S. King and Co.....	..	Meadow Street, next to Mr. Hampton's Shop.
„ Lancaster & Molyneux..	..	Bombay Green, next to Messrs Forbes and Co.
Mr. Francis Lugin...	..	Meadow Street.
Messrs Martin, Murray and Co.....	..	Rampart Row.
„ MacVicar Burn and Co..	..	Grant Buildings, Colaba.
„ Peel, Cassels and Co....	..	Apollo Street, next to Robert Frith and Co's Auction Room.
„ Ritchie Stuart and Co..	..	Church Lane Fort, opposite the Courier Office.
„ Richmond and Co....	..	New Buildings Colaba, on the left hand leaving the Fort.
„ Syers, Livingstone and Co..	..	Rampart Row, next house but one to Messrs Leckie and Co.
„ H. Wooler and Co....	..	Bombay Green, next to the Shop of Eduljee Framjee and Co.

**French and Portuguese Merchants and Agents.**

Sir Roger de Faria..	..	Near the Church Gate, Fort.
Mr. T. Jefferies ..	..	Forbes Street.
Messrs Laetic and Lefevre..	..	Rampart Row.
Monsr. A. Roussac.....	..	Meadow Street.
Monsr. A. Willaume..	..	Hummum Street.
Messrs. Pope and Co.....	..	Apollo Street, next to Messrs Robert Frith and Co's. Auction Room.

**Armenian Merchants and Agents.**

Messrs Aganoor's Sons and Co....	..	Oak Lane, Fort.
Messrs Marcus and Lucas Joseph....	..	Hummum Street.

**Jew Merchants.**

Elliaoo Haim..	..	Military Square.
Dawood Sassoon.....	..	Tamarind Lane.

**Hlop's Agent at Bombay.**

Messrs Forbes and Co...	..	Bombay Green, adjoining the Cathedral.
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**Agents for the Ceylon Government.**

Messrs Frith and Co..	..	Nesbit Lane, Fort.
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**Agents for the Bank of Ceylon.**

Messrs Walker and Tanner..	..	Rampart Row.
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**Agent for the Agra and United Service Bank.**

H. W. J. Wood, Esquire.. .... Meadow Street, formerly the Office of the Bank of Western India.

**Messrs. Barber and Co.'s Agent.**

Mr. J. T. Bell.... .. Hummum Street, opposite Mr. Leggett's.

**Messrs. Waghorn and Co.'s Agent.**

Mr. H. G. Briggs... .. Meadow Street.

**Parsee Merchants.**

Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer and Co.	Framjee Cowasjee, Esquire.
" Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee.	Messrs. Bomanjee and Ardaseer Hormusjee.
" Pestonjee, Wadia.	Viccojee Merjee, Esquire.
" Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons.	Nusserwanjee Eduljee Parukh, Esquire.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Son's and Co.	Cursetjee Muncherjee Moone, Esquire.
Hormasjee Dorabjee.	Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons and Co.

**Hindoo Merchants.**

Khimchund Motichund.	Huzareemull Nursungdass.
Kessordass Ramvordass.	Baugmull Jethmull
Kessowjee Shamjee.	Nahalchund Gocooldass.
Purbhoo Dass Jugjeevundass.	Ramdass Pursotumdass.
Mahdowdass Runchordass.	Jeevundass Nagjee.
Pandoorung Gunput Dulvie.	Dinanath Curuedan.
Dhackjee Dadajee, Esquire.	Heemutram Mayaram.
Jewraz Balloo.	Manackchund Luckmeechund.
Luckmeechund Poojraz.	Pursotum Dayaram.
Jadowjee Chabeelchund.	Cursondass Surydass.
Dyaram Kursondass.	Treebhoo undass Luckmeedass.
Thucker Ramjee Chathoor and Co.	Doelubdass Treebhovundass
Juggonath Sunkersett, Esquire.	Jamnadass Premchund.
Javerch und Atmaram.	Currmuchund Premchund.
Megjee Hubbhechund.	Munchachund Jaysing.
Naijee Jaikern.	Kessaresing Khooshalchund.
Razaram Poonumchund.	Vuckutchund Khooshalchund.
Sankla Rungella.	Mugneram Chandermull.
Virzlolli Doolubdass.	Cussulchund Vuchraz.
Vullab Damodhur.	Gunnedass Christnaje.
Bhoychund Jumcha.	Toolseedass Muthooradass.
Shevuklolli Virzlolli.	Jaychund Lallchund.
Damodhur Mohunjee.	Hemchund Adacurn.
Mohunlolli Geerdareelolli.	Ravageer Coovergeer.
Dowlutram Gumbeermull.	Ruttigeer Ramgeer.
Ragnathdass Goverdhundass.	

**Brokers.**

Saccaram Luximonjee, Esquire.....	Forbes and Co.
Cursetjee Ardaseer and Co.....	Higginson and Cardwell.
	Grey and Co.
	Peel, Cassels and Co.
	Cresswell, Rawson and Co.
Cursetjee Cowasjee, Sons and Co.....	Maovicar Burn and Co.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Esquire.....	William Nicol and Co.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esquire.....	Frith and Co.
Furdoonjee Limjee, Esquire.....	Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
	Dirom Hunter and Co.
	Martin, Murray and Co.
	Eglinton, Maclean and Co.
Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons and Co.....	G. S. King and Co.
	Richmond and Co.
	Pope and Co.
	Lancaster and Moleynaux.

**Brokers.—Continued.**

Manockjee Limjee, Esquire.....	Remington and Co.
	Le kie and Co.
	W. and A. Graham and Co.
Muncherjee Jamsetjee, Esquire.....	Edward Bates and Co.
	Ewart Lyon and Co.
Nanabhoj Framjee, Sons and Co.....	Brownrigg and Co.
	Wm. and Thomas Edmond and Co.
	Heycock and Co.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Datar, Esquire.....	Campbell Dallas and Co.
	Huschke Wattenbach and Co.
Messrs. D. & M. Pestonjee.....	Campbell, Miller and Co.
	Syers Livingston and Co.
Pestonjee & Nasserwanjee Hormamjee.....	Elsam and Co.

**THE BOMBAY PRESS.****Daily.**

British Indian Gentleman's Gazette.....	Sundays excepted.
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**Bi-Weekly.**

The Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce.....	Wednesday and Saturday.
The Bombay Courier.....	Tuesday and Friday.
Chabook (Guzerattee).....	Tuesday and Sunday.
Summachar (ditto).....	Thursday and Sunday.
Vurtman (ditto).....	Tuesday and Saturday.

**Weekly.**

The Government Gazette.....	On Thursday.
The Witness.....	On Thursday.
The Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.	On Saturday.
The Bombay Commercial Price Current..	On Saturday.
O Pregoero da Liberdade (Portuguese)..	On Saturday.
Jam-i-Jamshed (Guzerattee)....	On Saturday.
Doorbeen (ditto).....	On Wednesday.
Dnan-Sindhoo (Mahratta)....	On Monday.
Prubakhur (ditto).....	On Sunday.

**Monthly.**

The Oriental Christian Spectator....	American Mission Press.
The Bombay Temperance Advocate.....	Ditto.
The Bombay Times Overland Summary..	Times Press.
The Overland Bombay Courier.....	Courier Office.

**Annually.**

The Bombay Agenda.....	Victoria Press.
The Bombay Courier Calendar...	Courier Press.

**Printing Offices.**

The Government Gazette....	Apollo Street.
The American Mission Press....	Jail Road, near the Baboola Tank.
The Gentleman's Gazette.....	Dean Lane, Fort.
The Bombay Times..	Marine Street.
The Bombay Courier..	Church Lane, Fort.
The Victoria Press..	Church Lane, opposite the Cathedral
The Bombay Price Current Press.....	Apollo Street.
O Pregoero da Liberdade....	Dock Yard Street, Mazagon.

**Guzrattee.**

The Chabook....	.....	Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
Summachar...	.....	King's Barrack Street.
Doorbin...	.....	Bazar Gate Street.
Jam-i-Jamshed..	.....	Gunbow Lane, Fort.

**Mahratta.**

The Dnan-Sindhoo.....	.....	New Hunmann Street.
Prubakur.....	.....	Kalbadavey Road.

**PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.****Surgeons and Accouchettes.**

Bruce A. Bromner, Esquire, M. D.....	Rampart Row.
W. K. Fogerty, Esquire, M. B. C. S.....	Rampart Row.
B. Fernandes, Esquire.....	Mazagon.
W. Grey, Esquire.....	Tamarind Lane Fort, behind the Secretary's Office.
Geo. Merritt, Esquire.....	Meadow Street.
W. Merritt, Esquire.....	
Archibald Ramsay, Esquire, M. A..	Rampart Row, above the Office of Messrs. Brownrigg and Co.
J. Reynolds, Esquire.....	Tamarind Lane Fort, behind the Secretary's Office.

**Surgeon and Occulist.**

A. Larkworthy, Esquire.....	Near the Baboolu Tank, adjoining the residence of Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan Shoostry.
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**Portrait Painters.**

Mr. W. A. Fallon,..	.....	Studio in Bell Lane, Fort.
Mr. T. Smart..	.....	Military Square.
Mr. P. Perovitz.....	.....	Hope Hall Hotel.

**Schools and Seminaries.**

Mr. Arratoon..	.....	Hummum Street.
Mr. A. B. Boswell.....	.....	Nesbit Lane, Fort.
Mr. W. A. Capon..	.....	Military Square.
Mr. H. Cuthbert..	.....	Apollo Street.
Mr. J. B. Fernandez..	.....	Hummum Street.
Messrs. Mainwaring and Jay..	.....	Church Lane, Fort.
Mrs. Ward.....	.....	Nesbit Lane, Fort.

**Music Masters.**

Mr. H. A. Cannon.....	.....	St. Andrew's Library, Forbes Street.
„ F. Clough.....	.....	Bellasis Road, Byculla.
„ J. Freitas...	.....	Mahatarpacadee.
„ G. J. Hatteroth..	.....	Church Lane, Fort.
„ S. Ritta..	.....	Meadow Street.
„ P. A. de Souza...	.....	Mazagon.

**Auctioneers and Commission Salesmen.**

Messrs. Bennett and Co.....	.....	Forbes' Street.
„ Robert Frith and Co.....	.....	Apollo Street.
„ Thomson & Co..	.....	Meadow Street.
Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.....	.....	Meadow Street.



**Hatmakers and Dress Makers.**

Mrs. Briggs..	...	..	Meadow Street.
Miss Lindsay..	.....	..	Meadow Street.
Miss Meighen..	...	..	Byculla.
Madame Monnet..	..	..	Race Course Road, near the Tannery.
Mrs. Roberts...	..	..	Military Square, Fort.

**Hatmakers.**

Ardaseer and Bannojee..	..	..	Meadow Street.
Dorabjee and Sumsodeen...	...	..	Ditto.
* Meahjee Ahmedbhoj & Co..	...	..	Ditto.
Muncherjee Nasserwanjee..	...	..	Ditto.
* Tyabjee Bhoymeah..	...	..	Forbes Street.

\* Tyabjee's and Meahjee's Rooms are the Repositories for all the choicest Goods and the latest Fashions.

**Wine and Spirit Dealers.**

Messrs Bennett and Co.....	..	Forbes' Street.
„ Thomson, Fellows & Co.....	..	Meadow Street.

**Shopkeepers and Wine and Spirit Dealers.**

Ardaseer Furdoonjee..	..	..	Forbes' Street.
Allaruckhee Noormalahomed..	..	..	Apollo Street.
Byramjee Nasserwanjee Dantra..	..	..	Meadow Street.
Cowasjee Hormusjee Jewajee..	.....	..	Forbes' Street.
Eduljee Framjee and Co....	..	..	Bombay Green.
Eduljee Manockjee and Co....	..	..	Apollo Street.
Hyder Alli Cassinjee and Son..	.....	..	Ditto.
Hajee Soomar Esau..	..	..	Meadow Street.
Hajee Ahmed Esau..	.....	..	Apollo Street.
Hajee Ebram Moosa & Co..	.....	..	Ditto.
Jewajee Eduljee's Sons...	..	..	Forbes' Street.
Jehangeer Nasserwanjee & Co.....	.....	..	Apollo Street.
Laurence Barretto..	..	..	Hummum Street.
Nusservanjee Eduljee and Co..	..	..	Hummum Street.
Pestonjee Hormusjee and Co..	..	..	Old Theatre.
Pallonjee Dhuunjee's Sons..	..	..	..
Pestonjee and Merwanjee..	..	..	..
Pochajee Framjee.....	..	..	Apollo Street.
Ruttonjee Homjee...	..	..	..

**French Shopkeepers.**

Messrs. Lastic & Lefevre..	..	..	Rampart Row, near the Bank of Bombay.
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**St. Andrew's Library and Reading Room.**

H. A. Cannon..	..	..	Forbes' Street.
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**Book Sellers and Stationers.**

H. A. Cannon...	..	..	Forbes' Street.
Collett and Co..	..	..	Meadow Street.
Jamieson & Co..	.....	..	Bombay Times Office.
John Hampton..	..	..	Meadow Street.

**Chemists and Druggists.**

Lloyd, Joseph and Co..	..	..	Meadow Street.
Sprague and Co...	..	..	Rampart Row.
Treacher and Rogers..	..	..	Meadow Street.

**Druggists.**

John Hannah..	..	..	..	Meadow Street.
Francis Rodrigues..	..	..	..	Ditto.

**Soda Water Manufacturers.**

Lloyd, Joseph and Co..	..	.....	..	Meadow Street.
Sprague and Co...	..	..	..	Rampart Row.
Thomson, Fellows and Co..	..	..	..	Meadow Street.
Treacher, Rogers and Co.....	..	.....	..	Ditto.

**Watchmakers.**

James Barron...	..	..	..	Meadow Street.
Regel and Co...	..	..	..	Ditto.
Roberts and Co.....	..	..	..	Hummum Street.

**Gunsmiths.**

Noble and Co.....	..	.....	..	Meadow Street.
Roberts and Co.....	..	.....	..	Hummum Street.

**Farriers and Veterinarians.**

J. Callaster.....	..	..	..	Church Lane, Fort.
C. Stephens..	....	..	..	Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

**Bakers and Confectioners.**

Mr. F. Leggett..	...	..	..	Hummum Street, Fort.
R. & J. Batherjee...	..	..	..	Meadow Street, Fort.
Rustomjee Framjee..	..	..	..	Bake House Lane, Fort.
Mrs. Tadman..	...	..	..	Omercarree, near the County Gaol.
M. Pereira..	..	..	..	Girgaum.
W. King..	..	..	..	Byculis.

**Tailor and Outfitter.**

T. Fitch..	..	.....	..	Corner of Meadow Street.
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**Sign Painters, Carvers and Gilders.**

T. Robinson..	..	..	..	Supreme Court House.
J. P. Hutchins.	.....	.....	..	At Mr. Hamptons', Meadow Street.

**Stencillers.**

T. Robinson....	.....	..	..	Supreme Court House.
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**Coachmakers.**

Collett and Co.....	.....	.....	..	Girgaum.
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**Boarding House Keeper.**

Mrs. T. Fitch.....	..	..	..	Corner of Hummum Street, Fort.
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**Undertaker.**

Mr. William Brown..	..	..	..	St. Thomas's Cathedral.
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**Tombs Stone Cutters and Engravers.**

J. T. Hutchins..	.....	..	..	At Mr. Hamptons', Meadow Street.
T. Marshall...	..	..	..	Mazagon, near the large Catholic Church.

**Hotel Keepers.**

Thomas Blackwell...	..	....	British Hotel, Apollo Street Fort.
J. M. Schulhoff..	..	....	Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.
Ruttonjee Dadabhoy and Co..	..	....	Racket Court, Verge of the Esplanade.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**

INCORPORATED BY ACT III. OF 1840.

(Established, April 1840.)

Capital Rupees 52,25,000, in Shares of 1,000 Rupees each.

**DIRECTORS APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.**J. P. Willoughby, Esq. *President.*

R. T. Webb, Esq. | E. H. Townsend, Esq.

**ELECTED BY THE PROPRIETORS.**

Sir Jamesjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.	Henry Cormack, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	R. W. Crawford, Esq.
Captain H. B. Turner.	H. G. Gordon, Esq.

<i>Secretary and Treasurer</i> .....	John Stuart, Esq.
<i>Head Accountant</i> .....	Wm. Smytton, Esq.
<i>Assist</i> ..... <i>Ditto</i> .....	Walter Taylor, Esq.
<i>Head Shroff</i> .....	Sorabjee Furdoonjee.
<i>First Assist. Do</i> .....	Nowrojee Cowasjee.
<i>Bill Department</i> .....	Pundlick Runford Senoy.
<i>Check Office</i> .....	Jamasjee Sorabjee.
<i>Head Purvoo</i> .....	Shaba Ram Senoy.

**Rules of Business observed at the Bank of Bombay.****Accounts Current.**

- 1 Cash Credits and Loans on deposit of Security.
- 2 No account opened for a less sum than 200 Rupees.
- 3 No money received or paid after 4 P. M.
- 4 The Bank furnishes Blank Cheques and Pass Books.
- 5 The Bank makes no charge, and allows no interest.
- 6 The Bank does not allow any account to be overdrawn.
- 7 The Bank sends out Bills and Hoonjies for acceptance and for payment in Bombay, taking the notarial step in case of non-acceptance or of non-payment.
- 8 The Bank collects Drafts, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay.
- 9 The Bank requires that Bills, Notes, &c. (not being demands at sight) intended for realization by the Bank, be sent at least one day before the due date.
- 10 The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Bank or other stock certificates, and realizes Interest and Dividends on such as are payable in Bombay, free of charge for constituents.

**Cash Credits and Loans on Security of Deposit.**

- 1 No credit or loan granted for a less sum than 500 Rupees.
- 2 No money paid or received after 4 P. M.
- 3 The Bank furnishes Blank Cheques and Pass Books.
- 4 No credit to be overdrawn.

N. B.—It is particularly requested, that parties will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books; all such entries will be made by the Bank on the books being sent in to be written up.

The Bank does not correspond on matters relating to current Accounts or Deposits; parties are therefore requested to transact their business with the Bank in person or by their agents.

## Post Bills.

Granted upon written applications free of charge payable at 3 days sight, and Bills payable at Calcutta, Madras, Agra and Ceylon are granted at the rate of Exchange of the day.

*Advance on Deposit in Cash Credits or Loans not exceeding 3 months.*

## CURRENT.

	Rate of Advance.	Interest charged.
On deposit of Govt. 5 per cent Stock receipts.....	100 per cent.	5 per cent.
5 per cent Promissory Notes.....	100 do	do do
4 do do Sa. Rs.....	95 do	do do
4 do do Co.'s Rs.....		
Accepted Govt. Bills.....	95 do	do do
Mini certificates.....	95 do	do do
Gold and Silver Bullion Metals.....	3/4th of approved value	5 1/2
Other Goods.....	ditto	6

## Discount.

On Govt. Bills.....	{ under 30 days }	{ 3 per cent.
	{ above }	{ 4 do do
On Private Bills and Notes.....	{ at or within three months }	{ 6 do

N. B.—Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bills may have to run.

## Transfers of Shares.

1. Shares are transferable by endorsement of the Proprietor on the certificates; such endorsement specifying the name of the party to whom the transfer is to be made.
2. Transfers must be registered at the Bank, and the Registry noted by the proper Officer before they are effectual.
3. Powers of Attorney empowering a Firm to receive Dividends and Transfer Bank Stock, must specify the name of each individual partner, and may authorize any or all of them to act.

*The following form is approved by the Bank.*

Insert the name, designation, and place of residence of the party in full length.

"Know all men by these presents that I, A. B., of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby make, nominate, constitute and appoint C. D.; E. F. and G. H.; Agents and Co. partners at \_\_\_\_\_ under the firm of \_\_\_\_\_ or any or either of them, and the Survivor or Survivors of them jointly and severally my true and lawful attorneys and attorney for me and in my name, &c. &c. &c."

4. Powers of attorney if signed in Great Britain or in any place where stamps are rendered necessary by law, must be executed on stamped paper.

## Hours of Business.

From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Loans on deposit and Cash credits granted, and applications to release deposits and to close accounts until.....	3 P. M.
Receipts and payments on Cash-credits and Deposit accounts.....	4 do
Govt. Bills discounted.....	3 do
Private Bills and notes for discount received until (received after 3 P. M. for the following day).....	1 do
Post Bills granted.....	3 do
All other business transacted until.....	4 do

## Holidays.

Christmas and Good Friday.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN STUART,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th December 1844.

**BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.****HEAD OFFICE IN BOMBAY.****BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**Thomas, Robson, Esquire.—*Chairman.*

A. S. Ayrton, Esquire.

Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esquire.

Gregor Grant, Esquire, C. S.

Dadabhoj Rustomjee, Esquire.

WILLIAM WALTER CARGILL,.....*Managing Director Europe.*CHARLES J. F. STUART,.....*Secretary and Acting Managing Director.*D. BREMNER.....*Acting Accountant.*

James Boyd, Esquire.

Captain J. S. Unwin.

Wm. Simson, Esquire.

Juggonauth Sunkershet, Esquire.

**Catrufta Branch.**ROBERT GLASSPOOLE LANCASTER,.....*Manager.*WILLIAM ANDERSON.....*Accountant.***Ceylon Branch.**

(Colombo.)

GEORGE S. DUFF,.... ..*Acting Manager.*PETER RANKIN,.... ..*Accountant.*J. F. MOIR,.... ..*Agent at Kandy.***China Branch.**S. J. D. CAMPBELL,.... ..*Manager.**Accountant.***London Agents.**

THE "UNION BANK OF LONDON."

**AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.**

AGENT IN BOMBAY.—H. W. I. WOOD, ESQ.

*Office in Meadow Street.*

HOURS OF BUSINESS.—10 to 5 daily—Sundays excepted.

**REVISED LOAN RULES.**

1. Loans repayable within twelve months, are granted at 8 per cent, to Officers, Civil or Military, who can arrange for the regular payment of their monthly instalments at Bombay, on the security of two approved sureties.

2. Loans requiring two years for repayment, are granted at 9 per cent, for the first year and 8 per cent, the second, to the same classes and under the same condition, with three sureties; loans requiring three years with four sureties, at 9 per cent, for the second, and 8 per cent, for the third year.

N. B. The benefit of the reduced interest on loans will, as per rules, 1 and 2, be extended to existing accounts from the 1st October, being the quarter day.

3. In the last two cases, where it may not be convenient to give more than two sureties, the loan must be further protected by a life insurance; but on application to that effect through the sureties, they consenting to the same, the Committee will be prepared to allow the discontinuance of the policy on a loan of the two year class, after the expiration of the first year, and on a loan of the three year class after two years have expired. But where the borrower is on Foreign or Field Service, the loan must always be covered by a life insurance.

4. To avoid the inconvenience and delay attendant upon the execution by principal and sureties of the various loan papers, the Agent is authorized, in cases where moderate amounts for short periods are desired for immediate purpose, to advance the same at eight per cent. per annum on promissory notes at 3 months' date with one approved endorsement. The Agent will furnish all other particulars necessary.

PART 32D.

5. When a debtor dies, the balance (after discharging his own debt in full of any policy of assurance upon his life, will, at the discretion of the Committee, be detained as security for the repayment of the balance of any account for which he may be responsible as a surety.

6. Under particular circumstances, and with written consent of sureties to the proposed suspension, an Officer may apply to the Agent for the temporary discontinuance of his instalments.

7. In case of absence in Europe on Medical Certificate, the period of repayment of Loans will be extended in like manner, the interest reduced, and the instalments suspended on the party giving adequate insurance upon his life, or other sufficient security.

8. In all cases of insurance, unless the debtor himself desire that the policy should be maintained at its original amount, it is reduced half-yearly according to the gradual liquidation of the debt.

9. Regimental loans are granted at 8 per cent. to Corps to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of Messes, Bands, Libraries, and other Regimental purposes.

10. Loans are granted on the security of Government Paper, on the Stock of the Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Mussoorie Banks, and on the shares of other approved Joint Stock concerns, where the parties borrowing give to the Bank a power to sell the notes or shares forming such security, if, on three months' notice of intention to close the account, the Loan shall not then be repaid in full.

11. Parties desirous of taking advances in Agra, Madras or Calcutta, may arrange for the same at Bombay; the interest chargeable thereon will be at the rates prevailing in those places respectively.

12. Interest on loans is charged from the date on which the amount is placed at a floating balance at the disposal of the borrower, according to notice given, and is allowed, at the same rate, upon all remittances from the date of their realisation.

13. When loans are not liquidated within the period agreed upon, a penal interest of two per cent. per annum additional will be charged upon the balance overdue.

14. It is a condition of every loan, that the party borrowing shall be subject to the general rules of the Bank, in respect of such transactions.

15. In all applications for loans it is to be considered an indispensable preliminary that the party requiring the same shall agree to pay to the Bank a commission of one per cent. on the principal amount, should he not within a reasonable time, to be determined by the Committee with reference to the circumstances of each case, avail himself of the accommodation if granted.

16. When, in closing any transaction, the interest chargeable by the Bank thereon is less than one per cent. on the total sum advanced, commission at that rate, in lieu of interest, will be charged.

17. Constituents of the Service, when writing to the Bank, are requested to add their rank or official designation to obviate the delay of reference; and, with the same view, applicants for loans are also requested, in naming their sureties, to furnish a similar detail regarding them, reporting also their residence at the time, in order that the loan papers may be forwarded to them direct, if they have previously consented to stand as such.

18. All Loan accounts with the Bank are brought up periodically to the 30th of June and 31st of December, and interest thereon is credited or debited to those dates half-yearly.

19. When parties already indebted to the Bank require further accommodation, the balance due on the former account must be deducted from the new loan; two accounts with different sureties, and different terms of payment, cannot be kept open at the same time.

20. The Committee give a preference to applications for loans repayable within a short date.

21. Shareholders have no advantage over other parties in borrowing from the Bank, but must give similar securities in every respect.

22. No letters bearing postage will be received by the Agent, except from Pay Masters, Deputy Pay Masters, or other public authorities, or from places where no postage can be levied. At the close of each half-year, and in closing each loan account, a charge of 8 annas is made.

H. W. I. Wood, Agent.

**ASSURANCE SOCIETIES.**  
**THE INDIAN BRANCH**  
 OF  
**THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,**

*Chief Office, 126, Bishopsgate Street, Corner of Cornhill, London.*

CAPITAL £200,000—IN 2,000 SHARES.

<b>CALCUTTA.</b> Agents, Messrs. BOYD, BEEBY, & Co. Medical Adviser, Bankers, THE BANK OF BENGAL.	<b>MADRAS.</b> Agents, Messrs. LINE & Co. Medical Adviser, GEORGE HARDING, Esq. Bankers,
<b>BOMBAY.</b> Agents, Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART & Co. Medical Adviser Dr. B. A. BREMNER.	<b>CEYLON.</b> Agents, Messrs. ACKLAND, BOYD, & Co. Medical Adviser, J. C. CAMERON, Esq. M. D. Assistant Staff Surgeon. Bankers,

☞ The leading features of this Company are PARTICIPATION IN THE PROFITS, and LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF MOST SOCIETIES WHICH DO NOT GIVE PROFITS TO THE ASSURED.

**The Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company.**

4, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London.

CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS STERLING; ESTABLISHED, MARCH 1824.

Persons effecting Assurances with the ALLIANCE COMPANY, will enjoy the following important and striking advantages.—

I. Perfect Security.—The Capital of £5,000,000 under the immediate management of a highly respectable Board of Direction, pledged for the security of the Assured.

II. Honor and liberality in the settlement of losses. The well known character of the members of the Direction affords, on this head, every possible security.

III. Moderate premium of Assurance.

The Scale of premiums has been prepared expressly for India, and the rates are lower than those which have been hitherto required in the country.

IV. Participation of Profits by the Assured.

The Profits appropriated to the Assured, will be distributed at the close of each successive period of five years, in the form of a percentage on the Premiums which have been paid.

V. Parties who obtain the settlement of losses from Fire are not thereby deprived of their right to participate in the profits of the Company.

VI. Losses by Lightning will be made good.

VII. The extended scale on which the Society is formed, gives rise to the expectation, that the profits to be divided will be large.

REMINGTON AND Co. Agents for Bombay.

**IN CALCUTTA.**

THE BENGAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, of which Messrs. Thomas De Souza and Co. are the Secretaries. The Proprietary is divided into eighty shares, of twelve thousand Sicca Rupees, forming a capital of nine lacs and sixty thousand Rupees. Agents, Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. China; Binny and Co. Madras; Remington and Co. Bombay; A. Johnson and Co. Singapore;—Alken and Montenth, Cape of Good Hope;—Cockerell and Co. London; W. Scott, Batavia.

**THE STAR INSURANCE SOCIETY** of which Messrs. Cruttenden Mackillop and Co., are the Secretaries. The proprietary is divided into 100 Shares, of ten thousand Sicca Rupees each, forming a capital of ten lacs of Sicca Rupees, London, Cockerell, and Co.; China, Dent and Co.; Cape of Good Hope, Nisbett, Dickinson and Co.; Mauritius, Saunders and White; Manilla, Stevenson and Kierule; Penang, T. Ferrao.

**THE HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY** of which Mr. J. Brightman is the Secretary. The proprietary is divided into one hundred and twenty shares of five thousand Rupees, each forming a capital of six lacs of Sicca Rupees, Agents, in London, H. G. Brightman Esq., Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.; Bombay, Messrs. Edward Lyon and Co.; China, A. Pereira, Esq.

**THE GENERAL MARITIME ASSURANCE Company** of London, of which J. P. Cockerell, is the Secretary, and the Agents in Bombay Messrs. Ewart Lyon & Co.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION**, of which John Lawrence is the Secretary and the Agents in Bombay Messrs. Ewart Lyon & Co.

**THE ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE**, of which W. F. Ferguson is the Secretary, Agents in London Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., in China Messrs. Macvicar & Co. at Bombay Messrs. Macvicar Burn & Co.

**THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE**, of which Messrs. Colville Gilmore and Co., are Secretaries. The proprietary is divided into one hundred and thirty shares of ten thousand Sicca Rupees, each forming a capital of thirteen lacs of Sicca Rupees. Agents in London, Messrs. Gregson and Co.; at Bombay Messrs. Macvicar, Burn and Co.; at China, Messrs. Macvicar and Co.

**THE INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY**, of which Messrs. Gisborne and Co. are the Secretaries. The proprietary is divided into one hundred shares, of two thousand five hundred Rupees each, forming a capital of two lacs and fifty thousand Rupees, Agents in China, Messrs. Augustin Heard and Co.; Penang, Brown and Co.; London, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co.; Bombay, Martin Murray and Co., Liverpool Wm. Jones Esq.

**THE GANGES INSURANCE OFFICE**, of which Jas. Mullen, Esq. is the acting Secretary, Agents, Palmer, Mackillop Dent and Co., London; Binny and Co. Madras; J. J. Wiehe, Mauritius.

**THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE COMPANY**, Secretary Messrs. Stewart and C.; Agents, Cockerell and Co. London; Remington and Co. Bombay; Thomas Dent and Co., China; Laconine Watson and Co., Batavia; Simpson and Co. Mauritius; Parry and Co. Singapore.

**THE GLOBE INSURANCE OFFICE**, Secretaries Eglinton, McClure and Co. Agents in London, Robert Eglinton and Co.; Bombay, Eglinton Maclean and Co.; Canton, Antonio Pereira.

**THE UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**, of which Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are Secretaries; Agents in London, Messrs. Fletcher Alexander and Co.; Bombay Leckie and Co.; Madras, Hall Bainbridge and Co.; China, Messrs. Westmore and Co.

**THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY**, of Calcutta, of which Messrs. Allan Paton and Co. are Secretaries, Agents in London, Messrs. Fletcher Alexander, and Co.; in Canton Jardine Matheson and Co.; Bombay, Messrs. Leckie and Co.; Madras, Line and Co.; Mauritius, Simson Ainslie and Co.; Penang, Kear and Tanner; Singapore, Spottiswood and Connolly, Cape of Good Hope, Thompson, Watson and Co.

N. B. The London Agents of this Society are empowered to grant Policies, payable in the event of loss, either at Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

**THE ALLIANCE OFFICE**, of Calcutta, established in 1833, of which Messrs. Muller, Ritchie and Co. are Secretaries in Calcutta; Messrs. Russell and Co. Agents in London, and Messrs. Brownrigg and Co. Agents in Bombay.

**THE ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE**, of Calcutta, established in 1836, of which Messrs. Cockerell, and Co. are Secretaries in Calcutta; Messrs. Beil and Co., Agents in Canton; Cockerell, and Co. Agents in London; and Messrs. Brownrigg and Co. Agents in Bombay.



## TONNAGE SCALE.

This Scale was originally adopted at a Meeting of Merchants, Ship-Owners, and others, held on the 8th September 1836, and came into operation on the 1st April in the following year. On the 17th August 1842, it was revised and modified by general consent of the mercantile community. It is to be considered the Scale to regulate the Trade from Bombay and the Malabar Coast to the United Kingdom in the absence of special agreement to the contrary :—

Articles.	To the Ton.	Articles.	To the Ton.
<b>ARTICLES.</b>		<b>Articles.</b>	<b>To the Ton.</b>
Aloes, in kegs..	..16 cwt	Canes 3,000..	..16 cwt
Asafoetida..	..50 c.ft	China root..	..50 c.ft
Alum, in bags..	..20 cwt	Colocynth, in chests or bags,..	{ 50 c.ft
Arangoes..	..20 cwt		{ or 6 cwt.
Amber grease..	..20 cwt	Cumin seed..	..50 c.ft
Arsenic..	..20 cwt	Cocoa..	..12 cwt
Arrow-root..	..50 c.ft	Cubebs..	..12 cwt
Annatto..	..50 c.ft	Dragons' blood.....	..50 c.ft
Aniseed..	..50 c.ft	Dates wet..	..20 cwt
Berilla..	..20 cwt	Dates dry..	..16 cwt
Black wood..	..50 c.ft	Elephants teeth in cases..	..50 c.ft
Borax (refined)..	..20 cwt	ditto do in bulk...	..16 cwt
Borax or Tincal (unrefined)..	..16 cwt	Ebony in squared logs..	..50 c.ft
Buffalo and other Animals' Horns..	..16 cwt	ditto otherwise..	..20 cwt
Bamboo reeds, 3,000..	..16 cwt	Fossil Alkali.....	.....20 cwt
Books, in chests..	..50 c.ft	Ginger green.....	.....20 cwt
Bees-wax..	..50 c.ft	ditto dry..	..14 cwt
Bark..	..8 cwt	Galls..	..20 cwt
Betel-nut..	..20 cwt	Galangales..	..12 cwt
Bullion and Specie, (a per centage ad valorem)..	..50 c.ft	Gums viz., Arabic, Animi, Benjamin, B'dellium, Copak, Gamboge, Galbanum, Elemic Kino, Mastic, Myrrh, Olibanum, Tragacanth &c. in chests	{ 50 c.ft
Cardamoms..	..50 c.ft	Gram...	..18 cwt
Campfire..	..50 c.ft	Hurtall..	..50 c.ft
Cassia Lignea..	..50 c.ft	Hemp or Sunn...	..50 c.ft
Cassia Fistula.....	50 c.ft	Hides and Skins, when screwed...	..50 c.ft
Cassia Buds..	..50 c.ft	Hides in unscrewed packages and loose..	..12 cwt
Cowries, in cases or bags..	{ 50 c.ft or 20 cwt	Indigo..	..50 c.ft
Coffee..	..14 cwt	Jackwood..	..50 c.ft
Coir..	..50 c.ft	Kings' Yellow, or Orpiment.....	20 cwt
Coir rope..	..10 cwt	Linseed..	..20 cwt
Cocanut oil, in casks..	..50 c.ft	Long Pepper..	..12 cwt
Coals..	..20 cwt	Lac lake...	..50 c.ft
Copra..	..12 cwt	Mace..	..50 c.ft
Coculus Indicus..	..12 cwt	Musk..	..50 c.ft
Cornellians in chests..	..50 c.ft	Mother O'pearl shells, in chests or bags ..	{ 50 c.ft or 20 cwt
Cutch or Terra Japonica..	..18 cwt	Mirabolans..	..20 cwt
Cotton, in bales..	..50 c.ft	Madder Munjeet..	..14 cwt
Cocque de Perle, in bags..	..20 cwt	Nutmegs in chests..	..50 cwt
Cinnabar..	..16 cwt	Nux Vomica..	..14 cwt
Cake Lac..	..16 cwt	Opium, per chest..	.....
Cochineal..	..50 c.ft	Oil seeds..	..18 cwt
Cherang..	..20 cwt	Pepper....	..14 cwt
Chassum..	..10 cwt	Plumbago, or black lead.....	{ 50 c.ft or 20 cwt
Cloves, in chests in bags..	{ 10 cwt or 15 c.ft	Paddy..	..18 cwt
Colombo root, in bags..	..12 cwt	Pimento...	..14 cwt
Cinnamon, in chests or bales..	{ 6 cwt or 50 c.ft	Purce..	..8 cwt
Coral, rough..	..20 cwt	Rattans 6,000..	.....16 cwt
Clove Bark..	..8 cwt		
Ceylon stones..	..20 cwt		

Articles.	To the Ton.	Articles.	To the Ton.
Rattans (ground) 3,000....	..18 cwt	Saffron..	.....14 cwt
Rhubarb..	..50 c.ft	Saltpetre..	..20 cwt
Rice, in bags..	..20 cwt	Sea shells, rough, in bags..	..20 cwt
Raw Silk, in chest or bales..	..50 c.ft	Soap, in chest..	..50 c.ft
Red wood..	..14 cwt	Sandal and Span wood..	..16 cwt
Red earth..	..20 cwt	Teak Timber, and Plank and	
Shell lac and stick lac..	..50 c.ft	Poona Spars..	..50 c.ft
Shawls, Cashmere, a per centage		Tamarinds..	..20 cwt
ad valorem..		Tallow..	..20 cwt
Seed lac..	..50 c.ft	Tobacco, in bales..	..50 c.ft
Succedee..	..50 c.ft	Turmeric..	..14 cwt
Sugar, soft in chest or bags..	{ 50 c.ft	Talc..	.....20 cwt
	{ or 20 cwt	Tea, in chests..	..50 c.ft
Sugar Candy..	..20 cwt	Tortoise shell, in ditto..	..50 c.ft
Squinanthum..	..16 cwt	Tintague..	..20 c.ft
Sago..	..50 c.ft	Unrated drugs, in chests..	..50 c.ft
Senza..	..6 cwt	Unrated wood..	..14 cwt
Sal Ammoniac..	..16 cwt	Whanghees 6,000..	..16 cwt
Sealing Wax..	..50 c.ft	Wool..	..50 c.ft
Safflower, in bales or bags....	{ 50 cft	Wheat..	..20 cwt
	{ or 10 cwt	Zedoary..	..20 cwt

Wine, Spirits, and other liquids, to be computed per Butt, Hhd., or Cask.

NOTE.—Cotton, Hemp, and other screwed and pressed Bales to be measured as follows: viz. the greatest length first to be ascertained, then the Bale to be set on end, and cross measurements to be taken at top over the lashings, excepting the knots. An average of 100 bales to be struck by ascertaining the actual measurement of any 10 bales, and proportionately, the Shipper measuring one half and the Commander or Ship's Agent the other half, of the aforesaid quantity. The bales to be measured on the Wharf or Bunder, prior to Shipment, if required, weather permitting.

The Ton in Bombay is reckoned 50 cubic feet.

Skianer and Co.,	Remington and Co.,
Syers, Livingston and Co., P. Pro. T. A.	P. Pro. Higginson and Cardwell, John
Dearman,	Parsons,
Martin, Murray and Co.,	P. Pro. Campbell, Miller & Co., R. H.
Brownrigg and Co.,	Hunter,
Grey and Co.,	A. K. Muschke,
Ritchie, Stewart and Co.,	Leckie and Co.,
William and Alex. Graham and Co.,	Wm and Thos. Edmond and Co.,
Frith and Co.,	D. and M. Pestonjee,
William Blam, and Co.,	Macvicar, Burn and Co.,
Gillanders, Ewart and Co.,	Wm. Nicol, and Co.,
Dirom, Carter and Co.,	Edward Bates, and Co.,
Foster, and Co.,	Framjee Cowasjee,
Forbes, and Co.,	Eglinton, Maclean and Co.

### General Rates of Agency Commission in Bombay.

On the sale or purchase of Goods of all denominations (except as under)...	5 Per cent
On purchases of all kinds with the proceeds of Goods sold, and on which a commission of 5 per cent has been previously charged...	2½ do
On the sale or purchase of Ships, Houses and Lands..	2½ do
On the Sale or purchase of Opium..	2½ do
On the sale or purchase of Diamonds, Pearls and Jewellery of all description..	2½ do
On the sale or purchase of Treasure or Bullion, exclusive of 1 per cent on receipt of the proceeds..	1 do
On procuring Freight..	6 do

On shipping Goods of every description . . . . .	2½ per cent
On shipping Treasury, Bullion and Jewellery . . . . .	1 do
On Ships disbursements, when no commission has been charged on Freight or Cargo . . . . .	2½ do
On effecting Insurances . . . . .	½ do
On setting Insurance losses, whether partial or total, also on procuring a return of premium, exclusive of commission, on receipt of cash . . . . .	1 do
On guaranteeing the responsibility of persons to whom goods are sold on the amount of Sale . . . . .	2½ do
On the sale or purchase of Cattle . . . . .	5½ do
On collecting House Rent . . . . .	2½ do
On effecting remittances by Bills of Exchange (not being the proceeds of Goods sold) . . . . .	1 do
On taking up Interest Bills from the Company, (exclusive of 1 per cent on remitting) . . . . .	½ do
On sale or purchase of public or private Bills of Exchange . . . . .	do
On exchanging Company's Securities of all description, on investing money therein, and on transferring Government Paper from one constituent to another . . . . .	½ do
On surrendering or depositing in the Treasury, Company's Security of all descriptions . . . . .	½ do
On procuring money on Respondentia, or on loan . . . . .	2 do
On recovery of Bonds, or Bills for absentees, over due at the period of their being placed in the possession of the agent . . . . .	2 do
On debts, when a process at law, or by arbitration is necessary, 2½ per cent, and if recovered by such means . . . . .	5 do
On managing the affairs of an Estate for an Executor or Administrator . . . . .	5 do
On guaranteeing Bills, Bonds, or Debts in general by endorsement or otherwise . . . . .	½ do
On attending the delivery of contract Goods to the Company or individuals . . . . .	1 do
On goods consigned and afterwards withdrawn, on invoice cost . . . . .	2½ do
On bills of exchange returned, noted or protested . . . . .	1 do
On receipt, or payment (at the option of the agent) of all monies not arising from proceeds of Goods on which commission has been previously charged . . . . .	1 do
In all cases, where the debtor side of the account exceeds the credit side, including the balance of Interest, commission chargeable on the debtor side at the rate of . . . . .	1 do
On granting letters of credit . . . . .	2½ do
On becoming Security to Government, or public bodies in any case . . . . .	2½ do
On Goods consigned, which are disposed of by outcry, on sent to a Shop, on Net proceeds . . . . .	1½ do
On depositing Government Paper as security for constituents . . . . .	1 do

## MEMORANDUM.

Sales on Europe Goods when made at an advance on Invoice Cost, the amount to be converted into Bombay Currency at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee.

## INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

(Continued from Page 21.)

## IN CALCUTTA.

**SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.**—Established in Calcutta on the 1st January 1834, of which Messrs Rustomjee Cowasjee & Co. are the Secretaries, Agents in London Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co. in China Messrs. Dadabhoj & Manockjee Rustomjee & Co., in Bombay **FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Esq.**, and at Singapore Messrs. Spottiswoode & Conolly.

## IN BOMBAY.

**THE BOMBAY INSURANCE SOCIETY**, of which R. W. Crawford, Esq. is Secretary—The Proprietary is divided into one hundred shares of fifteen thousand Rupees each, forming a Capital of fifteen lacs of Rupees, one-third in Company's paper, and two-thirds in personal bonds. Agents in London, Crawford Colvin and Co.; Madras, Binny and Co.; Canton, Jardine, Matheson and Co.

**THE BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY**, established on the 1st August, 1822. Capital twelve lacs of Bombay Rupees, the one-eighth lodged in Government Securities and the other seven-eighths, in personal obligations. Secretary John Bowman, Esq. Agents, in London, Forbes, Forbes and Co.; Canton, Dent and Co.; Surveyors, Captain Atkinson, Nowrojee Jemsetjee, and Cursetjee Rustomjee—N. B. The term of the present company expires on the 31st July, 1846.

**THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY**, established on the 10th August, 1838, of which Messrs. Macvicar Buin and Co. are Secretaries. The proprietary is divided into one hundred shares of ten thousand rupees each, forming a Capital of Ten lacs of Rupees, one-fifth lodged in Company's paper and four-fifths in personal bonds. Agents in London Messrs. Gregson and Co.; in Canton Messrs. Macvicar and Co.

**THE NATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY**, established on the 7th November, 1831. Secretary Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.

**GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Agents Eglinton Maclean and Co. Bombay; Robert Eglinton and Co. London, and Secretaries Eglinton McClure and Co. Calcutta.

**PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Agents Higginson & Cardwell, Bombay; Mackay, Holt and Co., London; and John Mackay and Co. Secretaries. Calcutta.

**ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE.**—Agents Brownrigg and Co. Bombay; Cockerell and Co. London; Bell and Co., Canton; Cockerell and Co. Secretaries, Calcutta.

**THE BOMBAY STAR INSURANCE OFFICE.**—Secretaries Messrs. Dirom, Hunter and Co.; Bombay, Dirom, Davidson and Co.; Liverpool, and Dirom, Gray and Co.; China.

There will be Divine Service on the Morning of the Festival of the Epiphany, on Ash-Wednesday, and on the evening of every Friday in Lent, and every day in Passion week.

There will be Sacrament on the 1st Sunday in every month, Christmas day, Easter day and Whit Sunday.

A general collection for the Poor will be made at the Church on the morning of Christmas day and Easter day.

### Organists.

Mr. H. A. Cannon..	..	..	Scotch Kirk.
" F. Clough..	..	.....	Christ Church, Byculla.
" J. Fleming...	..	..	Trinity Chapel, Sonapoor.
" P. A. de Souza...	..	..	St. Thomas's Cathedral.

### Church Clerks.

Mr. W. Brown...	..	..	St. Thomas's Cathedral.
" H. A. Cannon...	.....	..	Scotch Kirk.
" W. Jones...	..	..	Colaba Church.
" Wm. Maidment..	....	..	Trinity Chapel, Sonapoor.
" W. King..	..	..	Christ Church Byculla.

### St. Andrews Church Bombay.

1834.—The Reverend J. Stevenson, D. D. Senior Minister, (*Europe*.)

1841.—Reverend G. Cook, *Acting Senior Minister*.

Mr. Cannon....	Organist and Session Clerk.
Mr. Fernandez....	Beadle and Undertaker.

### TABLE OF FEES.

Regulated by the Kirk Session, 20th February 1843.

Clerk's fee for proclamation of Banns drawing certificates and	Rs.	A.	P.
Registering Marriages at Private Houses...	15	0	0
Ditto.. .. Ditto.. at the Church..	8	0	0
Ditto.. .. Ditto.. from Soldiers and Seamen..	2	0	0
Ditto.. .. Baptism at the Church..	3	0	0
Ditto.. .. Ditto.. from Soldiers and Seamen....	1	0	0
Ditto for an Extract from the Records..	1	0	0
Beadles fee for preparing a grave and attendance exclusive of Soldiers.	3	0	0
Ditto for tolling the Bell and issuing of funeral notes..	3	0	0
Grave Yard fee for permission to erect a Tomb or Vault..	25	0	0

Application for sittings in this Church to be made to the Session Clerk, who is authorized to rent them when vacant, by priority of application.

Members of the congregation who may wish to have their Banns proclaimed, are requested to give due notice, that the same may be announced three separate times.

(Signed.) G. COOK.—*Minister*.

### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S MISSION.

Nasik.—Rev. J. P. Farrar,	} <i>Missionaries.</i>
" " John Dickson.	
" " C. Menge.	
Bombay.—J. S. S. Robertson.	<i>Missionaries.</i>

### LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S MISSION.

Surat.—Rev. W. Fyvie,	} <i>Missionaries.</i>
" " W. Clarkson,	
" " W. Flower.	
Belgaum.—Rev. Joseph Taylor,	} <i>Missionaries.</i>
" " Rev. W. Beynon,	
" " 1 Native Assistant,	

## MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Bombay.—Rev. D. O. Allen,	<i>Missionary.</i>
" Rev. R. W. Hume,	<i>Ditto.</i>
" Francis Fonseca,	<i>Catechist.</i>
Ahmednuggur.—Rev. H. Ballantine,	<i>Ditto.</i>
" Rev. E. Burgess,	<i>Ditto.</i>
" Mr. Abbott,	<i>Teacher.</i>
Seroor.—Rev. O. French,	<i>Missionary.</i>
Mahabuleshwur.—Rev. A. Graves,	<i>Missionary.</i>

## Mission of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Bombay.—Rev. George Candy.
Ahmedabad.—Rev. G. Allen.
" Rev. W. Darby.
" Rev. C. Mengert.

## Irish Presbyterian Mission in Ratiawar.

Rajkote.—Rev. James Glasgow.
Rev. A. D. Glasgow.
Rev. R. Montgomery.
Rev. James McKee.
Rev. J. H. Speers.

## German Evangelical Mission.

Dharwar.—Rev. J. C. Lehner,	} <i>Missionaries.</i>
Rev. H. Loesch.	
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## Indo British Mission.

Established in 1838, and subsequently received into connection with the incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

The object of the Mission is to promote the spiritual instruction and welfare of the Indo British population of Bombay and Colabah.

A neat chapel has been erected in the Mission Premises in Soonapore containing sittings for about 350 persons. It was opened for divine service under the License of the Lord Bishop on the 1st March 1840, and is named Trinity Chapel.

A school for boys and girls (exclusively Christians but open to all denominations of Christians) has been established in connection with the Mission and Chapel, upwards of 100 children are receiving instruction in it. In connection with the school is an asylum for destitute children.

The institution and discipline of the school are under the superintendence of Reverend George Candy, the Minister of Trinity Chapel.

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I. THIS Society is formed under the name of the "AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY," for the purpose of co-operating with the British and Foreign Bible Society in promoting the distribution of the Holy Scriptures on the Western side of the Peninsula of India.

II. Conformably to the principle of the Parent Institution, the Bibles and Testaments to be circulated by the Society shall be without note or comment; and those of the languages of the United Kingdom, of the authorized versions only.

III. All persons subscribing 12 Rupees per annum, or upwards, or Rupees 200 or upwards, at one time, shall be members of this Society.

IV. The business of this Society shall be conducted by a President, Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and a committee to be elected annually. Every clergyman, or other minister, who is a member of the Society, shall be entitled to attend and vote at the Meetings of the Committee.

V. The Committee, shall meet in the Cathedral on the first Tuesday of every month at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and when and where business may require.

VI. The General meeting of the Society shall be held annually about the close of the year.

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No book shall be accepted or ordered without the sanction of the Diocesan— to this end a list of books presented or proposed to be purchased shall be periodically submitted to the Diocesan for approval.

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 J. F. Morier, Esq.  
 W. Escombe, Esq.  
 W. W. Cargill, Esq.  
 Aviet Aganoor, Esq.  
 H. B. E. Frere, Esq.  
 W. Purnell, Esq.  
 H. J. Carter, Esq.  
 B. P. Rooke, Esq.

1843.

Lieut. J. S. Grieve, I. N.  
 A. Spens, Esq.  
 R. K. Pringle, Esq.  
 J. Gordon, Esq.  
 Captain H. B. Lynch, K. L. S.  
 Lieut. W. B. Selby, I. N.  
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 E. Montgomerie, Esq.  
 D. Costelloe, Esq., M. D.  
 Aga Mahomed Jaffer, Esq.

1844.

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 Cursetjee D. Pestonjee, Esq.  
 E. M. Suart, Esq.  
 Lieut. W. S. Suart.  
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## Bombay Native Dispensary.

Instituted 1st January 1836, for affording medical attendance and medicines to the Poor and lower classes of the native inhabitants, *gratis*.

Supported by a Donation from Government and voluntary contributions.

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Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.

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Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.

Dhackjee Dadajee, Esq.

Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.

Cursetjee Jamsatjee, Esq.

Mahomed I. Muckba, Esq.

Jehangeer Cursetjee, Esq.

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THE DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—*Continued.*

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The Reverend D. O. Allen,	Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Esquire,
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The Honorable James Parish, Esquire.  
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## Clerk.

Mr. John Bocastro.

## ELPHINSTONE NATIVE EDUCATION INSTITUTION.

INSTITUTED, 21ST AUGUST, 1822.

### Founder.

The Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone.

### President.

The Hon'ble the Governor.

### Vice Presidents.

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The Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry, Knight, Puisne Judge.

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Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esquire.  
Ball Gungadthur Shastree, Esquire.  
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C. Morehead, Esquire, M. D.  
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Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esquire.  
Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esquire.  
Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esquire.  
Dosabhoy Sorabjee, Esquire.  
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Framjee Ruttonjee, Esquire.  
Pestonjee Framjee, Esquire.  
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Professor John Bell.  
Professor W. Henderson.  
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Assistant Professor Ball G. Shastree.

### Committee for the Preparation and Publication of Books.

Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Esq.

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Captain N.H. Thornbury.

Ball Gungadthur Shastree, Esq.

Harry Kessowjee, Esq.

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C. Morehead, Esq., M. D.

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 Assistant Ditto do. at do..... Mr. A. J. D'Silva.  
 Head Master of the Govt. English School at Tannah..... R. Mackay, Esq.  
 Assistant Ditto do. at do..... Mr. J. Murray.  
 Head Master of the Govt. English School at Surat..... H. Green, Esq.  
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D. Miller,	W. W. Cargill, Esquires.

Secy. and Treasurer.—R. McKim, Esq.

**THE BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.***(This Club was Originally Projected in 1841.)*

The following is a List of the Office Bearers and Ordinary Members brought down to 25th December 1844.

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J. Smith, Esq.....	Junior Councillor.
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Reverend George Cook, M. A.....	Chaplain.

*The above form the Council of the Club.*

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C. Forbes, Esq.....	Standard Bearer.
T. J. A. Scott, Esq.....	Poet Laureat.

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J. Wright,	A. L. Syers,
W. F. Hunter,	R. Burn,
A. Spens, C. S.	Dugald Bremner,
H. L. Anderson, C. S.	J. Triatram, Esq.
S. Babington, S. C.	Lieut. Fanning, 1st Grenadiers,
H. D. Arbuthnot,	Lieut. Taylor, 5th Regt. N. I.
G. Grant, C. S.	J. Stuart, Esq.
P. W. LeGeyt, C. S.	Lieut. Hogg, Secy. to the Commander in
F. F. Grey,	Chief.
T. Edmond,	Andrew Glass,
Lieutenant H. Barr,	J. A. Baumbach,
J. Gordon, Esq.,	Major Smee.

## SITUATION OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN BOMBAY.

### Civil.

Council Room.....	Town Hall.
The Supreme Court House.....	Apollo Street
The Sudder Adawlut.....	Byculla.
The Secretary's Office.....	Government House, Fort.
Accountant General's Office.....	Dady's Buildings, Fort.
Civil Auditor's Office.....	Mint.
General Treasury Office.....	Castle.
Civil Pay Office.....	Town Hall.
General Post Office.....	Next to the Custom House.
Custom House.....	No. 7 Marine Street.
Stationery & Opium Departments.....	Ditto.
Stamp Office.....	Adjoining the Old Police Office.
The Mint.....	Near the Castle.
Savings Bank.....	Castle.
Police Offices.....	Dady's Buildings, Fort; and Mazagon, behind the Sudder Adawlut.

### Military.

#### BOMBAY GARRISON:

Town Major's Office.....	Opposite the Bombay Green.
Adjutant General's Office.....	Opposite the old Theatre.
Quarter Master General's Office.....	Opposite the Cathedral.
Commissary General's Office.....	Adjoining the Adjutant General's Office.
Ordnance Commissary's Office.....	Castle.
Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages.....	Lower Colaba.
Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder and Gun Caps.....	Mazagon.
Auditor General's Department.....	Town Hall.
Pay Office.....	Opposite the Cathedral.
Barrack Master's Office.....	In rear of Officer's Quarters, Town Barracks.
Remount Department.....	Girgaum.
Military Board Office.....	Meadow Street.
Medical Board Office.....	Town Hall.
General Prize Committee's Office.....	Opposite the Cathedral.
Military Fund Office.....	Town Hall.
Brigade Major of Queen's Troops.....	Opposite the Cathedral.
Army Clothing Agent's Office.....	Rainpatt Row.

## Indian Navy.

Superintendent's Office .....	Dockyard, Fort.
Master Attendant's Office .....	Ditto.
Naval Store Keeper's Office .....	Ditto.

## Commercial.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce .....	Apollo Street.
Dirom, Hunter, and Co. ....	Grant Buildings, Colaba.
W. and T. Edmond, and Co. ....	Ditto Ditto.
Forbes and Co. ....	Bombay Green.
Remington and Co. ....	Apollo Street, No. 2.
Leckie and Co. ....	Rampart Row.
W. Nicol and Co. ....	No. 4, Marine Street.
Ritchie, Stewart and Co. ....	Church Lane.
Bank of Bombay .....	Rampart Row.
Bank of Western India .....	Ditto Ditto.
Agra Bank Agency .....	Meadow Street.
Richmond & Co. ....	New Buildings, Colaba.
Campbell, Dallas & Co. ....	Meadow Street.
Lancaster, Molyneux & Co. ....	Bombay Green, adjoining the Cathedral.
Aganoor's Sons & Co. ....	Oak Lane, Fort.
J. Jamieson & Co. ....	Bombay Times Office.
Frith and Co. ....	Nesbit Lane, Fort.
Campbell, Miller and Co. ....	Apollo Street.
Ewart, Lyon and Co. ....	Bruce Lane.
Martin, Murray and Co. ....	Rampart Row.
Wm. and Alex. Graham and Co. ....	Nesbit Lane, Fort.
Grey and Co. ....	Rampart Row.
Higginson and Cardwell .....	Meadow Street.
Mr. T. Jefferies .....	Forbes' Street.
G. S. King and Co. ....	Meadow Street.
Brownrigg and Co. ....	Rampart Row.
Macvicar, Burn and Co. ....	Grant Buildings, Colaba.
Henry Wooler and Co. ....	Bombay Green.
W. Elsam and Co. ....	Apollo Street.
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Peel, Cassels and Co. ....	Dady's Buildings in Forbes' Street.
Cresswell, Rawson and Co. ....	Corner of Bake House Lane, in Rampart Row, Fort.
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Mr. H. G. Briggs, ( <i>Waghorn's Agent</i> ) .....	Meadow Street.

## Printing Offices.

The Government Gazette .....	Adjoining the Secretary's Office, in Apollo Street.
Gentleman's Gazette .....	Dean Lane, adjoining Mr. Leggett's Bakery.
Bombay Courier .....	Church Lane, adjoining the Cathedral.
Bombay Times .....	Marine Street, next to the Post Office.
The American Mission Press .....	Jail Road, near the Baboolah Tank.
The Victoria Press .....	Church Lane, opposite the Cathedral.
Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register Press .....	Apollo Street Lane, Fort.
O. Pragoero de Liberdade, (Portuguese) .....	Dock Yard Street Mazagon.
The Chabook (Guzerattee) .....	Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
Summasher (Guzerattee) .....	Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
Prubakur (Mahratta) .....	New Humann Street, without the Fort.
Duan Sindhoor (Mahratta) .....	Kalbadavey Road, without the Fort.
Doorbin (Guzerattee) .....	Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
Jam-i-Jamshed (Guzerattee) .....	Gunbow Lane, Fort.

## A LIST OF MERCHANT VESSELS BELONGING TO THE PORT OF BOMBAY, HAVING EUROPEAN COMMANDERS.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	COMMANDERS.	OWNERS.	WHERE BUILT.	IN WHAT YEAR.	TONS.
Ardaser.....	A. McIntyre.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee and Co.....	Bombay...	1836	422
Augusta.....	A. Vaulking.....	Tho. Taylor and A. Vaulking.....	Beypoor...	1839	380
Benares.....	J. Clarke.....	Cursetjee Munchejee Moose.....	Bombay...	1807	263
Bombay Castle.....	H. Fraser.....	Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Sons and Co.....	Cochin...	1816	609
Bomanjee Hormusjee.....	W. Coates.....	Heerjeebhoy Rustumjee.....	Bombay...	1829	850
Buckinghamshire.....	W. Coates.....	Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.....	Do...	1816	1731
Caledonia.....	J. F. Burn.....	Vicajjee Meerjee.....	Do...	1824	710
Castle Huntly.....	G. Brake.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee and Co.....	Calcutta...	1812	1359
Charlotte.....	C. L. Liebschwager.....	Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sons and Co.....	Bombay...	1808	691
Charles Forbes.....	R. Methvin (temporary).....	Hormasjee Bhicajjee and Co.....	Calcutta...	1821	969
Charles Grant.....	J. Wilde.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee and Co.....	Bombay...	1810	1311
Cursetjee Cowasjee.....	J. Campbell.....	Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.....	Chittagong...	.....	535
Edmonstone.....	M. McDougal.....	Mueconjee Nandjee.....	Malabar...	1813	456
Earl of Clare.....	W. Agar.....	Dadabhooy Pestonjee Soortee.....	Bombay...	1832	910
Earl of Balcarra.....	R. B. Baker.....	Remington and Co.....	Do...	1811	1468
Fazel Currin.....	L. J. Ballantine.....	Hajee Ebram bin Abdul Cader and Hajee Dooett bin Cader.....	Do...	1828	459
Fazel Karim.....	Thomas Stewart.....	Noordeen Razabally.....	Surat...	1828	237
Faize Rabanie.....	G. Hogg.....	Metta Sava.....	Cochin...	1838	477
Fort William.....	.....	Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sons and Co.....	Calcutta...	1806	1214
Futtay Salam.....	.....	Chowkra Bhapuncooty.....	Cochin...	1829	405
Futtay Mombarruck.....	.....	Hajee Jackeryah Noor Mahomed.....	Damaun...	1817	545
Good Success.....	.....	Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sons and Co.....	Cochin...	1816	621
Helen.....	.....	Nus serwanjee Euljee and Co.....	Do...	1823	461
Hydroos.....	.....	.....	Damaun...	1836	278
Issavie.....	.....	.....	Cochin...	1835	574
Julia.....	.....	.....	Surat...	1812	285
Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy.....	.....	.....	Damaun...	1842	277
Kusrovie.....	.....	.....	Bombay...	1791	925
Lowjee Family.....	.....	.....	Do...	1838	734
Myaram Dyaram.....	C. Puddicombe.....	Hormusjee and Co. and Bomanjee and Ardaseer Mayaram Dayaram.....	Do...	.....	.....

## LIST OF BOMBAY MERCHANT VESSELS.—Continued.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	COMMANDERS.	OWNERS.	WHERE BUILT.	IN WHAT YEAR.	TONS.
Mor.....	J. Baxter..	Remington and Co....	London..	1899	264
Prince of Wales..	E. Jones....	Motteram Mayaram..	Surat..	1812	826
Sulimany.....	H. Monk....	Franchise Cowasjee....	Do....	1799	670
Shaw Allum.....	Page....	Metta Syah.....	Cochin..	1837	881
Sir H. Compton ( <i>Barque</i> )	F. S. Boulton	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee....	Bombay..	1835	346
Sobrow.....	W. Lemon.....	Juscoob Balladeena..	Cochin..	1832	244
Scaleby Castle..	W. W. Rice..	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.....	Bombay..	1798	1603
Lord Western..	G. Quinton..	Hajee Ahmed Metta.....	Aberdeen..	1840	492
Regina.....	W. Hyde.....	Shapoorjee Heerjee .....	Cochin..	1841	800
Victoria .....	T. Wadge..	Abdul Cauder Cassimjee.....	Surat..	1841	388
Saltanna.....	P. Duverger..	Metta Syah.....	Cochin..	1842	1065
Steamer Sir J. Carnac.....		J. Dadabhey, Sons and Co....	Mazagon..	1841	95



# Alphabetical List

**Of the European, Indo-British, and Portuguese Inhabitants of Bombay, its vicinity and the Mofussil, as far as can be ascertained.**

- Acland, W., Attorney at Law, and Solicitor to the Honorable Company.  
 Aganoor, James, Partner in the Firm of Aganoor, Sons and Co.—Residence in Oak Lane, Fort.  
 Allan, William G., Assistant to Messrs. Forbes and Co.  
 Allan, George, Examiner in the Political and Secret Departments, Secretariate.  
 Allen, D. O., Reverend, American Missionary, Byculla.  
 Allen, Charles William, Editor of the "*Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register*," and Compiler and Publisher of the "*Bombay Agenda*." Office in Church Lane, opposite to the Cathedral.  
 Almeida, J. A. de, Clerk in the Separate Department, Secretariate.  
 Aitkin, James, Teacher in the General Assembly's Institution.  
 Anderson, Alexander, Partner in the Firm of Campbell, Dallas and Co. Office in Meadow Street, Fort.  
 Anderson, Robert, Assistant to Messrs. Forbes and Co.  
 Anderson, Robert, Customs Flotilla.  
 Andrew, Alexander Livingston, Country Service.—Resides at Girgaum.  
 Arbuthnot, Henry Dundas, Partner in the Firm of Ewart, Lyon and Co., (Europe.)  
 Armitage, Edward, Attorney at Law, and Notary Public. (Europe.)  
 Armstrong, R. L. W., Assistant to Messrs. William and Thomas Edmond and Co.  
 Atkinson, Hugh, 2nd Assistant to the Master Attendant.—Residence at Colaba.  
 Ayres, Robert, Commander of the Ship "*Lowjee Family*."  
 Ayrton, A. S., Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.—Partner in the Firm of Ayrton and Walker, Solicitors.—Office in Church Lane, opposite the "*Bombay Courier*" Office.

## B.

- Bailey, Joseph, School Master, Mazagon.  
 Bailey, James, Customs Inspector at the Arthur Bunder.  
 Bailey, John, Clerk in the Collector's Office, Sholapore.  
 Baker, R. B., Commander of the Ship "*Earl of Balcarras*."  
 Ball, Henry, Head Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office.—Residence Colaba.  
 Barretto, John, Assistant in the Judicial Department, Secretariate.  
 Barra, R. F., Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs, in charge of the Musjid Bunder Custom House, and Justice of the Peace.  
 Barron, James, Jeweller and Watchmaker, Meadow Street.  
 Barker, Edward, Assistant in the Judicial Department, Secretariate.  
 Bates, Edward, Partner in the Firm of Edward Bates and Co.—Residence Gorupdeo, near the Mount, Mazagon.  
 Baumbach, John Andrew, Assistant to Messrs. Remington and Co.  
 Baxter, William, Assistant to Messrs. Forbes and Co., and Justice of the Peace.  
 Baxter, J., Commander of the Ship "*Mor*."

## LIST OF INHABITANTS.—Continued.

- Bayne, Alexander, Commander of the Ship "*Helen*."
- Beck, W. W., Teacher in the American Mission School at Ahmednuggur.
- Bell, J., Professor, Elphinstone Institution.
- Bell, J. T., Agent for Messrs. Barber and Co. of London.—Office in Hammam Street, opposite to Mr. Leggett's.
- Bell, W. H., Assistant Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey, and Assistant Magistrate of Sholapoor.
- Bennett, Edward Lawrence, Auctioneer, Forbes Street.
- Bennett, Robert, Resides at Colaba.
- Bennett, Henry J. R., Country (Merchant) Service.
- Bennett, George W., 2nd Officer of the Ship "*Castle Huntly*."
- Bennett, John H., 2nd Officer of the Ship "*Shah Allum*."
- Beyts, Henry W., Commissioner of the Court of Requests.—Residence, Nesbit Lane, Fort.
- Beyts, George, Chief Officer of the Ship "*Forth*."
- Bird, James Grant, Partner in the Firm of Martin, Murray and Co.
- Birby, J., Partner in the Firm of W. and T. Edmond and Co., (China.)
- Blackwell, Thomas, Proprietor of the British Hotel, Apollo Street Fort; and Hotel Keeper.
- Blaquiere, William de, Sealer, Clerk to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Commissioner of Affidavits, and Acting Clerk and Commissioner of the Court of Requests.
- Blowers, William, Deputy Post Master General.
- Bocarro, J. J., Collector, Depositary and Accountant of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, and Clerk to the Board of Education.
- Borthwick, Francis, Ship Department General Post Office.
- Boswell, Andrew Bruce, School Master, Nesbit Lane, Fort.
- Boulton, F. S., Commander of the Barque "*Sir Herbert Compton*."
- Bowman, John, Partner in the Firm of Forbes and Co.
- Brake, George, Commander of the Ship "*Castle Huntley*."
- Bremner, Bruce A. (M. D.) Surgeon.—Resides in Rampart Row.
- Bremner, D., Acting Accountant of the Bank of Western India.—Resides with Dr. Bremner.
- Briggs, Henry G., Assistant to Messrs. Brownrigg and Co., and Agent for Messrs. Waghorn and Co.—Agency Office in Meadow Street, Fort.
- Brodhurst, John, Examiner in the Revenue and Financial Departments, Secretariate.
- Brockman, C., Assistant in the Office of Messrs. Bomanjee and Ardaseer Hormusjee.
- Brown, F. L., Head Clerk in the Senior Magistrate's Office.—Resides at Mazagon.
- Brown, William, Clerk of St. Thomas's Cathedral, and Undertaker.—Resides at Byculla.
- Brown, W. S., Assistant to Messrs. Brownrigg and Co.—Signs by Procuration.
- Brown, John, Examiner in the Revenue Department, Secretariate.
- Browne, Anthony, Assistant in the Revenue and Financial Departments, Secretariate.
- Brownrigg, Marcus Freeman, Partner in the Firm of Brownrigg and Co., and Justice of the Peace.
- Bryce, James Alexander, Correspondence Department General Post Office.
- Budwell, John, Custom Flotilla.

## LIST OF INHABITANTS.—Continued.

- Buist, George, (L. L. D.) Editor of the "*Bombay Times*"; Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society; and Superintendent of the Government Observatory at Colaba. Resides at the Observatory Colaba.
- Burn, Robert, Assistant to Messrs. MacVicar, Burn and Co.—Office in the Grant Buildings, Colaba.
- Burn, James F., Commanding Ship "*Caledonia*."
- Burn, Henry Richard, Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.
- Burn, D. L., Partner in the Firm of McVicar, Burn and Co., (China.)

## C.

- Callaster, J., Farrier.—Church Lane, Fort.
- Campbell, A., Examiner in the Revenue and Financial Departments, Secretariate.
- Campbell, J. M., Barrister at Law, and Clerk of the Crown.—Crown Office under the Court House.
- Campbell, W., Partner in the Firm of Campbell, Dallas and Co. (Madras.)
- Campbell, J. Acting Chief Clerk in the Civil Branch, and Clerk of the Cheque in the Office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.
- Candy, Reverend George, Minister of Trinity Chapel, Sonapoor.
- Cannon, Henry A., Proprietor of St. Andrew's Library in Forbes Street, and Organist of the Scotch Kirk.
- Cantrell, Alexander, Clerk in the General Department, Secretariate.
- Cantrell, William, Clerk in the Collector's Office, Poona.
- Capon, William A., School Master, Military Square.
- Cardwell, Thomas, Partner in the Firm of Higginson and Cardwell, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Director of the Bank of Bombay.—Office in Meadow Street.
- Cargill, W. W., Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Western India. (Europe.)
- Carroll, D., Clerk in the Revenue Commissioner's Office, Northern Division.
- Cassels, A., Partner in the Firm of Peel, Cassels and Co.—Office in Apollo Street.
- Cassidy, Henry, Teacher in the General Assembly's Institution.
- Cavanagh, James, Clerk in the Revenue Department, Secretariate.
- Cerize, M., Acting Consular Agent of France at Bombay.
- Chesson, James, Head Corrector of the "*Bombay Times*" Press.
- Chamberlayne, William, Clerk at the British Hotel.
- Clare, William, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office.
- Clarke, Anthony William, Assistant to the Civil Auditor.
- Clarke, James, Commander of the Barque "*Benares*."
- Clarke, D., Civil Engineer.
- Cleary, John, Clerk at the Musjid Bunder Custom House.
- Clements, Peter Felix, Clerk in the Military Board Office.
- Cleverly, Hugh, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office.
- Clough, Frederick, Musical Instrument Seller and Repairer; Piano Forte Tuner; and Organist of Christ's Church Byculla.—Shop in Military Square.
- Clugston, Robert, Inland Inward Department, General Post Office.
- Cochrane, J., Barrister at Law.—Office in Rampart Row.
- Cole, Richard Lockington, Head Assistant in the Military Accountant's Office.
- Collett, G. S., Bookseller and Stationer, Meadow Street.
- Collett, A. B., Coachmaker, Girgaum, near Cowajee Patel's Tank.

LIST OF INHABITANTS.—*Continued.*

- Collins, Henry, Attorney at Law and Notary Public.—Office in Bake House Lane, behind the Supreme Court House. Residence Colaba.
- Colquhoun, Gideon, Partner in the Firm of Forbes and Co.—Residence By-culla.
- Compton, Spencer, Ecclesiastical Registrar, Examiner in Equity, and Common Assignee.—Office in the Old Secretariate Buildings, opposite the Cathedral.
- Conry, Edmund, Commander of the Barque "*Actress*."
- Cook, Thomas, Soap Manufacturer, Mahim. [*The oldest European in British India.*]
- Cormack, Henry, Partner in the Firm of Leckie and Co. and a Director of the Bank of Bombay.—Office in Rampart Row, next to the Scotch Kirk.
- Cormack, John, Draughtsman under the Superg. Engineer N. P.
- Craig, Robert, Assistant in the Secret and Political Departments, Secretariate.
- Crawford, Robert Wigram, Partner in the Firm of Remington and Co., and a Director of the Bank of Bombay.—Resides at the "*Wilderness*."
- Crawford, William, Barrister at Law, and Editor of the "*Bombay Courier*." Office in Rampart Row.
- Creswell, Thomas, Partner in the Firm of Creswell, Rawson and Co.—Office in Rampart Row.
- Creswell, Charles James, Assistant to Messrs. Creswell, Rawson and Co. Signs by procuration.
- Crispe, W., Assistant to Messrs. Frith and Co.
- Crisp, Frederick, Customs Flotilla.
- Croscadden, J. W., Printer of the "*Bombay Times*."
- Cross, John Andrew, Assistant in the Secret and Political Departments, Secretariate.
- Cross, Ralph J., Examiner in the Revenue Department, Secretariate.
- Cruz, Matheus de, Pensioner on Warden's Official Fund.
- Cruz, Matheus de, (Junior) Clerk in the Revenue Department, Secretariate.
- Cruz, Francis de, Customs Flotilla.
- Cuseen, Robert Gerald, Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office.
- Cuthbert, Arthur, School Master, Apollo Street.

**D.**

- Daley, Charles, Assistant Surveyor and Builder, Sapp. Engineer's Office Poona.
- Dalzell, Nicholas A., Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs.
- Danvers, Edward F., Junior Magistrate of Police.
- Davidson, Frederick M., Partner in the Firm of Dirom, Hunter and Co. (Europe.)
- Davies, E., Barrister at Law, and Master in Equity.
- Dawson, R. R., Commander of the Schooner, "*Emma*."
- Dean, W., Employed in the Custom House at Arthur Bunder.
- Dearman, T. A., Partner in the Firm of Syers, Livingston and Co.
- Delves, George, Overseer of Roads, Conservancy Department.
- De La Warr, John, Examiner in the Secret and Political Departments, Secretariate.
- D'Silva, A. J., Assistant Master of the Government English School at Poona.
- Dickson, Adam R., Head Clerk in the General Department, Military Board.
- Dickinson, Sebastian Stewart, Barrister at Law, Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions, and Justice of the Peace.
- Doll, Anthony, Clerk in the Military Board Office.
- Donald, Thomas Calendar, Partner in the Firm of Grey and Co., (Europe.)

LIST OF INHABITANTS.—*Continued.*

Donovan, John, Senior Examiner in the Political and Secret Departments, Secretariate.

Daurna, Alexander, Compositor in the "*Bombay Times*" Office.

Douglas, William Forbes, Inland Outward Department, General Post Office.

Downes, E. T., Deputy Assay Master (*Surgeon Bengal Establishment.*)

Duarte, Angelino, Cash Keeper to Messrs. Forbes and Co.

Duff, George Smyttan, Accountant of the Bank of Western India.

Duff, A. M., Clerk in the Bank of Western India.

Dubbar, Alexander, Assistant to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Duncan, Francis, Partner in the Firm of Eglinton, Maclean and Co.

Dunlop, Wm. Henry, Acting Deputy Superintendent of the Marine Police.

Dunlop, Andrew, Clerk in the Military Board Office.

Duverger, Pierre, Commander of the Steamer "*Sir J. R. Carnac.*"

Duverger, Joseph, Resides in Nesbit Lane, Fort.

**E.**

Edge, James, Surveyor and Builder, attached to the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay.

Eddy, Robert, Examiner in the Secret and Political Departments, Secretariate.

Edmond, Thomas, Partner in the Firm of W. and T. Edmond and Co.. (Europe.)

Edmond, William, Partner in the Firm of W. and T. Edmond and Co., (Europe.)

Edwards, T., Clerk in the Custom House, and Gunsmith.

Eisdale, David A., Superintendent of the Government Schools in the Collectories of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, and Candeleish, and Head Master of the Government English School at Poona.

Elliot, A. W., Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs.

Elliott, W. B., Partner in the Firm of Brownrigg and Co.

Elsam, W., Partner in the Firm of Wm. Elsam and Co.

Evans, Evan, Commander of the Ship "*Shah Allum.*"

Evans, C. O., Wine and Spirit Dealer, opposite the Church Gate.

Ewart, Peter, Partner in the Firm of Ewart, Lyon and Co., and Justice of the Peace, (Europe.)

**F.**

Fallon, Arthur D., Assistant to the Civil Auditor.

Fallon, William, Portrait and Animal Painter.—Studio in Bell Lane, Fort.

Faria, Sir Roger de, Portuguese Merchant.—Office in Church Gate Street.

Farie, Gilbert, Partner in the Firm of McVicar, Burn and Co., Office in the Grant Buildings, Colaba.

Farrrell, J., Marshal of the House of Correction.

Faulkner, Charles, Assistant in the Judicial Department, Secretariate.

Faulkner, Alexander, Customs Flotilla.

Fawcett, Henry, Partner in the Firm of Remington and Co. and Justice of the Peace. (Europe.)

Fellows, John, Clerk in the Military Board Office.

Fellows, William Benjamin, Dealer in Wines and Spirits, and General Marine Store Keeper, Meadow Street.

Ferguson, P., Assistant to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and signs by procuration.

Fernandes, Braz, Agent for the Portuguese Government at Bombay.

Fernandes, Braz, (Junior) Surgeon.—Resides at Mazagon.

Fernandes, Nicholas, Portuguese and French Translator to Government, Secretariate.

## LIST OF INHABITANTS.—Continued.

- Fernandes, John Barlow, School Master, Humnam Street, next to Mr. Leggett's.
- Finlay, Alexander Scruthers, Partner in the Firm of Ritchie, Stuart and Co. (Europe).
- Fisk, John, Printer, employed at the "*Gentleman's Gazette*" Press.
- Fitch, J., Tailor, and Boarding House Keeper, corner of Humnam Street, Fort.
- FitzHugh, Thomas Stafford, Customs Flotilla.
- Fleming, F., Superintendent of the Laminating Department in the Mint.
- Fleming, John, Organist of Trinity Chapel, Sonapoor.
- Fletcher, The Reverend H. K., American Missionary, Poona.
- Flynn, J., Acting Assistant Translator in the Supreme Court.
- Fogerty, William Keys, Surgeon.—Residence in Rampart Row.
- Forbes, Charles, Partner in the Firm of Forbes and Co. and Justice of the Peace.
- Forbes, Alexander, Partner in the Firm of Forbes and Co.
- Forjett, Charles, Foujdar of Poona.
- Foster, H., Head Clerk of the Political Agent's Office, Rajpote.
- Francke, George, Examiner in the Political and Secret Departments, Secretariate.
- Fraser, H., Commander of the Ship "*Bombay Castle*."
- Fraser, James, Surveyor.—Employed on the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India.
- Frith, Robert, Auctioneer and Soda Water Manufacturer, Apollo Street.
- Frith, William, Partner in the Firm of Frith and Co.—Office in Nesbit Lane, Fort.

## G.

- Ga, Jose Maria de, Assistant to Messrs. Forbes and Co.
- Ga, A. G. de, Assistant to Messrs. Forbes and Co.
- Gardner, Robert, Clerk in the Military Board Office.
- Gartiner, Thomas, Assistant in the Revenue Department, Secretariate.
- Geddes, James, Marshal of the County Jail.
- Gibb, James, Head Pressman and Die Multiplier in the Mint.
- Gilder, Charles Doveton, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs, and Secretary to the District Benevolent Society.—Residence on the Grant Road, near the New Theatre.
- Gillett, G. L., Superintendent of the Customs Flotilla.
- Ginger, T., Overseer Joint Remount Department.
- Glascott, William Vandy, Clerk in the Military Board Office.
- Gordon, Harry George, Partner in the Firm of Ritchie, Stuart and Co. and Director of the Bank of Bombay; and Justice of the Peace.
- Gomes, Manoel, Record Keeper, Secret and Political Departments, Secretariate.
- Graham, James, Assistant to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and signs by Procurator.
- Graham, W., Partner in the Firm of William and Alexander Graham and Co.
- Graham, Thomas, Printer at the American Mission Press.
- Grainger, A., Commander of the Brig "*Anna Eliza*."
- Gray, Thomas Forsyth, Partner in the Firm of Dirom Hunter and Co.
- Gray, William Hancock, Assistant to Messrs. George S. King and Co.
- Grey, William Sollery, Partner in the Firm of Grey and Co.—Office in Rampart Row.

## LIST OF INHABITANTS.—Continued.

- Gray, William, Surgeon.—Residence in Tamarind Lane adjoining the "Gentleman's Gazette" Office.
- Green, H., Head Master of the Government English School at Surat.
- Groundwater, Magnus, Clerk in the Military Board Office.
- H.**
- Hadden, Alexander, Partner in the Firm of W. Nicol and Co.—Resides at the "Rock," Mazagon.
- Hadow, James Remington, Partner in the Firm of Remington and Co. and Justice of the Peace. Resides at the "Hermitage."
- Hampton, John, Bookseller and Stationer, Meadow Street.
- Hancock, G., Attorney at Law.—Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. Office in the Town Hall.
- Handley, Robert.—Residence at Khetwaddy.
- Hannah, J., Druggist, Meadow Street.
- Hanson, Joseph, Moonsiff of Newassa, in the Ahmednuggur Zillah.
- Hanson, John, Translator in the Agent's Office, Poona.
- Hargreaves, John, Gardener to the Botanical Garden, at Dapoorie.
- Harkness, J. Professor, Elphinstone College, and Superintendent of the Government Schools in the Collectorates of Tanua, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Kaira.
- Harrington, Alfred, Sexton of the Cathedral, and Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society. Resides next to the Cathedral.
- Harrison, Richard, Examiner in the Military and Marine Departments, Secretariate.
- Harrison, John, Purser I. N.—Acting Indian Naval Store Keeper.—Resides in Apollo Street Lane, Fort.
- Harrison, James, Engineer, Steam Factory.
- Harrison, Charles, Engineer, Steam Factory.
- Harrison, J. C., Assistant in the Political and Secret Departments, Secretariate.
- Hatteroth, G. J.,—Teacher of the Flute and Piano Forte, Church Lane, Fort.
- Hemson, John, Assistant in the General Department Secretariate.
- Henderson, W., Professor, Elphinstone College; residing with Dr. Miller.
- Henderson, John, Customs Flotilla.
- Henderson, William, Examiner in the Judicial Department, Secretariate.
- Hern, Thomas, Head Clerk Commissariat Department, Military Board.
- Hereford, N. F., Examiner in the Military and Marine Departments, Secretariate.
- Herrick, H. B., Barrister at Law.—Residence in Rampart Row.
- Heycock, Henry, Partner in the Firm of Heycock and Co.—Office in Rampart Row.—Residence Colabah.
- Higginson, H. B., Partner in the Firm of Higginson and Cardwell (Europe.)
- Higgs, John Alexander, Sailmaker in the Dock Yard.
- Hingley, Eli, Examiner in the Political and Secret Departments, Secretariate.
- Hodge, David Beath, Head Assistant in the Accountant General's Office.
- Hodgson, Henry, Assistant to Messrs. Grey and Co.
- Hogg, George, Commander of the Ship "Fort William."
- Hogsflesh, William G., Examiner in the Revenue Department, Secretariate.
- Holland, John, Barrister at Law; and Sheriff.—Residence in Rampart Row.
- Horne, Francis, Pensioner on Warden's Official Fund, Poona.
- Horne, Edwin, Residing at Poona.
- Horne, Robert James, Assistant in the Secret and Political Departments, Secretariate.

LIST OF INHABITANTS.—*Continued.*

Horrocks, William, Assistant to Treacher and Co. Chemists. at Poona.  
 Houghland, John, Assistant in the Accountant General's Office.  
 Howard, John, Superintendent of the Cutting and Milling Department, Mint.  
 Howard, William, Barrister at Law, Remembrancer to Government for Legal Affairs, and Justice of the Peace.  
 Hume, The Reverend W., American Missionary, Byculla.  
 Hunt, John, Clerk in the Custom House.  
 Hunter, William Forsyth, Partner in the Firm of Dirom Hunter and Co.  
 Hurst, J., Transfer Office, Bank of Western India.  
 Hurst, James, (Junior) Employed in the Mint.  
 Huschke, A. H., Partner in the Firm of Huschke, Wattenbach and Co.; and Consul for the City of Hamburg at Bombay.  
 Hutcheson, R., Sheriff's Bailiff.  
 Hutchins, J. T., Sculptor, Tomb Engraver, and Sign Painter; at Mr. Hampton's, Meadow Street.  
 Hutchinson, F., Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, and Justice of the Peace.—Residence Colabah.  
 Hynes, J. L., Head Clerk in the Mint.

**I.**

Ibbs, J. C., Accountant and Store Receiver, Builder's Department Indian Navy.  
 Ingle, Henry, Foreman of the Mint, and in charge of the Steam Engine in the Dock Yard.—Residence Byculla.  
 Ingles, Charles, Foreman of the Vice Erecting Shop in the Steam Factory.  
 Isaacson, H. S., Commander of the Ship "*Ingdis*."

**J.**

James, John, Inland Outward Department, General Post Office.  
 Jamieson, John, Managing Proprietor of the "*Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce*"; and Partner in the Firm of J. Jamieson & Co., Booksellers and General Commission Agents.  
 Jay, James John, Master of "Hope School," Byculla.—School in Church Lane Fort, and School residence Byculla.  
 Jefferies, Thomas, Merchant, and Agent, Office in Forbes Street.  
 Jefferson, J., Attorney at Law, Partner in the Firm of Collins and Jefferson Solicitors.—Office in Court House Lane, behind Bennett and Co.'s Auction Room.—Residence Colabah.  
 Jervis, Thomas, Customs Flotilla.  
 Johnson, J. L., Commissioner and Clerk of the Court of Requests, and Justice of the Peace (*Neilgherries*).  
 Johnson, Alexander, Foreman of Pattern Makers and Moulders in the Steam Factory.  
 Johnson, William, Clerk in the Police Office.  
 Jones, John, Assistant in the Military and Marine Departments, Secretariate.  
 Jones, Edward, Commander of the Ship "*Prince of Wales*."  
 Jones, P., Junior Clerk in the Office of the Superintendent Indian Navy.  
 Jones, William, Clerk and Sexton Colaba Church.  
 Jordan, J., Surveyor and Builder, Collector's Office Ahmedabad.  
 Joseph, Marcus, Armenian Merchant.—Office in Humnum Street.  
 Joseph, Lucas, Armenian Merchant.—Office in Humnum Street.



LIST OF INHABITANTS.—*Continued.*

## K.

Kays, Martin Thomas, Assay Master (*Surgeon Bombay Establ.*)  
 Kean, Edward, Employed in the Office of the "*Gentleman's Gazette.*"  
 Kelly, Patrick, Clerk in the Military Board Office.  
 Kenderdine, Wm., Engineer in the Mint.  
 Kershaw, Joseph, Partner in the Firm of Wm. Elsam and Co.  
 Ketterer, Oswald William, Clerk to the Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry; Commissioner of Affidavits, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown.  
 Kinchella, William, Clerk in the Military Board Office.  
 King, James, Head Clerk in the Marine Department of the Military Board.  
 King, J., Assistant Die Marker in the Mint.  
 King, Vincent, Ashfield, Partner in the Firm of G. S. King and Co.  
 King, Jno, Examiner in the Revenue Department, Secretariate.  
 King, J., Clerk to the Common Assignee.  
 Kingston, Thomas, Head Clerk Town Major's Office.  
 King, William, Baker, Byoullai.  
 Kneebone, G. A., Clerk in the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Lyon and Co.

## L.

Lancaster, Thomas, Partner in the Firm of Lancaster and Molyneux.—Office on the Green, adjoining Messrs. Forbes and Co.—Residence Colabah.  
 Larkworthy, Ambrose, Surgeon and Oculist, opposite Babogla Tank, near Mirza Allee Mshomed Khan Shoosty's residence.  
 Larkins, John Pascoal, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Clerk of the Insolvent Debtor's Court, and Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.—Office in Hummum Street.  
 Lauchlan, D., 3rd Assistant to the Master Attendant.  
 Lawless, John, S. Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs.—Residence Colabah.  
 Lawless, John (Junior) Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments.  
 Leckey, Edward S., Clerk in the Military Board Office.  
 Leckie, Robert Lindsay, Partner in the Firm of Leckie and Co., and Justice of the Peace.  
 Lefevre, C., French Shopkeeper, Rampart Row.  
 Leggett, Francis, Deputy Sheriff.—Residence in Hummum Street.  
 Leischwager, Charles Ludovic, Commander of the Ship "*Charlotte.*"  
 Leischwager, William, Deputy Superintendent of the Customs' Flotilla.  
 LeMessurier, Augustus Smith, Barrister at Law, Advocate General, and Justice of the Peace.  
 Lemon, W., Commander of the Ship "*Scaleby Castle.*"  
 Leslie, G., Commander of the Ship "*Good Success.*"  
 Lester, William, Assistant in the Military and Marine Departments, Secretariate.  
 Lester, Alexander, Examiner in the Revenue Department, Secretariate.  
 Lloyd, T. Chemist and Druggist.—Meadow Street.  
 Lodge, J., Master of the Bombay Central School.  
 Lobo, J. V., Indexer in the Judicial Department, Secretariate.  
 Lobo, U. M., Surgeon.—Residence in Military Square.  
 Lugrin, Francis, Wine Merchant.—Residence in Meadow Street.  
 Lugrin, W. C., Commander of the Ship "*Atiet Rahimon.*"  
 Lyon, Edward, Partner in the Firm of Ewart, Lyon and Co.  
 Lyon, Alfred, Assistant to Messrs. Ewart Lyon and Co.

LIST OF INHABITANTS.—*Continued.*

## M.

- Mackay, R., Head Master of the Government English School at Tanna.
- Maclean, Alexander Campbell, Partner in the Firm of Eglinton, Maclean and Co., and Justice of the Peace. (In China.)
- Maidment, Robert, Clerk in the Military Board Office.
- Maidment, William, Clerk in the Military Board Office.
- Maidment, W. P., Master of the Sailor's Home.
- Mainwaring, William B., Master of "Hope School."—School in Church Lane, Fort, and School residence in Nesbit Lane Byculla.
- Malvery, William, Clerk in the Military and Marine Departments, Secretariate.
- Marshall, Henry Norman, Correspondence Department General Post Office.
- Marshall, T., Tomb Stone Cutter. Resides at Mazagon near the large Portuguese Church.
- Martin, Francis, Partner in the Firm of Martin, Murray and Co.—(Europe.)
- Martinnant, Edward James, Assistant in the Military and Marine Departments, Secretariate.
- Martinnant, Frederick, Clerk in the Judge and Agent's Office, Poona.
- Mathieson, J., Clerk in the Military Board Office.
- McCudden, Thomas, Head Clerk in the Magistrates Office, Poona.
- McCulloch, David, Assistant to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and signs by procuration.
- McDougal, M., Commander of the Ship "*Edmonstone*."
- McGregor, D., Commander of the Ship "*Buckinghamshire*."
- McGrennan, J., Clerk in the Office of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.
- McIntyre, A., Commander of the Ship "*Ardaseer*."
- McKenna, P. J., Editor of the "*Gentleman's Gazette*."
- McKenzie, W. R.
- McKenzie, John, Partner in the Firm of Leckie and Co.
- McKenzie, J. A., Assistant to Messrs. Leckie and Co.
- McKenzie, Murdoch, Assistant in the Military and Marine Departments, Secretariate.
- McKenzie, James, Foreman of the Boiler Makers attached to the Steam Factory.
- McKeon, George, Head Clerk in the Ordnance Department, Military Board.
- McKim, Robert, Partner in the Firm of William and Thomas Edmond and Co.
- McLaren, David, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Inspector of Machinery, in the Steam Factory.
- McNeil, John, Master Blacksmith in the Steam Factory.
- Mello, Cipriano de, Book Keeper to Messrs. Remington and Co.
- Mendonça, J. M., Record Keeper, Judicial Department Secretariate.
- Menesse, Ernest, Translator and Interpreter in Portuguese; and Officiating Translator and Interpreter in Malialum and French, in the Supreme Court. Resides at Colaba.
- Menesse, Eugene, Assistant to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.
- Merritt, George, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Resides in Meadow Street Fort, opposite to the Roman Catholic Church.
- Merritt, William, R. Surgeon.—Resides with Dr. Geo. Merritt.
- Methven, Robert, In temporary command of the Ship "*Charles Forbes*."
- Menzies, Henry, Partner in the Firm of Martin Murray, and Co. (Europe)
- Mignan, James, Clerk in the Office of the Mint Committee.
- Miles, Henry, Export Inspector, Bombay Custom House.

LIST OF INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

- Miller, Alexander, Surgeon, Rampart Row.  
 Miller, Hugh, Surgeon, Rampart Row.  
 Miller, James Black, Assistant to Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell.  
 Mills, Daniel E., Examiner in the Political and Secret Departments, Secretariate.  
 Mills, J., Engineer in the Steam Factory.  
 Minter, Edwin William, Clerk in the Military Board Office.  
 Mitchell, Reverend, J. M., Missionary of the Free Presbyterian Church Bombay.  
 Mitchell, Reverend, J., Missionary of the Free Presbyterian Church, Poona.  
 Monk, H., Commander of the Ship "*Sulimany*."  
 Monnett, C., Tipstaff to the Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry, Kt.  
 Moore, William, Clerk in the General Department, Secretariate.  
 Moore, Thomas, Clerk in the Military Board Office.  
 More, M. F., Commander of the Ship "*Futtl Mombaruck*."  
 Morgan, Richard, Accountant of the Bombay Savings Bank.  
 Morris, James, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Register of the Suddur Dewannee and Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut.—Residence at Mazagon.  
 Mullaly, John, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board.—Residence at Colabah.  
 Mungavin, John, Uncovenanted Assistant in the Road and Tank Department.  
 Munger, Reverend, J. B., American Missionary, Nassick.  
 Murdoch, Alexander Lambie, Clerk in the Military Board Office.  
 Murphy, Robert Xavier, Mahratta Translator and Interpreter in the Supreme Court.—Residence at Colaba.  
 Murray, Stephen Digby, Partner in the Firm of Martin Murray and Co.  
 Murray, J., Assistant Master of the Government English School at Tanna.  
 Murray, John, Compositor in the "*Bombay Times*" Office.  
 Murray, Charles, Compositor in the "*Bombay Times*" Office.  
 Muti, Guiseppo, Superintendent of Silk cultivation in the Deccan and Kan-deish.

## N.

- Nicker, D., Printer of the Bombay "*Government Gazette*."  
 Nock, W., Clerk in the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Department.  
 Norton, B. L. W.—Residence Girgaum.

## O.

- O'Mealy, Michael, Clerk in the Office of Ritchie, Steuart and Co.  
 Oliver, Norman Washington, First Assistant to the Master Attendant.  
 Orlebar, A. B., Professor, Elphinstone College.

## P.

- Parsons, John, Partner in the Firm of Higginson and Cardwell.  
 Partridge, Richard, Inland Inward Department, General Post Office.  
 Payne, Richard, Millwright in the Mint.  
 Payne, William Hugh, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, in charge at Vingorla; and Justice of the Peace.  
 Pearson, Edward Thurnham Graham, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.—Residence at Chintzpoongly.  
 Pelly, W. A., Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise at Caranja.  
 Pereira, J., Keeper of Current Records in the Revenue Department.  
 Pfefferblum, Isaac, Examiner in the Political and Secret Departments, Secretariate.

LIST OF INHABITANTS.—*Continued.*

Philipps, John Lloyd, Barrister at Law, Prothonotary and Registrar on the Equity and Admiralty sides of the Supreme Court; Examiner of the Insolvent Court, and Justice of the Peace.

Philipps, T., Head Clerk in the General Treasury.

Philipps, C., Clerk in the Civil Auditor's Office.

Pole, W., Professor, Elphinstone Institution.

Potter, David, Examiner in the Political and Secret Departments, Secretariate.

Pope, Dominic, Partner in the Firm of Pope and Co., French Merchants and Agents, Apollo Street.

Presgrave, Admiral Duncan, Customs Flotilla.

Preston, James Lewis, Assistant in the Military and Marine Departments, Secretariate.

Price, William S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, and Assistant to the Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey.

Price, T., Assistant Surveyor and Builder, Collector's Office Dhoolia.

Proctor, Walter, Head Clerk in the Revenue Commissioner's Office, Southern Division.

Proctor, George B., Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office.

Proctor, S., In Charge of the Horticultural Society's Garden at Parell.

**R.**

Ramsay, Robert, Librarian to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Ramsay, Archibald (M. A.), Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence in Rampart Row, above the Office of Messrs. Brownrigg and Co.

Rees, William, Clerk in the Military Board Office, and Teacher of the Latin Language.

Regel, George, Watchmaker, Meadow's Street.

Remington, Reginald Frederick, Partner in the Firm of Remington and Co. and Justice of the Peace. Resides in Rampart Row.

Remington, Alexander, Assistant to Messrs. Leckie and Co.

Reynolds, J., Surgeon.—Resides in Tamarind Lane, Fort, behind the Secretariate, adjoining the "Gentleman's Gazette" Office.

Richmond, Thomas Robert, Partner in the Firm of Richmond and Co., and Justice of the Peace.

Richmond, Sylvester Trant, Assistant to Messrs Richmond and Co.—Signs by Procuration.

Rickards, Robert, Foreman of the Iron and Brass Founders in the Steam Factory.

Rivett, Louis Charles Culling, Stipendiary Commissioner of the Court of Requests; Superintendent of the Government Press; Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions; and Justice of the Peace.

Robert, A., Watchmaker and Musical Instrument Repairer, next door to Mr. Leggett's, Hummum Street.

Robinson, T., Supreme Court House Keeper.

Rodgers, Christian.—Country (Merchant) Service.

Rodgers, James, Chief Officer of the Ship "Helen."

Rodriguez, F. X., General Record, Keeper, Secretariate.

Rodriguez, F., Clerk in the Secretary's Office, Military Department.

Rodrigues, Francis, Druggist, Meadow Street.

Rogers, H., Partner with Treacher and Rogers, Chemists and Druggists, Meadow Street.

Ross, John Lingard, Assistant to Messrs. Remington and Co.—(Europe).

Ross, Daniel, Master Attendant, and Justice of the Peace.

Ross, Alexander, Assistant to Messrs. Remington and Co.

LIST OF INHABITANTS.—*Continued.*

- Rouget, Francis, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the General and Ecclesiastical Departments.
- Roussac, Auguste, French Merchant, and Secretary to the Bombay Trade Association.—Office in Meadow Street.
- Russell, John A., Partner in the Firm of Grey and Co.—(Europe.)
- Ryan, Thomas H., Superintendent of the Flotilla attached to the Department of the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise at Surat and Gogo.

## S.

- Sa, Braz Antonio de, Clerk in the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
- Salmon, W. T., Commander of the Ship "*Forth*."
- Sargon, Michael, Master of the Money School.
- Sargon, Michael, (Junior) Examiner in the Secret and Political Departments, Secretariate.
- Scales, George, Head Clerk in the Medical Board Office.
- Schulhoff, J. M., Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, and Hotel Keeper.
- Scott, Robert, Uncovenanted Assistant in the Road & Tank Department at Poona.
- Scott, Thomas James Adolphus, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.
- Scott, George.
- Selby, Thomas, Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office; and Head Clerk in the Office of the Military Fund.—Resides at Colabah.
- Sellers, T., Draftsman in the Military Board Office.
- Shirra, James, Assistant to Messrs. Forbes and Co.—Resides at Girgaum.
- Showell, Richard Henry, Head Clerk in the Revenue Commissioner's Office, Northern Division.
- Sindry, J., Partner in the Firm of Leckie & Co. (Europe.)
- Smart, Archibald, Partner in the Firm of Ritchie, Stewart and Co.—Office in Church Lane, Fort.
- Smart, Edward, Banghy Department, General Post Office.
- Smith, George B., Head Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office.
- Smith, John, Partner in the Firm of W. Nicol & Co.
- Smith, George, Assistant in the General and Ecclesiastical Departments, Secretariate.
- Smyttan, William, Accountant in the Bank of Bombay.
- Somerville, Allan, Press Overseer in the "*Bombay Times*" Office.
- Souza, Germano de, Clerk in the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
- Souza, Pascoal de, Organist of the Cathedral, and Teacher of the Piano Forte.
- Sparks, John, Chemist & Druggist.—Signs by procuration for Treacher and Rogers.
- Spencer, Nathaniel, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments; and Registrar of the Estates of deceased Military and Indian Naval Officers.—Residence at Colaba.
- Spencer, Francis Angus, Assistant in the Office of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sons & Co.
- Spencer, Nathaniel, (Junior)—Assistant in the Military and Marine Departments, Secretariate.
- Spiers, A., Clerk in the Superintending Engineer's Office, Poona.
- Sprague, John, Chemist and Druggist, Rampart Row.
- Springer, J. H. Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Southern Mahratta Country.

LIST OF INHABITANTS.—*Continued.*

- Stevens, Charles, Veterinarian, Baboola Tank Road.  
 Stevenson, Thomas, Deputy Marshall of the County Gaol.  
 Stevenson, J. M., Examiner in the Political and Secret Departments, Secretariate.  
 Stewart, Alexander, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise at Surat.  
 Stewart, Robert, Draftsman in the Quarter Master General's Office.  
 Stewart, T., Commander of the Ship "*Faize Rabanie*."  
 Stewart, John, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay.  
 Stokoe, W., Commander of the Ship "*General Wood*."  
 Strong, Robert, Partner in the Firm of Macvicar Burn, and Co. (Europe)  
 Stuart, Charles J. F., Secretary and Acting Managing Director of the Bank of Western India.  
 Stuart, Fergus, Overseer of the Dockyard.  
 Sundt, William, Government Pensioner, residing at Poona.  
 Swausegar, John, Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office.  
 Syers, A. L., Partner in the Firm of Syers, Livingston & Co.

## T.

- Tanner, Thomas Edward, Joint Agent for the Ceylon Bank.  
 Tanner, John, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Byculah, near the Club House.  
 Tarleton, George M., Clerk in the Bank of Western India.  
 Taylor, Walter, Deputy Accountant of the Bank of Bombay.  
 Taylor, James, Pensioner on Warden's Official Fund.  
 Taylor, Francis Edwin, Assistant in the Secret and Political Departments, Secretariate.  
 Terry, Sidney, Assistant to Messrs Higginson and Cardwell.  
 Thomas, Robert Hughes, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Political and Secret Departments.—Residence at Colabak.  
 Thomas, L., Commander of the "*Brig Anonyma*."  
 Thompson, George, Residence at Mazagon.  
 Thompson, Robert H., Residence at Mazagon.  
 Thompson, John, Clerk in the Deputy Commissary General's Office.  
 Thomson, Peter, Auctioneer and Dealer in Wines and Spirits, Meadow Street.  
 Thomson, Charles, Assistant to Messrs. E. Bates and Co.  
 Thomson, Henry John, Customs Department.—Resides at Girgaum.  
 Thornton, Thomas, Coroner.  
 Tonks, Peter, Surveyor of Ships.—Residence at Colaba.  
 Treacher, J., Partner in the Firm of Treacher and Rogers, Chemists and Druggists, Meadow Street.  
 Trisnan, John, Employed at the "*Victoria*" Press.  
 Tristram, William Barrington, Assistant to Messrs. Remington and Co.  
 Trott, J. H., Head Clerk in the Rutnagherry Collector's Office.  
 Trueman, Mark Francis, Head Clerk in the Public Works Department, Military Board.

## U.

- Underwood, Thomas, Printer at the "*Victoria*" Press.

## V.

- Vanderstraaten, Edward, Clerk in the General Department, Secretariate.  
 Vaupell, John, Chief Translator and Interpreter in the Supreme Court.

LIST OF INHABITANTS.—*Continued.*

Vears, Henry, Ship Department, General Post Office.  
 Vears, Walter, Customs Flotilla.  
 Viegas, Gabriel, Clerk in the Custom House.  
 Vitters, James, Head Clerk in the Barrack Department, Military Board.  
 Von Geyer, St. John, Clerk in the Sudder Adawlut.  
 Von Geyer, Thomas Theobald, Assistant in the Secret and Political Departments, Secretariate.

## W.

Wadge, T., Commander of the Ship "*Sultana*."  
 Wakeman, William, Clerk in the Poona Collectors' Office.  
 Walker, George, Firm of Ayrton and Walker, Solicitors, Office in Church Lane Fort; opposite the "*Courier*" Office.  
 Walker, James, Joint Agent of the Ceylon Bank.—Office in Rampart Row.  
 Walkinshaw, Alexander, Assistant to Messrs Campbell, Miller and Co.—Signs by procuration.  
 Wallace, William, Partner in the Firm of Frith & Co. (Europe.)  
 Watkins, Edward C., Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad.  
 Watson, J., Clerk of the Markets.  
 Webb, W., Government Pensioner, Poona.  
 West, C. A., Attorney at Law, and Clerk of the Small Causes.—Office in Hummum Street, opposite Mr. Leggett's.  
 West, George, Schoolmaster of the Indo-British Institution Sonapur.  
 Whelan, Right Reverend Dr. J. (D. D.)—Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay.  
 White, T. B., Commander of the Brig "*Lanrick*."  
 Wilcox, Henry G., Clerk in the Military Board Office.  
 Wilde, H., Commander of the Ship "*Charles Grant*."  
 Wilhaume, A., French Merchant.—Residence at Mazagon.  
 Williamson, J., Warden of the Dockyard.  
 Williamson, Charles, Inland Inward Department, General Post Office.  
 Williamson, A., Bangly Department, General Post Office.  
 Wills, Thomas, Commander of the Ship "*Charles Forbes*." (Europe.)  
 Wilson, George, Examiner in the Judicial Department, Secretariate.  
 Wilson, John, (D. D.) Scottish Missionary (Europe.)  
 Wilson, Joseph, Assistant Melter in the Mint.  
 Wilson, George, Compositor in the "*Bombay Times*" Office.  
 Wilson, Richard E., Ship Department, General Post Office.  
 Wingate, T. F., Partner in the Firm of Campbell, Miller and Co.  
 Wood, H. W. J., Agent for the Agra and United Service Bank, at Bombay. Office in Mendow Street.  
 Woods, R. C., Assistant in the Office of the "*Bombay Courier*," and Editor of the "*Bombay Commercial Price Current*."  
 Wooler, John Snaith, Partner in the Firm of Henry Wooler and Co.  
 Woolley, William, Assistant to Messrs. Campbell, Dallas and Co.—Signs by procuration.  
 Wright, James, Partner in the Firm of William Nicol and Co. (Europe.)  
 Wright, Solomon, Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office.

## Y.

Yates, William, Clerk in the Revenue Commissioner's Office, Northern Division.  
 Young, William J., Partner in the Firm of Martin, Murray and Co.  
 Young, James, Assistant to Messrs Frith and Co.  
 Young, J., Assistant to the Supt. of the Revenue Survey in the Southern Mah-ratta Country.

# THE HOME

## AND

### MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTORY.

#### Royal Birth Days.

Queen Victoria...	.. .. .	24th May	1819
Princess Royal..	.. .. .	21st Nov	1840
Prince of Wales...	.. .. .	9th Nov	1841
Duke of York...	.. .. .	6th Aug	1844
Princess Alice Maud Mary..	.. .. .	25th April	1843
Queen Dowager Adelaide..	.. .. .	13th Aug	1792
Prince Albert...	.. .. .	26th Aug	1819
Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover...	.. .. .	5th June	1771
His Son Geo. Fred. Crown Prince of Hanover....	.. .. .	27th May	1819
Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge..	.. .. .	24th Feb	1774
His Son George William Fred. Charles...	.. .. .	26th March	1819
His Daughter Augusta Car. Char. Eliza..	.. .. .	19th July	1822
His Daughter Mary Adelaide..	.. .. .	27th Nov	1833
Princess Marv, Duchess of Gloster .	.. .. .	25th April	1776
Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester..	.. .. .	29th May	1773
Princess Sophia...	.. .. .	3rd Nov	1777
Victoria, Duchess of Kent...	.. .. .	17th Aug	1786
Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge..	.. .. .	25th July	1797

#### Cabinet Ministers and other Officers of State.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i> .....	Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart.
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i> .....	Lord Lyndhurst.
<i>Commander-in-Chief</i> .....	Duke of Wellington.
<i>Lord President of the Council</i> .....	Lord Wharncliffe.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> .....	Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i> .....	Duke of Buccleugh.
<i>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs</i> .....	Earl of Aberdeen.
<i>Secretary of State for the Colonies</i> .....	Lord Stanley.
<i>Secretary of State for the Home Department</i> .....	Rt. Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> .....	Earl of Haddington.
<i>President of the Board of Control</i> .....	Earl of Ripon.
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i> .....	Rt. Hon. W. Ewart Gladstone.
<i>Secretary at War</i> .....	Rt. Hon. Sir T. Fremantle, Bt.
<i>Paymaster General</i> .....	Right Hon. Sir Edward Kitchbull, Bart.

#### [The above form the Cabinet.]

<i>Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests</i> .....	Earl of Lincoln.
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i> .....	Lord Granville C. H. Somerset.
<i>Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</i> .....	Lord Heytesbury.
<i>Lord High Chancellor of Ireland</i> .....	Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden.
<i>Secretary for Ireland</i> .....	Lord Elliot.
<i>Vice President of the Board of Trade</i> .....	Earl of Dalhousie.
<i>Master of the Mint</i> .....	Rt. Hon. W. Ewart Gladstone.
<i>Earl Marshal</i> .....	Duke of Norfolk.
<i>Lord Steward of the Household</i> .....	Earl of Liverpool.
<i>Lord Great Chamberlain</i> .....	Lord Willoughby D'Eresby.
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i> .....	Earl Delawarr.
<i>Attorney General</i> .....	Sir W. Webb Follett.
<i>Solicitor General</i> .....	Sir Frederick Theiger.
<i>Judge Advocate General</i> .....	Rt. Hon. J. Nicholl.



<i>Master of the Horse</i> .....	Earl of Jersey.
<i>Post Master General</i> .....	Earl of Lonsdale.
<i>Lord Advocate of Scotland</i> .....	Duncan McNeill, Esq.
<i>Solicitor General of Scotland</i> .....	Adam Anderson, Esq.
<i>Attorney General for Ireland</i> .....	Rt. Hon. T. B. Cusack Smith.
<i>Solicitor General for Ireland</i> .....	Richard Wilson Greene.

### Foreign Ministers.

*Residing in England.*

- AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF.**—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Honorable Edward Everett, 46, Grosvenor-place.  
*Consul*, Colonel T. Aspinwall, 1, Bishopsgate Church-yard.
- AUSTRIA.**—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Baron de Newmann, Chandos-house, Cavendish-square.  
*Consul*, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, New-Court, St. Swithin's-lane.
- BADEN.**—*Consul*, John Simpson, 1, Richez-Court, Lime-street.
- BAVARIA.**—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Baron de Cetto, 3, Hill-street Berkley square.  
*Consul*, A. F. Schaezler, 11, Bury-Court, St. Mary Axe.
- BELGIUM.**—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, 50, Portland-place.  
*Consul*, H. Castellain, Esquire, 3, Copthall-Court.
- BRAZIL.**—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Le Commandeur Marques Lisboa, 10, York-place Portman-square.  
*Vice Consul*, Chev. da Costa, 3, Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-street.
- BUENOS AYRES.**—*Minister*, Manuel Moreno, 23, upper Wimpole-street.  
*Consul General*, G. F. Dickson, Esquire, 20, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park.  
*Consulate*, 1, Winchester-buildings.
- DENMARK.**—*Minister*, Count Reventlow, 30, Wilton-crescent.  
*Consul General*, Fletcher Wilson, Esquire, 6, Warrford-Court, Throgmorton-street.
- EQUATOR, REPUBLIC OF.**—*Consul General*, Col. R. Wright, 12, Waterloo place.
- FRANCE.**—*Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen.* Count St. Aulaire, 20, Manchester-square.  
*Consul General*, Mons. Durant St. Andia, 44, Montagu-square.  
*Consulate*, 3, Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-street.  
*Office for Passports*, 6, Poland street.
- FRANKFORT.**—*Consul* J. G. Behrends, Esquire, 12 Broad-Street-buildings.
- GREECE.**—*Consul*, P. Ralli, Esquire, 25, Finsbury-circus.
- HANOVER.**—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* *Consul* Kielmansegg, 44, Grosvenor place.  
*Consul*, Gen. Sir John Hall, K. C. H., St. Katharine's Dock-House.  
*Consulate*, 6, Circus Minories.
- HAMB TOWNS.**—*Diplomatic Agent, and Consul. Gen.* James Colquhoun, Esq. 12 St. James's-place.  
*Consulate*, 76, Cornhill.
- IONIAN STATES.**—*Agent*, Sir A. Wood, Colonial Office.
- MICKLENSBURG SCHWERIN.**—*Consul Gen.* Christopher Kreeft, 8, Billiter-Street.
- MEXICO.**—*Min. Plen.* T. Murphy Esquire, 7, Sussex-place, Regent's Park.
- MONTE VIDEO.**—*Consul Gen.* Frederick De Lisle, Esquire, 1, York-place Portman-square.
- NETHERLANDS.**—*Ambassador Ex. & Plen.* Mons. Dedel, 25, Wilton-Crescent.  
*Consulate Office*,—123, Fenchurch-Street
- NEW GRANADA.**—*Charge d'Affaires*, Don Manuel Maria Mosquera, 52, Baker-St. Portman-Square.
- OLDENBURGH.**—*Consul Gen.* H. F. Tiarks, Esquire, 48, Fenchurch-Street.
- PERU.**—*Consul*, Henry Kendall, Esquire, 15, Austin Friars.
- PORTUGAL.**—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Baron da Torre de Menorvor, 57, Upper Seymour-street.  
*Consulate Office*, 15, St. Mary Axe.
- PRUSSIA.**—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Chevalier Bunsen, 4, Carlton-house-terrace.  
*Consul General*, Bernhard Hebel, Esquire, 106, Fenchurch-street.
- RUSIA.**—*Ambassador Ex. and Plen.* Baron Bunnov, 30, Dover-street.  
*Consul*, Chevalier de Benkhansen, 2, Winchester buildings, Old-broad street.
- SARDINIA AND LUCCA.**—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Count Pollon, 11, Grosvenor-street.  
*Consul General*, J. B. Heath, Esquire, 31, Old Jewry.
- SAXONY.**—*Resident Min.* Baron de Gersdorff, 12, Chester-square, Piccadilly.  
*Consul Gen.* J. Colquhoun, 76, Cornhill.
- SICILY.**—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Prince Castelcicala, 15, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.

*Consul Gen.* H. Swinburne Minasi, 15, Cambridge-Street, Edgeware-road.

SPAIN.—*Chargé d' Affaires*, Don Miguel Tacon, 22, Gloucester-place.

*Consul Gen.* Chevalier Don José Maria Barrero, 37, Old Broad-Street.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Count Bjornstjerna, 66, Mount-Street, Park-lane.

*Consul Gen.* C. Tottie, Esquire, 2, Crosby-square.

SWITZERLAND.—*Agent and Consul Gen.* J. L. Prevost, Esquire, 24, A. Cateaton-street.

TURKEY.—*Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen.* Ali Effendi, 1 Bryanstone-square.

*Consul Gen.*—Edward Zohrab, Esquire, 1 Bryanstone-square.

TOSCANY.—*Consul Gen.* J. C. C. Bell, Esquire, 15, Angell Court, Throgmorton-street.

VENEZUELA.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Senor Alejo Fortique, 22, Wimpole-street.

*Consul Gen.* J. Milligan, Esquire, 16, Token-house-yard.

WURTEMBERG.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Baron de Kugel, 40, Brook-street.

## ENGLISH MINISTERS.

*Residing Abroad.*

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* R. Pakenham, Esquire.

AUSTRIA.—*Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen.* Right Hon. Sir R. Gordon, G. C. B.

BAVARIA.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Lord Erskine.

BELGIUM.—*Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen.* Sir G. Hamilton Seymour.

BUENOS AYRES.—*Min. Plen.* J. H. Mandville, Esquire.

BRAZIL.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* H. C. J. Hamilton, Esquire.

DENMARK.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Sir H. W. Wynn.

FRANCE.—*Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen.* Right Hon. Lord Cowley, G. C. B.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.—*Min. Plen. to reside with the Diet at Frankfurt*, Hon. W. T. Horner Fox Strangways.

GREECE.—*Min. Plen.* Sir F. Lyons, Bart.

HANOVER.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Hon. J. D. Bligh.

HANSEATIC REPUBLICS OF LUBECK, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG, *Chargé d' Affaires*, G. L. Hodges, Esquire.

MEXICO.—*Min. Plen.*—Bankhead, Esquire.

MONTE VIDEO.—*Con. Gen.* T. S. Hood, Esquire.

MUSCAT.—Captain Atkins Hamerton, Bombay Army.

NAPLES.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Hon. W. Temple.

NETHERLANDS.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Sir Edward C. Disbrowe.

PERU.—*Chargé d' Affaires*, William Pitt Adams, Esquire.

PORTUGAL.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Lord Howard de Walden.

PRUSSIA.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Earl of Westmoreland.

RUSSIA.—*Ambassador Ex. and Plen.* Hon.—Bloomfield.

SARDINIA.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Hon. Ralph Abercromby.

SAXONY.—*Min. Plen.* Hon. Fr. R. Forbes.

SPAIN.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Arthur Aston, Esquire.

SWEDEN.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Sir T. Cartwright, G. C. H.

SWITZERLAND.—*Min. Plen.* D. R. Morier, Esq.

TURKEY.—*Ambassador Ex. and Plen.* Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning.

TUSCANY.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Lord Holland.

VENEZUELA.—*Chargé d' Affaires*, B. H. Wilson, Esquire.

WURTEMBERG.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Sir George Shee, Bart.

## THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Home Department.

The Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners

for the Affairs of India.

The Right Honorable The Earl of Ripon,—*President*.

The Lord President of the Council.

The Lord Privy Seal.

The First Lord of the Treasury.

The Principal Secretaries of State.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Honorable William Bingham Baring, M. P. } *Secretaries*,  
James Emerson Tennent, Esquire, M. P. }

*Assistant Secretary and Senior Clerk in the Revenue Department*, Hugh Stark, Esq.  
*Accounts and Finance Department*, William Leach, Esquire.  
*Military Department*, Arthur Easton, Esquire.  
*Public Department*, Charles Hood Chicheley Plowden, Esq.  
*Secret and Political Departments*, Thomas Nelson Waterfield, Esq.  
*Judicial Department*, John Alfred Trimmer, Esq.  
*Assistant Clerks*, Charles William Fletcher, William Henry Deeds, Robert Corbett, Henry Lannoy Hunter, Price B. Williams and Henry K. Jones, Esqs.  
*Junior Clerks*, Thomas B. Lenon, Henry W. Beaucherk, Cecil E. G. Lukin, C. Unwin, C. Bagot Phillimore, Thomas W. Leach, H. F. Leigh, Henry Charles Deeds, Josceline Courtenay, William Ireland Blackburne, Esqs., the Honorable Gerald Dillon, and C. M. Lushington, Esq.  
*Solicitor*, Richard Groom, Esq.  
*Private Secretary to the President*, Alexander Gordon, Esq.  
*Register and Keeper of the Papers*, John Moore, Esq.  
*Assistant*, Mr. Thomas Sharp.  
*House Keeper*, Mrs. Renshaw.  
*Office Keeper*, Thomas Scarrman.  
*Messengers*, J. T. Ludlam, and W. Lawés.  
*Porter*, George Pertott.



### List of East India Directors.

WITH THE DATES WHEN FIRST ELECTED.

William Astell, Esquire, M. P. 29th January 1800,—vice Thomas Fitzhugh, Esquire, Deceased.  
 Sir Robert Campbell, Bart, 23rd July 1817,—vice Rich. Parry, Esquire, Deceased.  
 John Loch, Esquire, General Election, 1821.  
 Charles Mills, Esquire, 28th August 1822,—vice John Inglis, Esquire, Deceased.  
 John Masterman, Esquire, M. P., 26th November 1823,—vice Charles Grant, Esquire, Deceased.  
 Henry St. George Tucker, Esquire, General Election 1826.  
 Henry Alexander, Esquire, 8th March 1826,—vice John Hudleston, Esquire, Disqualified.  
 Sir William Young, Bart., 20th March 1829,—vice Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart., Disqualified.  
 Henry Shank, Esquire, 7th April 1830,—vice Jas. Pattison, Esquire, Disqualified.  
 Russell Ellice, Esquire, 23d February 1831,—vice S. Toone, Esquire, Disqualified.  
 Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B. 27th June 1833,—vice Charles E. Prescott, Esquire, Deceased.  
 John Cotton, Esquire, 30th April 1833,—vice Jas. Stuart, Esquire, Deceased.  
 William Butterworth Bayley, Esquire, 23d July 1833,—vice George Smith, Esquire Disqualified.  
 John Shepherd, Esquire (Chairman). 17th June 1835,—vice the Right Honorable C. Fergusson, Disqualified.  
 Francis Warden, Esquire, 13th July 1836,—vice George Raikes, Esquire, Disqualified.  
 Sir Henry Willock, Esquire, K. L. S. (Deputy Chairman).—30th January 1838,—vice, John Morris, Esquire, Disqualified.  
 James Weir Hogg, Esquire, M. P. 11th September 1839,—vice Josias Du Pra Alexander, Esquire, Deceased.  
 William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esquire, General Election, 1841.  
 Lieutenant Colonel, William Henry Sykes, 2nd July 1840—vice John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esquire, Deceased.  
 Major General Archibald Galloway, C. B., 24th September, 1840,—vice Campbell Majoribanks, Esquire, Deceased.  
 Major General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C. B., 26th February 1841,—vice John Thornhill, Esquire, Deceased.  
 Major General Archibald Robertson, 2nd June 1841,—vice Neil Benjamin Edmonstone Esquire, Deceased.  
 Major James Oliphant, 24th January 1844,—vice William Stanley Clark, Esquire, Deceased.  
 John Clarmont Whiteman, Esquire, 15th May 1844,—vice Honorable Hugh Lindsay, Deceased.

*The following Gentlemen went out of the Direction by Rotation in April 1814, viz:—*  
 William Wigram, Esquire, 10th May 1809,—vice John Manship, Esquire, Disqualified, re-elected, General Election, 1815.  
 John Petty Muspratt, Esquire, 23d March 1824,—vice Sir Thomas Reid, Bart., Deceased.  
 Major General Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B. 25th July 1827,—vice Edward Parry, Esquire, Deceased.

George Lyall, Esquire, M. P., General Election, 1830.  
 Martin Tucker Smith, Esquire, 12th December, 1838—, vice Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., Dis-qualified.  
 Elliot Macnaghten, Esquire, 8th June 1842,—vice Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Vans Agnew, C. B. Deceased.

### The Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

COMMITTEES.				
Years to serve.	Finance and Home	Political and Military.	Revenue Judicial & Legislative	
3	Chairman.....			John Shepherd, Esquire, 7, Mansfield Street.
4	Deputy Chairman.....			Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S., Little Campden House, Ken- sington.
2	F. H.			William Astell, Esquire, M. P., Everton.
4	F. H.			Sir Robert Campbell, Bart, 5, Argyll place, Argyle Street:
1	F. H.			John Loch, Esquire, East Sheen.
1			R. J. L.	Charles Mills, Esquire, Camelford House, Oxford Street.
2	F. H.			John Masterman, Esquire, M. P. Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
1		P. M.		Henry St. George Tucker, Esquire, 3, Upper Portland Place.
3			R. J. L.	Henry Alexander, Esquire, Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens.
3		P. M.		Sir William Young, Bart., 24, Upper Wimpole Street.
1			R. J. L.	Henry Shank, Esquire, 62, Gloucester Place.
2			R. J. L.	Russell Ellice, Esquire, 5, Portman Square.
2	F. H.			Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B. Bicton.
1	F. H.			John Cotton, Esquire, 30, Upper Harley Street.
2			R. J. L.	William Butterworth Bayley, Esquire, Hookwood.
3		P. M.		Francis Warden, Esquire, 28, Bryanston Square.
4	F. H.			James Weir Hogg, Esquire, M. P. 40, Upper Grosvenor Street.
1			R. J. L.	William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esquire, 8, Devonshire Place.
4			R. J. L.	Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Sykes, 47, Albion Street, Hyde Park.
2		P. M.		Major General Archibald Galloway, c. n., 19, Upper Harley Street.
3		P. M.		Major General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, c. n., Grove Lodge, Richmond.
4		P. M.		Major General Archibald Robertson, 53, Baker Street.
3	F. H.			Major James Oliphant, Wimbledon.
4		P. M.		John Clarmont Whiteman, Esquire, 24, A. Bryanstone Square.

*The following Gentlemen went out by Rotation, in April 1844, viz.*

Major General Sir J. Law Lushington, G. C. B., 26, Dorset Square.	John Petty Muspratt, Esquire, 21, Russell Square.
George Lyall, Esquire, M. P., 17, Park Crescent.	Martin T. Smith, Esquire, 13, Upper Belgrave Street, Belgrave Square.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esquire, Monkham, Woodford.	William Wigram, Esquire, 56, Upper Harley Street.

#### COMMITTEE OF BYE LAWS, CHOSEN 24th JUNE 1843.

Richard Twining, Esquire, Strand.	Alexander Annand, Esquire, Sutton, Surrey.
Robert Williams, Esquire, Birchin Lane.	Thomas Weeding, Esquire, 47, Mecklenburgh Square.
Benjamin Barnard, Esquire, Cornhill.	Sir Richard P. Glyn, Bart., 37, Upper Brooke Street.
William Burnie, Esquire, 124, Bishopsgate Street, Within.	Thomas Fielder, Esquire, 23, Manchester Street.
John Hodgson, Esquire, 15, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square.	Lieutenant Colonel Robert Barnewall, III. New Bond Street.
Abraham W. Roberts, Esq., Lombard Street.	Sir Charles Hopkinson, C. B., 5, Waterloo Place.
William Gill Paxton, Esquire, Buckingham Street, Strand.	Clerk, E. Thornton, Esquire.
Edward Goldsmid, Esquire, 41, Upper Harley Street.	

### EAST INDIA COMPANY'S HOME ESTABLISHMENTS.

#### Secretary's Department.

*Secretary.*—James Cosmo Melvill, Esquire.

*Deputy Secretary.*—John Docwra Dickinson, Esquire.

#### MINUTING AND CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

*Assistant.*—Edward Thornton, Esquire.

*Clerks.*—Henry Mills, W. H. Mayne, Marmaduke Hornidge, Thomas Campbell, James Cosmo Melvill, (Junior) and Frederick Samuel Danvers.

*Clerk Buying Department.*—John Davison.

*Clerks in charge of Ecclesiastical Registrations, &c.* Francis Clark, and Frederick Samuel Danvers.

*Clerk of the College Department.*—W. T. Hooper.

*Correspondence relating to the Vegetable Productions of India.*—Dr. John Forbes Royle.

#### ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

*Assistant.*—William Keith, Esquire.

*Clerks.*—W. Collingwood, George Freind, J. Ogilvie, Thomas H. Keith, Wm. T. Daviniere, H. Robinson, Edward Jenkyns, Robert M. Holson, George W. White Duncan Campbell, and Arthur Robert Onslow.

*Temporary Clerk.*—Jas. Waghorn.

#### PAY BRANCH.

*Assistant.*—Jos. B. Wilks, Esquire.

*Clerks.*—William Morgan, Sidney J. Smith, James Dunsmure, John E. Boucher, and Clifford Craufurd.

#### AUDIT BRANCH.

*Assistant.*—Charles Ryle, Esquire.

*Clerks.*—George Browne, Frederick Sandoz, William Banton, Willis H. Lowe, Charles Saunderson, and George Browne, (Junior.)

## MARINE BRANCH.

*Assistant.*—Jno. Charles Mason, Esquire.  
*Clerks.*—R. Ritherdon, William Thomas Thornton, and William Byron.  
*Superintendent of the Extra Clerks.*—Ebenezer Barnett.  
*Assistant.*—W. A. Franks.

## EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

*Examiner of India Correspondence*—Thomas L. Peacock, Esquire.  
*Assistant Examiner.*—David Hill, Esquire.  
*Assistant.*—J. Stuart Mill, and Francis Win. Pringleaux, Esquires.  
*Clerks Correspondence Department.*—Octavius Greene and Horace Grant, Esquires.  
*Senior Clerks.*—Joseph Maitland, Thomas Randall, and Thomas R. Andrews.  
*Clerks.*—John D. Close, Stoddart D. ysdale, Macvey Napier, Edmund D. Bourdillon, James F. Shillito, Jas. Pattison Thom, Arthur Scott, Wm. H. Batten, and Geo. Grote Mill.  
*Superintendent of the Extra Clerks.*—Richard Grasswell.  
*Book Office Registrar.*—Christopher Waud.  
*Assistant do.*—John Cottell.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Secretary.*—Philip Melvill, Esquire.  
*Assistant.*—James B. Yzarn, Esquire.  
*Clerks.*—William Eade, George Appleton, Robert E. Smith, Chas. T. P. Metcalf, Wm. Archer Shee, Thomas R. Clarke, and George E. Cochrane.  
*Clerk for Passing Cadets and Assistant Surgeons.*—Thomas Robert Clarke.  
*Inspector of Military Stores.*—Colonel John G. Bonner.  
*Clerk.*—Lewis Humbert.  
*Sub-Inspector.*—Alexander Rothney.  
*Clerk to the Finance and Home Committee.*—J. D. Dickinson, Esquire.  
*Clerk to the Political and Military Committee.*—James B. Yzarn, Esquire.  
*Clerk to the Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative Committee.*—David Hill, Esquire.  
*Loftus Wigram Esquire, Standing Counsel.*  
*Edward Lawford, Esquire, Solicitor.*  
*Horace H. Wilson, Esquire, M. A. F. R. S., Sanscrit Professor, Oxford Librarian.*  
*Thomas Horsfield, Esquire, M. D. F. R. S., Keeper of the Museum.*  
*John Walker, Esquire, Geographer.*  
*Dr. J. R. Hume, Examining Physician, 9 Curzon Street.*  
*Mr. Samuel Proctor, Inspector Surgeon for Invalid Seamen and Soldiers.*  
*William Sewell, Esquire, Examiner of Veterinary medicines and Instruments for India.*  
*Thomas Lynn, Esquire, Astronomical Examiner.*  
*Rev. Henry Higginson, A. M. Chaplain of Poplar Hospital.*  
*Mr. Francis Beal, Surgeon of Ditto.*  
*George Harrison, Clerk of the Works.*  
*John Saunders, Head door-Keeper.*  
*Augustine Raymond, Assistant do.*  
*James Cummins, Edward B. Doggett, and George Shipway, Doorkeepers.*

## EAST INDIA DEPOT.

<i>Commandant</i> .....	Colonel Edward Hay	Warley.
<i>2nd in Com. &amp; Barrack Master</i> ..	Major Henry Brown	Do.
<i>Captain and Pay Master</i> .....	Wm. Elsey	Do.
<i>Adjutant and Quarter Master</i> ..	Captain Wm. Falconer Hay	Do.
<i>Sub-Officer</i> .....	Lieut. W. Q. Pogson, Bengal N. I.	Do.
<i>Surgeon</i> .....	A. R. Jackson, M. D.	Do.
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> .....	P. F. H. Baddeley, Bengal Establishment.	Do.

## Recruiting Officers.

<i>Major</i> .....	Richard Axford	Liverpool.
<i>Captains</i> .....	Jas. Murray, 28, Soho Square	London.
	Richard George Grange	Dublin.
	Thomas Otho Travers	Cork.
	Henry V. Glegg.	Edinburgh.

The Corps of Royal East India Volunteers, Commanded by Colonel Astell, was disembodied on the 25th March 1834. His late Majesty was graciously pleased, as a mark of his Royal approbation, to allow the Officers to retain the rank and honours belonging to their respective Commissions.

**E. I. Company's Agents at Home and Abroad.**

Bristol.....	Robert Bruce, Esquire.
Cork.....	Daniel Callaghan, Junior, Esquire.
Dartmouth.....	Thomas Newman, Esquire.
Deal.....	Messrs. John and Edward Iggulden.
Falmouth.....	Messrs. John Carne and Sons.
Glasgow and Greenock.....	Messrs. Eccles, Burnley, and Co.
Gravesend.....	Thomas Elkin, Esquire.
Leith.....	Messrs. James Wyld and Co.
Limerick.....	Messrs. Thomas Westrop and Son.
Liverpool.....	Messrs. Benson and Rathbone.
Margate.....	William Cobb, Esquire.
Plymouth.....	Messrs. Fox, Sons, and Co.
Portsmouth.....	Messrs. Garnatt and Gibbon.
Torbay.....	Messrs. John and Samuel Calley.
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Canada.....	Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson and Co.
Cape.....	Messrs. Dickson, Burnies, and Co.
Constantinople.....	John Cartwright, Esquire.
Corfu.....	Charles Schomberg Thomas, Esquire.
Egypt (Alexandria).....	Captain Lyons, R. N.
" (do.).....	" H. Johnson (H. M. S.) Deputy Agent.
" (Cairo).....	A. Walne, Esquire.
" (Suez).....	Henry Levick, Esquire.
" (Jeddah).....	A. Ogilvie, Esquire.
Genoa.....	Messrs. Grant, Balfour, and Saunderson.
Gibraltar.....	William Sherwill, Esquire.
Halifax.....	Messrs. S. Cunard and Co.
Lisbon.....	Messrs. Joseph Van Zeller and Sons.
Madeira.....	Henry Veitch, Esquire.
Malta.....	James Calvert, Esquire.
Mauritius.....	Messrs. Jack and Co.
Naples.....	Messrs. Cotterill, Iggulden, and Co.
St. Helena.....	Messrs. Thomas Baker and Co.
Trieste.....	Messrs. Lang, Freeland, and Co.
Venice.....	Messrs. Holme, and Co.
Vienna.....	Messrs. J. G. Schuller and Co.

**East India Army Agents and Agents for Passengers to and from India, &c.**

Messrs. Grindlay, and Co. 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8 St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.

**Agents for Passengers to and from India.**

Maynard and Co., 27 Poultry.

Messrs. J. Barber and Co. 17, St. Mary Axe.

**East India Outfitting Establishments.**

Maynard and Co., 27 Poultry.

Thresher and Glenny, 152 Strand.

**East India Houses of Agency in London.**

Allen, W. H. and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

Briggs, Thurburn, Acraman, and Co., No. 5, Crosby Square.

Burnie, William, and Co., 124, Bishopsgate Street.

Chalmers and Guthrie, No. 9, Idol Lane, Tower Street.

Cockburn, J. and Co., No. 11, New Broad Street.

Cockerell and Co., No. 8, Austin Friars.

Crawford, Colvin, and Co., No. 71, Broad Street.

Dallas and Coles, No. 29, Austin Friars.

Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., No. 10, King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street.

Forbes, Forbes, and Co., No. 9 and 10, King William Street.  
 Gardner and Urquhart, No. 11 St. Helen's Place.  
 Gregson and Co., 14, Austin Friars.  
 Havlside and Co., No. 69, Cornhill.  
 Heath, Palmer, and Beatson, 134, Fenchurch Street.  
 Lubbock, Sir J. W. and Co., No. 2, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.  
 Lyall, Brothers, and Co. No. 65, St. Helen's Passage.  
 Mangles, Price and Co. No. 8, New Broad Street.  
 Marjoribanks and Ferrers, 25, Bucklersbury.  
 Masson, John, No. 5 Lime Street Square.  
 Melville, Wise, and Co. 75, Old Broad Street.  
 Palmer, Mackillop, and Co. 11, King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street.  
 Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., No. 15, Bishopsgate Street Within.  
 Roberts, Mitchell and Co., Old Jewry Chambers.  
 Rundall, James, 22, Throgmorton Street.  
 Saunders, Thomas, Junior, 27, Austin Friars.  
 Small, Colquhoun, and Co., No. 8, Old Jewry.  
 Taylor, Richard, and Co., 26, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.  
 ———, John T. R., 44, Cornhill.  
 Weeding, Thomas, No. 6, Great Winchester Street.  
 Wigram and Co., No. 3, Crosby Square.

## EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

### VISITOR.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London.

### PRINCIPAL.

The Reverend Henry Melvill, B. D.

### DEAN.

The Reverend James Amisaurx Jeremie, A. M.

### REGISTRAR.

The Reverend Frederick Smith, A. M.

### PROFESSORS:

#### European Department.

CLASSICS.....The Reverend J. A. Jeremie, A. M.  
 MATHEMATICS.....{ The Reverend J. W. Lucas Heaviside, A. M.,  
 The Reverend Frederick Smith, A. M.  
 HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.....The Reverend Richard Jones, A. M.  
 LAW.....William Empson, Esquire, A. M. F. R. S. L.

## Oriental Department.

### VISITOR.

H. H. Wilson, Esquire, A. M., F. R. S.

### Professors.

Hindee, Hindustani, and Mahratta....Vernon Schalch, Esquire.  
 Arabic and Persian.....Meerza Mahomed Ibrahim.  
 Sanscrit and Telougoo.....Francis Johnson Esquire.

## MILITARY SEMINARY.

### PUBLIC EXAMINER AND INSPECTOR.

Major General C. W. Pasley, C. B., F. R. S., F. R. A. S., & F. G. S., and Honorable  
 M. Inst. C. E., from the Royal Engineers.

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Major General Sir Ephraim G. Standds, Knt. C. B., Bombay Army.

Chaplain.....Reverend Thomas Biset, A. M.



Surgeon.....	Edward Westall.
Staff Captain.....	Major T. Ritherdon, late Bombay Artillery.
Orderly Officers.....	{ Bt. Captain H. G. Napleton, Madras N. I. Lieutenant J. A. Gunthorpe, Madras Artillery.

## PUBLIC EXAMINER ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Horace H. Wilson, M. A. F. R. S., Sanscrit Professor, Oxford.

## PROFESSORS AND MASTERS,

Mathematics and Classics.....	{ Reverend Jonathan Cape, A. M. Reverend T. Bisset, A. M. (Chaplain) Alfred Wrigley, B. A. William Henry Johnstone, B. A. Reverend B. Iachbald, B. A.
Fortification and Artillery.....	{ Major Hector Straith. Lieutenant T. Cook, R. N., F. R. S.
Military Drawing.....	Edward. B. Metcalf.
Military Surveying.....	Major Basil Jackson.
Landscape Drawing.....	{ T. H. Fielding. J. C. Schetky.
Oriental Languages.....	{ Richard Houghton, M. B. A. S. Charles Boulea.
Chemistry and Geology.....	J. F. Daniel, F. R. S.
Practical Mechanics, &c.....	Lieutenant T. Cook, R. N. F. R. S.
French.....	Marin de la Vove, Member of the Hist. and Lit. French Inst.
Sword Exercises.....	H. Angelo, Jun.

Purveyor and Steward, R. M. Leeds.

## Lord Mayor of London.

Right Hon'ble Michael Gibbs.

Elected 29th September Sworn in 8th November 1844.

## Sheriffs of London.

Elected 24th June, Sworn in 28th September.

Ald. Wm. Hunter, and Thomas Sidney, Esquire.

## Aldermen.

Who have not passed the chair.

Wood, Thomas, Esquire, Cordwainer..	1835
Johnson, John, Esquire, Dowgate..	1839
Carroll, Sir George, Kt. Candlewick..	1840
Hooper, John K. Esquire, Queenhithe..	1840
Duke, Sir James, Kt. M. P. Farringdon Without..	1840
Farncombe, Thomas, Esquire, Bassishaw..	1840
Musgrove, John, Esquire, Broad Street....	1842
Hunter, William, Esquire, Coleman Street..	1843
Challis, T. Esquire, Cripplegate..	1843
William Hughes Hughes, Esquire, Breadstreet....	1843

## Aldermen.

Who have passed the Chair.

Hunter, Sir C. S. Bt. Bridge without..	1804
Brown, Anthony, Esquire, Billingsgate....	1821

Lucas, M. P. Esquire, Tower..	....	1821
Thompson, W. Esquire, M. P. Cheap...	....	1821
Key, Sir John, Bart, Langbourn ..	....	1823
Laurie, Sir P. K. t. Aldersgate..	....	1826
Farebrother, C. Esquire, Lime Street..	....	1826
Copeland, W. Esquire, M. P. Bishopsgate..	....	1829
Kelly, T. Esquire, Farringdon within...	....	1830
Wilson, Samuel, Esquire, Castle Baynard...	....	1831
Marshall, Sir C. Kt, Bridge within..	....	1832
Johnson, Thomas, Esquire. Portsoken ..	....	1833
Prie, Sir John, Bart, Cornhill..	....	1834
Humphrey, J. Esquire, M. P. Aldgate...	....	1835
Magnay, William, Esquire, Vintry....	....	1835
HONORABLE C. E. LAW, M. P. RECORDER OF LONDON.		

### Army Agents.

Atkinson, J. Ely—place, Dublin.  
 Barron and Smith, 4, Upper Charles Street, Westminster.  
 Borough, Armit and Edington, Dublin.  
 Cane, Richard and Co. Dawson Street, Dublin.  
 Collyer, G. S. Park place, St. James's.  
 Cox and Co. Craig's Court.  
 Cox and Son (for R. Marines,) 44, Hatton-Garden.  
 Downes, and Son, 14, Warwick St. Charing Cross.  
 Hopkins, n, Barton and Co. 2, Regent Street.  
 Kirkland, Sir John, 80 Pall Mall.  
 Lawrie, J. Charles-Street St. James's.  
 Price, W. F. and Sons, 34, Craven St. Strand.  
 Stoddard and M Grigor, 17, St. James's Square.  
 Watson, W. F. 63, Charlotte St. Portland-Place.

### General Agent for the Recruiting Service.

Sir J. Kirkland, 80, Pall Mall.

### Baby Agents.

Barwis, W. H. B. 1, New Boswell Court, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Chard, W. and E. 3, Cliffords'-inn.  
 Chippendale, J. 10, John Street, Adelphi.  
 Codd and Co. 15, Fludyer-St. Westminster.  
 Collier and Snee, 3, Brick-Court, Temple.  
 Copland and Burnett, 22, Surrey Street-Strand.  
 Dufaur, Frederick, 13, Clement's-inn.  
 Goode, Frederick, 15, Surrey Street, Strand.  
 Halford and Co. 41, Norfolk-Street, Strand.  
 Hallett, Robinson, and Maule, 14, Great George Street.  
 Hinxman, J. 34, Soho-square.  
 Holmes, and Fokard, 3, Lyon's-inn.  
 Londonsack and Case, 1, James Street, Adelphi.  
 Muspratt, J. P. 33, Abchurch-Lane.  
 Ommanney, Sir F. M. 23, Norfolk St. Strand.  
 Pettet and Newton, 10, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-Bridge.  
 Smith, Joseph, 12, Marshall St. Golden-Square.  
 Stilwell, Thomas, John, and Thomas, 22, Arundel Street Strand.  
 Woodhead, J. 1, James-Street, Adelphi.

**London Bankers.**

- 1 Bank of England, Threadneedle-Street.
- 2 Barclay and Co. 54, Lombard Street.
- 3 Barnard and Co. 50, Cornhill.
- 4 Barnett and Co. 62, Lombard Street.
- 5 Riggerstaff, Wm. and Jno. 8, West Smithfield.
- 6 Bosanquet and Co. 73, Lombard Street.
- 7 Bouverie and Co. 11, Hay Market.
- 8 Brown and Co. 32, Abchurch Lane.
- 9 Bult, Son and Co. 85, Cheapside.
- 10 Call and Co. 25, Old Bond Street.
- 11 Child and Co. 1, Fleet-Street.
- 12 Cockburn and Co. 4, Whitehall.
- 13 Cocks and Co. 43, Charing Cross.
- 14 Commercial Bank of London, 3, Moorgate St. and 6, Henrietta St. Covent Garden.
- 15 Coutts and Co. 59, Strand.
- 16 Cunliffe, Roger. 24, Bucklesbury.
- 17 Cunliffes and Co. 24, Lombard Street.
- 18 Currie and Co. 29, Cornhill.
- 19 Davies and Co. 187, Shoreditch.
- 20 Delisle and Co. 16 Devonshire-Square, Bishopsgate.
- 21 Denison and Co. 4, Lombard Street.
- 22 Dixons and Co. 25, Chancery Lane.
- 23 Drewett and Fowler, 4, Princess St. Bank.
- 24 Drummond and Co. 49, Charing Cross.
- 25 Feltham and Co. 42, Lombard Street, Finsbury Bank, 76, St. John's Street Road.
- 26 Fullers and Co. 65, Moorgate Street.
- 27 Glyn and Co. 67, Lombard Street.
- 28 Goings and Co. 19, Fleet Street.
- 29 Hanburys and Co. 60, Lombard Street.
- 30 Hankeys and Co. 7, Fenchurch Street.
- 31 Herries and Co. 16, St. James's Street.
- 32 Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield.
- 33 Hoares, 37, Fleet Street.
- 34 Hopkinson and Co. 8, Regent Street.
- 35 Johnston and Co. 15, Bush Lane.
- 36 Jones, Lloyd and Co. 43, Lothbury.
- 37 Jones and Son, 41, West Smithfield.
- 38 London and County Joint Stock Banking Company, 71, Lombard Street, and 37, West Smithfield.
- 39 London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; 9, Waterloo-place; 213, High Holborn; Wellington Street, Boro'; 87, High Street, Whitechapel; 4, Stratford place, Oxford Street.
- 40 London Joint Stock Bank, 5, Princes Street, Bank, and 67, Pall Mall.
- 41 Lubbock and Co. 11, Mansion House Street.
- 42 Masterman and Co. 35, Nicholas Lane.
- 43 Pocklington and Lacy, 60, West Smithfield.
- 44 Praeds and Co. 189, Fleet Street.
- 45 Prescott, and Co. 62, Threadneedle Street.
- 46 Price and Co. 3, King William Street.
- 47 Pickstock and Co. 39, Clements Lane.
- 48 Paget and Co. 12, St. Paul's Church Yard.
- 49 Ransom and Co. 1, Pall Mall Street.
- 50 Roberts and Co. 15, Lombard Street.
- 51 Rogers and Co. 29, Clements Lane.
- 52 Sapte and Co. 77, Lombard Street.
- 53 Scott and Co. 21, Cavendish Square.
- 54 Smith and Co. 1, Lombard Street.
- 55 Smithfield Agency Bankers Company, 59, West Smithfield.
- 56 Strahan and Co. 217, Strand.

- 57 Spooner and Co. 27, Gracechurch-Street.  
 58 Stallard, W. H. 76, W. St Smithfield.  
 59 Stevenson and Co. 20, Lombard Street.  
 60 Stone and Co. 68, Lombard Street.  
 61 Twinings and Co. 215, Strand.  
 62 Tisdall, T. G. 15, W. St Smithfield.  
 63 Union Bank of London, 8, Moorgate Street; Argyll-place, Regent Street, 4, Pall Mall East.  
 64 Weston and Young, 6, Wellington St. Borough.  
 65 Williams and Co. 20, Birchen-Lane.  
 66 Willis and Co. 76, Lombard Street.

## DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.

A Will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; must be written with Ink, on paper, or parchment, and, if contained in one sheet of paper, should be signed at the end by the Testator, in the presence of two or more Witnesses; but if written on more than one sheet, the Testator and the Witnesses should sign each sheet.

The Witnesses (1) must rigidly comply with every particular required by the Attestation clause, at the end of which clause they must sign their names (2).

The signature of the Testator must be acknowledged by him, in the presence of the Witnesses; and in order that this may be properly done, he must (after having signed the will) take it in his hand and say, "I acknowledge this to be my last will and Testament, and request you to witness it."

The following form may suffice as a general guide; but others, properly prepared for filling up and signing, with the various conditions described at (8) will be forwarded by the Publishers upon the receipt of 1s. (The form required should be specified as A. B. C. or D.)

### WILL.

This is the last will and Testament of me, Charles Smith, of Henton Hall, near Boston, in the county of Lincoln, Farmer. After payment of all my just debts, Funeral, and Testamentary expenses, I give, devise and bequeath unto (2)

as (2)

And as to the residue and remainder of all my real and personal Estate, I give, devise, and bequeath the same unto (2)

And I hereby appoint (2)

and (2)

Executors (3) of this, my Will, as witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ (18)

### ATTESTATION.

Signed and acknowledged by the said Charles Smith, the Testator, as and for his last will and Testament, in the presence of us, who at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses.

A Codicil to a Will is subject to precisely the same regulations as the Will itself and may proceed thus:—

This is a Codicil to my last Will and Testament, bearing date the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, and I direct it may be taken as part thereof. I give, devise, and bequeath &c. As Witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

(1) These should be parties not interested in the Will, or their Claim to such interest becomes forfeited.

(2) In all cases where a name is given, it is indispensable to describe clearly the Christian name (in full) the surname, residence, and trade or profession.

(3) Unless otherwise provided for, the residue becomes the property of the Executors.

(4) Obliterations or alterations of any sort in a Will should, if possible, be avoided as dangerous; but when of necessity resorted to, should be signed by the Testator and witnesses in the margin, or as near to the alteration as possible, and the alterations specially noticed in the Attestation clause as having been made before the Will was signed.

(5) Marriage subsequent to making a Will renders the Will void.

(6) If a person wishes to dispose of all his property in one gift, the words "all my real and personal estate," will include every species of property.

(7) It is not indispensable for a Witness to know the Contents of a Will which, if desired, may be so folded as to prevent any but the signature and Attestation Clause being read.

(8.) Forms of will published at 1s. each.

A. Devise of property to one or more persons absolutely.

B. Devise of property to Executors in trust, to be sold, and to pay proceeds to any number of persons.

C. Devise of property to Executors in trust, and to pay proceeds to Testator's children, with provision for maintenance during minority of children, and with clauses for appointment of new Trustees.

D. Devise of property to wife for life, and after her death to children absolutely.

It may be useful to remark that personal\* property left without a will is divisible as follows:—

If the deceased leaves children (their issue is at all times a representative) and no widow, the whole property is divided equally between the children.

If he leaves a Widow and children, the former is entitled to one third † and the latter to the remaining two thirds.

If he leaves a widow and no children, the former is entitled to half, and the next of kin to the remainder as follows.

A Father, the whole amount.

If none, a Mother, Brother, and Sisters divide equally.

If none, Uncles, Aunts, Nephews, and Nieces divide equally, &c.

### Brief Directions to Executors.

Having caused the property to be described and valued, take the Inventory, with the Will, to your Proctor (this should not exceed six months after decease of Testator.) In due course the Will is deposited in the Registry of the Ecclesiastical Court, and a copy (the Probate) delivered to you, with certificate of its having been proved. You may then collect the debts and satisfy all demands upon the Estate; the latter in conformity with the following order, which shows the precedence required by law.

1. Funeral, Testamentary, and all other expenses incurred in the due execution of the Will.—2. Debts due to the crown, on record or speciality.—3. Debts which by particular statutes are given precedence over others, as Poor rates and the like.—4. Mortgages, Judgments, decrees of charity, &c.—5. Special contracts, as Leases, Bonds, and the like.—6. Bills of Exchange, and so forth.—7. Books Debts.—8. And last (usually about twelve months after decease, as the executor is liable to the claims of all creditors, who seldom fail to declare themselves before that time) the legacies; first deducting the amount of duty thereon, (which must be paid to Government within 21 days), see beneath, and taking a receipt provided for that purpose by the Stamp Office.—Great care should be taken not to pay them to parties unqualified to give a proper discharge, a minor for example, or a married woman, in the latter case, the joint receipt of herself and husband, must be taken, unless the legacy is left for her separate and especial use.

### Rates of Duty.

Payable on Legacies, Annuities, and Residues, of the amount of £20 and upwards (no duty under that amount) if deceased died after the 5th April 1805.

Husband or wife of deceased, no duty.

Children of deceased and their descendants, or Father or Mother, or any lineal Ancestor of deceased, £1 per cent.

Brother or Sister of deceased or their descendants, £3 per cent.

Brother or Sister of the Father or Mother of deceased, and their descendants, £5 per cent.

Brother or Sister of Grandfather or Grandmother of deceased, and their descendants £6 per cent.

To any other degree of relationship, or to any stranger in blood to deceased, £10 per cent.

\* These rules do not apply to Real Estates.

† There are a few Local and trifling departures from this rule.

## HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENTS AND ENVOYS ABROAD.

### CHINA.

*Governor* John Francis Davis, Esq.  
*Secretary*, W. A. Brace, Esq.  
*Chief Justice*, J. W. Hulme, Esq.

### ST. HELENA.

*Governor*, Lieut. Colonel Trelawny.  
*Chief Justice*, Wm. Wilde, Esq.  
*Secretary*, N. H. Scale, Esq.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

*Governor & Commander in Chief*, Lieut. Genl. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. O. B.  
*Lieutenant Governor, Eastern Division*, Colonel John Hare, C. B. and K. H.  
*Secretary*, Colonel Brill.  
*Chief Justice*, Sir John Wyld, Knt. D. C. L.

### MAURITIUS.

*Governor*, Lieut. General Sir W. M. Gomm, K. C. B.  
*Chief Secretary*, G. F. Dick, Esq.  
*Chief Justice*, James Wilson, Esq.  
*Civil Commissioner*, (Seychelles) C. A. Mylins, Esq.

### CEYLON.

*Governor*, Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B.  
*Commander of the Forces*, Major General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K. C. B.  
*Chief Justice*, Sir A. Oliphant.  
*Colonial Secretary*, Patrick Anstruther, Esq.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor*, Lieutenant Colonel Sir George Gibbs.  
*Colonial Secretary*, E. D. Thomson, Esq.  
*Chief Justice*, Sir James Dowling.

### VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

*Lieutenant Governor*, Captain Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bt.  
*Colonial Secretary*, John Montague, Esq.  
*Chief Justice*, Sir John L. Pedder.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA (SWAN RIVER.)

*Governor &c.* John Hutt, Esq.  
*Judge*, W. H. Mackie, Esq.  
*Secretary*, Pat. Browne, Esq.

### SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

*Governor, &c.* George Grey, Esq.  
*Judge*, Charles Cooper, Esq.  
*Secretary*, Robert Gouger, Esq.

### NEW ZEALAND.

*Governor, &c.* Captain Robert Fitzroy, R. N.  
*Chief Justice*, William Martin, Esq.  
*Secretary*, Willoughby Shortland, Esq.

## BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

## EUROPE.

## GIBRALTAR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Kt.

## MALTA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Lieutenant Genl. Sir H. F. Bouverie, K. C. B. and O. C. M. G.

## IONIAN ISLANDS.

Lord High Commissioner—H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge.

## HELIGOLAND.

Lieutenant Governor—Captain J. Hindmarsh, R. N.

## ASIA.

## CEYLON.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B.

Chief Justice—The Hon. Sir Anthony O'Leary, Kt.

1st Puisne Judge—W. O. Carr, Esq.

2d do. James Stark, Esq.

Colonial Secretary—The Hon'ble P. A. Struther, Esq.

Queen's Advocate—A. Buller, Esq.

Archdeacon of Colombo—Venerable J. M. Glennie.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Governor—Sir George Gipps, Kt.

Bishop of Australia—Right Rev. William Grant Broughton, D. D.

Commander of the Forces—Major General Sir Maurice O'Connell, K. C. H.

Colonial Secretary—Edward D. Thompson, Esq.

Chief Justice—Hon'ble Sir James Dowling, Kt.

Puisne Judges—Hon'ble W. W. Burton, and Hon. Alfred Stephen, Esq.

Attorney General—John H. Plunkett, Esq.

## VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Lieut. Governor—Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, Bart.

Right Reverend Francis Russell Nixon, D. D.—Bishop of Tasmania.

Colonial Secretary—James E. Bicheno, Esq.

Archdeacon—Venerable William Hutchins.

Chief Justice—Sir John L. Pedder, Kt.

Puisne Judge—Algernon Montagu, Esq.

Attorney General—Thomas Welch, Esq.

Solicitor General—J. Horne, Esq.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Swan River.)

Governor, Commander in Chief, and Vt. Admiral—John Hutt, Esq.

Secretary—P. Browne, Esq.

Judge—W. H. Mackie, Esq.

## SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

Governor and Commander in Chief—George Gray, Esq.

Judge—Charles Cooper, Esq.

Colonial Secretary—J. A. Jackson, Esq.

## NEW ZEALAND.

Governor—Captain Robert Fitzroy, R. N.

## AFRICA.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Governor and Commander in Chief—Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.

Lieutenant Governor, Eastern Division—Colonel John Hare.

Secretary—John Montague, Esq.

Chief Justice—Sir Jonathan Wythe, Kt.

D. C. L.

Judges—William Meuzies, Esq. George Kekewich, Esq.

Attorney General—William Porter, Esq.

## GAMBIA.

Lieutenant Governor—Henry F. Seagram, Esq.

## MAURITIUS.

Governor and Commander in Chief—Lieut. General Sir William M. Gomm.

Chief Secretary—G. F. Dick, Esq.

Chief Judge—James Wilson, Esq.

Procureur and Advocate General—P. D'Epinay, Esq.

## ST. HELENA.

Governor—Hamelin Trelawny, Esq.

Civil Commissioner—W. H. Seale, Esq.

Chief Justice—William Wythe, Esq.

## AMERICA.

## ANTIGUA.

Governor and Commander in Chief of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Virgin Islands and Dominica—Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy.

## BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Governor—Major General Sir F. Cockburn.

## BARBADOS.

Governor and Commander in Chief of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Lucia and Trinidad—Sir Charles Edward Grey.

Bishop—Right Rev. Thomas Parry, D. D.

## BERMUDA.

Governor—Lieut. Colonel William Reid, C. B.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Consisting of the United Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice.

Governor—Henry Light, Esq.

## CANADA.

Right Hon'ble Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bt.  
Governor General of the British Settlements  
in North America.

Lieutenant General Sir Richard Downes  
Jackson, K. C. B., Commander of the  
Forces.

## DOMINICA.

Lieutenant Governor—Major John Mac-  
phail.

## GRENADA.

Lieutenant Governor—Colonel C. J. Doyle.

## HONDURAS.

Superintendent—Colonel Fancourt.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant Governor—Lieutenant Colonel  
Sir W. M. C. Colebrooke.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor—Major General Sir John Harvey.  
Lieutenant Governor of Placentia—Colonel  
Reeves.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant Governor—Viscount Falkland.

## ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.

Lieutenant Governor—Charles Cunningham,  
Esq.

## ST. LUCIA.

Lieutenant Governor—Colonel Clark, the  
officer Commanding the Troops.

## ST. VINCENT.

Lieut. Governor—Colonel Sir R. Dogherty.

## TOBAGO.

Lieut. Governor—Major General H. C.  
Darling.

## TRINIDAD.

Lieut. Governor—Col. Sir H. G. Macleod  
K. H.

## Succession of Governors and Governors-General in Bengal.

Mr. Freke.....	1733	Mr. Udny, do do..	1805
" Cruttenden.....	1738	Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bt. K. B.	
" Braddyll..	1739	Governor General..	1805
" Forster..	1746	The Rt. Hon. Gilbert Lord Minto,	
" Dawson..	1747	July..	1807
" B. Fytch..	1748	Mr. J. Lumsden ( <i>officialing</i> ) Vice	
" Barwell..	1750	President and Deputy Governor,	
" Drake..	1756	August....	1809
Colonel Clive..	1759	Lieutenant General Hewitt, Vice Pre-	
Mr. Holwell....	1760	sident and Deputy Governor, Oc-	
" Vansittart....	1761	tobor..	1809
" Spencer..	1763	Mr. J. Lumsden, Vice President and	
Lord Clive....	1763	Deputy Governor, March..	1810
Mr. Verelst..	1767	The Marquis of Hastings, G. C. B.	
" Cartier.....	1769	October...	1813
" Hastings..	1772	Mr. John Adam, January..	1823
" Wheeler, ( <i>officialing</i> )....	1781	The Right Hon. Earl Amherst, Au-	
" M'Pherson..	1785	gust..	1823
Earl Cornwallis, K. G.....	1786	Mr. W. B. Bayley..	1828
M. Speke, ( <i>officialing</i> )....	1793	The Right Hon. Lord William Cav-	
Sir John Shore, Baronet..	1798	endish Bentinck, K. C. B. and G. C.	
Mr. Speke, Vice President and Depu-		H....	1828
ty Governor..	1798	The Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bt. and	
Sir Alured Clarke, ( <i>provisional</i> )		G. C. B. ( <i>acting</i> ) March 20..	1835
March..	1798	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Auckland,	
Earl Mornington ( <i>Most Noble Marquis</i>		March, 4....	1836
<i>Wellesley</i> ) May..	1798	Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart..	1835
Sir Alured Clarke, Vice President and		George Lord Auckland.....	1836
Deputy Governor, Dec....	1798	Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough.	1842
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bt. do.		The Hon'ble W. W. Bird...	1844
do. October..	1801	Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B....	1844
Marquis Cornwallis, K. G..	1805		
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. Vice			
President and Depy. Gov., August	1805		



**Succession of Commanders-in-Chief in India.**

Brigadier-General Carnao, resigned..	1767	The Most Hon. Charles Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. (2d time).....	1805
Colonel Richard Smith, Commanding the Forces .....	1767	Major General W. Dowdeswell, Provincial Commander-in-chief. ....	1807
Brigadier General Sir Robt. Baker ..	1769	Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Kt. Provincial do.. ..	1807
Colonel Charles Chapman.. ..	1773	Lieutenant General George Hewett...	1807
Colonel Alexander Champion.. ..	1774	Major-General William St. Leger, (tempy.)....	1810
Lieutenant General John Clavering..	1774	Lieutenant-General Sir George Nugent, Bt. K. B....	1812
Brigadier-General Giles Stibbert...	1777	General the Marquis Hastings.. ..	1813
Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.. ..	1779	General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget.. ..	1823
Lieutenant-General Giles Stibbert, (a second time) ..	1780	General Lord Viscount Combermere, (7th October, 1825	
Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B. ..	1783	General the Earl of Dalhousie, 1st (January, 1830	
Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, K. G.	1786	General Sir Edward Barnes ..10th (January, 1832	
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie, (tempy.).. ..	1790	General Lord W. C. Bentinck..16th (October, 1833	
Colonel Arthur Ahmuty.. (tempy.)..	1793	General Sir Henry Fane, 20th Aug., 1835	
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. ....	1793	General Sir Jasper Nicholls... ..	1839
Major-General Sir Charles Morgan, (tempy.).. ..	1797	General Sir Hugh Gough... ..	1843
Major-General Sir A. Clarke, K. B..	1797		
Major General Sir James Craig, K. B. to the Provl. Comd.. ..	1800		
Lieutenant-General Gerard Lake, (Lord Lake) ..	1801		

**Succession of Governors of Fort St. George. (Madras.)**

NAMES.	Administration when commenced.
Sir William Langhorne, prior to Straynsham Master, Esq.....	1672
William Gifford, Esq....	6th Feb 1678
Elihu Yale, Esq.....	13th July 1681
Nathaniel Higginson, Esq.....	4 Aug 1687
Sir J. Goldsborough, Kt. Comy. General and First Member of Council of the different Settlements in India..	13 Oct 1692
Nathaniel Higginson, Esq. afterwards styled Lieutenant General of India...	5 Dec 1692
Thomas Pitt, Esq..	10 Aug 1693
Gulstone Addison, Esq..	12 July 1698
Edmond Montague, Esq. <i>Provisional</i> Governor..	3 Sept 1709
William Fraser, Esq...	28 Oct 1701
Edward Harrison, Esq...	14 Nov 1709
Joseph Collett, Esq..	22 July 1711
Francis Hastings, Esq....	19 Jan 1717
Nathaniel Elwick, Esq..	29 Jan 1720
James Macrae, Esq.....	26 Oct 1721
George Morton Pitt, Esq..	28 Jan 1725
Richard Benyon, Esq....	25 May 1730
Nicholas Morse, Esq..	3 Feb 1735
Major Stringer Lawrence, in charge of the Garrison...	28 Jan. 1744
R. Prince, Esq.; Deputy Governor Presidency of Fort St. David's....	24 Nov 1749
Richard Starke, Esq. Deputy Governor..	12 Dec 1749
Thomas Saunders, Esq. Governor...	6 Mar 1752
George Pigot, Esq..	17 Apr 1752
Robert Palke, Esq..	14 Jan 1755
Charles Bouchier, Esq...	14 Nov 1763
Josias Du Pre, Esq.....	25 Jan 1767
Alexander Wynch, Esq....	8 Feb 1770
Right Hon'ble Lord Pigot..	2 Feb 1773
	10 Dec 1775

## SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS OF MADRAS.—Continued.

NAMES.	Administration when commenced.
George Stratton, Esq..	24 Aug 1776
John Whitehill, Esq..	31 do 1777
Thomas Rumbold, Esq....	8 Feb 1778
John Whitehill, Esq..	6 Apr 1780
Charles Smith, Esq..	8 Nov 1780
Right Honorable Lord Macartney..	22 June 1781
Alexander Davidson, Esq..	18 do 1785
Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B..	6 Apr 1786
John Holland, Esq..	7 Feb 1789
Edward John Holthead, Esq..	12 do 1789
Major General William Meadows..	19 do 1790
Sir Charles Oakley, Bart...	1 Aug 1792
Right Hon. Lord Hobart..	7 Sept 1794
Lieutenant General George Harris..	21 Feb 1798
Right Honorable Lord Clive.....	21 Aug 1798
Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck..	30 do 1803
William Petrie, Esq..	11 Sep 1807
Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B...	24 Dec 1807
Lieutenant General the Hon. J. Abercromby..	21 May 1813
Right Honorable Hugh Elliot...	16 Sept 1814
Major General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart, K. C. B..	10 June 1820
H. S. Graeme, Esq...	7 July 1827
Right Honorable S. R. Lushington...	18 Oct 1827
Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B..	25 do 1832
G. E. Russell, Esq...	4 Mar 1837
Right Honorable John, Lord Elphinstone, K. C. H..	6 Mar 1832
Most Noble, George, Marquess of Tweeddale, K. T. and G. B.....	24 Sep 1847

## Succession of Governors of Bombay.

Sir George Oxenden,	1665	Rawson Harr Boddam, Esq.	1784
Gerald Aungier, Esq.	1667	Andrew Ramsay, Esq.	1788
Thomas Rolt, Esq.	1667	Sir W. Meadows, K. B.	1789
Sir John Child, Bart.	1680	Sir Robert Abercrombie, K. B.	1790
John Vaux, Esq.	1696	George Dick, Esq.	1794
Bartholomew Harris, Esq.	1690	John Griffiths, Esq.	1795
—Annesley, Esq.	1692	Jonathan Duncan, Esq.	1795
Sir John Gayer,	1698	George Brown, Esq.	1811
Sir Nicholas Waite,	1702	Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	1812
Sir H. Oxenden, Bart.	1707	The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone..	1815
William Aislabie, Esq.	1706	Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B.	1827
Charles Boone, Esq.	1734	Sir T. S. Beckwith, K. C. B.	1830
William Phipps, Esq.	1734	John Romer, Esq.	1831
Robert Cowan, Esq.	1734	Earl of Clare,	1831
John Horne, Esq.	1734	Sir Robert Grant,	1835
Stephen Law, Esq.	1739	James Farish, Esq.	1838
William Wake, Esq.	1742	Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.	1839
John Geekie, Esq.	1742	George William Anderson, Esq.	1840
Richard Bouchier, Esq.	1750	Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart.	
Charles Crommellin, Esq.	1760	(appointed Governor.)	
Thomas Hodges, Esq.	1767	Sir George Arthur, Bart., K. C. B.	1847
William Hornby, Esq.	1776		

Note. The administration of each Governor ended when that of the succeeding one commenced.

## ORDER OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

The Governor General, or Governor General for the time being.

The Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The Governor of Madras.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.—*Continued.*

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor (or Lieut. Governor) of Agra.

The Chief Justice of Bengal.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Chief Justice of Madras.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Chief Justice of Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Commander in Chief in India, when also a Member of the Supreme Council.

Members of the Supreme Council of India, according to their situation therein.

Members of Council, Bengal, according to their situation therein.

The Commander in Chief at Madras, when also a Member of Council.

Members of Council at Madras according to their situation therein.

The Commander in Chief at Bombay, when also a Member of Council.

Members of Council at Bombay, according to their situation therein.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta according to date.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, according to date.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay, according to date.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.

The Commander in Chief in India.

The Commander in Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces.

The Commander in Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies (not being Commander in Chief in India) according to relative rank in respective services.

Naval and Military Officers above the rank of Major General.

Members of the Sudder Adawlut according to their situation therein.

Members of the Law Commission according to their situation therein.

Civilians with reference to their Rank and Precedence to be divided into six classes.

Civilians of 35 years standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form

Class I, and from date of entering such class to rank

With

Major Generals, according to date of Commission.

Civilians of 20 years standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class II, and from date of entering such Class to rank

With

Colonels, according to date of Commission.

Archdeacon..... .. Calcutta.

Archdeacon..... .. Madras.

Archdeacon..... .. Bombay.

Civilians of 12 years standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class III, and from date of entering such Class to rank

With

Lieutenant Colonels, according to date of Commission.

Civilians of 8 years standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class IV, and from date of entering such Class to rank

With

Majors, according to date of Commission.

Civilians of 4 years standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class V, and from date of entering such Class to rank

With

Captains, according to date of Commission.

Civilians under 4 years standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class VI, and to rank

With

Subalterns, according to date of Commission.

All Officers not mentioned in the above Table whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal Grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this Table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing Rules is to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All Ladies to take place, according to the Rank assigned to their respective Husbands, with the exception of Ladies having Precedence in England, who are to take

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.—*Continued.*

place according to their several Ranks, with reference to such Precedence, after the Wives of the Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.\*

*Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 18th August, No. 16 of 1841.*

Para 2. The denominations of Senior and Junior Merchant, Factor and Writer, under which the Civil Service have heretofore been classed, having become quite inapplicable in consequence of the alteration in the Constitution of the East India Company, are to cease from the date of the promulgation of the Warrant at the respective Presidencies, and in assigning relative rank to our Civil Service, they will thenceforward be divided into six classes according to their date and standing as defined in the Warrant.

## Comparative Rank of Officers in the Army and Navy.

Admiral of the Fleet.....	with Field Marshal.
Admirals.....	with Generals.
Vice Admirals.....	with Lieutenant General.
Rear Admirals.....	with Major Generals.
Commodores and Flag Captains to Commanders in Chief.....	with Brigadier Generals.
Captains of 3 years Post.....	with Colonels.
Other Post Captains.....	with Lieutenant Colonels.
Commanders.....	with Majors.
Lieutenants.....	with Captains.

## Scale of Rank and Precedence Assigned to Medical Officers.

Members of the Medical Board as Brigadier Generals.  
 Senior Surgeons (Surgeons of 30 years' service) as Majors.  
 Surgeons as Captains.  
 Assistant Surgeons as Lieutenants.  
 Veterinary Surgeons after 20 years' service as Captains.  
 Do. under do as Lieutenants.

## SALUTES.

ARTICLE I.—On the Queen's Birth day, at Sun-ise, as many Guns as Her Majesty is years of age.

II.—The Queen's Birth day.....	12 o'clock	21
III.—The Queen's Coronation day.....	at noon	21
IV.—His Highness the Nuraub of the Carnatic.....		21
V.—Her Highness the Nuraub Begum.....		19
VI.—Her Highness's eldest Son.....		19
VII.—The Governor General.....		19
VIII.—The Governor.....		17
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X.—The Chief Justice.....		15
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\* The following functionaries are assigned precedence by the Notification of the Government of India, dated 19th January 1842.

The Advocates General of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, to rank with Civil Servants of the 1st Class.

Chaplains to rank with Civil Servants of the 4th Class.

Assistant Chaplains to rank with Civil Servants of the 5th Class.

Medical Officers to rank as follows:—

Medical Board..... With Brigadier Generals.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and

Superintending Surgeons..... With Lieut. Colonels & Civilians of Class III.

Surgeons of 30 years & upwards..... With Majors and Civilians of Class IV.

Surgeons of less than 30 years..... With Captains and Civilians of Class V.

Assistant Surgeons..... With Lieutenants and Civilians of Class VI.

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XVII.—Otherwise.....	13
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XX.—A Commodore with a broad Pendant, being Commander in Chief.....	11
XXI.—Otherwise.....	9
XXII.—The same number of Guns, (9) to be fired on arrival, or departure, of Her Majesty's Ships bearing the Flags of the above Officers.	
XXIII.—Any Ship saluting the Fort to have the compliment returned by an equal number of Guns.....	
XXIV.—Members of Council, on their arrival, departure, or being sworn into Council.....	13
XXV.—A General.....	15
XXVI.—A Lieutenant General, being Commander in Chief.....	13
XXVII.—Otherwise.....	13
XXVIII.—A Major General being Commander in Chief.....	11
XXIX.—Otherwise.....	1
XXX.—A Brigadier General, being Commander in Chief.....	
XXXI.—Otherwise.....	
XXXII.—No person is to be saluted, but when he comes into, or leaves the Presidency, upon public Service.	

## HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL SQUADRON IN THE EAST INDIES.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Rear Admiral + Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, Kt.—Appointed 21st January 1842.  
 FLAG LIEUTENANT.—James T. Caldwell, Appointed 29th January 1842.  
 SECRETARY.—Edward Waller, Esquire.

### AGINCOURT, 72.—Flag Ship.

Captain.....	Henry W. Bruce.....	1st February 42.
Commander.....	Henry Lyster.....	3rd March 42.
Lieutenant.....	James Rawstorne.....	1st February 42.
	P. P. Egerton.....	8th February 42.
	David A. Buchan.....	5th February 42.
	James A. Paynter.....	5th February 42.
	Nicholas Vansittart.....	18th March 43.
	John Reid.....	15th February 44.
Additional....	James T. Cardwell, F. L.....	29th January 42.
	George Newcomen.....	5th March 44.
	John Townsend.....	27th February 44.
	Edwin R. J. Balfour.....	17th May 44.
	Charles T. Compton.....	11th June 44.
	Charles J. Austen.....	27th June 44.
	William L. Partridge.....	3rd July 44.
	Charles S. Dunbar.....	3rd July 44.
	John C. Bailey.....	30th August 44.
Captain Mar....	Samuel Hawkins.....	14th April 42.
2nd Lieutenant Mar....	W. M. Mansell.....	10th February 42.
Master.....	James E. Elliott, (Acting).....	30th September 43.
Chaplain.....	William S. Parish.....	12th February 42.
Surgeon.....	John W. Reid.....	8th February 42.
Pay Master and Purser....	Henry B. H. Long.....	7th April 24.
Nav. Instructor.....	William S. Harvey.....	12th June 44.
Assistant Surgeon....	Robert Anderson.....	12th February 42.
	Arch. Sibbald, M. D.....	25th August 43.
2nd Master.....	Thomas Wallis, (Acting).....	10th November 43.

NAVAL SQUADRON IN THE EAST INDIES.—*Continued.*ALLIGATOR, 28.—*Troop Ship.*

Master Comr....	Joseph N. King....	27th November 43.
Assistant Surgeon....	Henry Richardson, M. D....	31st January 42.
2nd Master....	A. G. Whichele....	31st January 42.

BRAMBLE, 10.—*Schooner.*

Lieutenant....	Charles B. Yule....	2nd April 42.
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## CAMBRIAN, 36.

Commodore....	† Henry D. Chads....	20th August 41.
Lieutenant....	Fred. A. Campbell....	17th November 42.
	Algernon S. Austen....	20th August 41.
	Granville H. Wood....	23rd August 41.
	John J. Palmer....	7th September 43.
	Edward Hill, (b)....	11th April 44.
1st Lieutenant Mar....	* G. W. R. Yule....	31st August 41.
2nd Lieutenant Mar....	Rodney V. Allen....	19th February 42.
Master....	Richard Stokes....	15th December 42.
Surgeon....	John Smith, (b)....	25th August 41.
Pay Master and Purser..	Robert M. Read....	20th August 41.
Nav. Instructor....	Wm. E. Shaw....	16th May 42.
Assistant Surgeon....	Nich. L. Dolling, (Acting)....	25th August 41.

## CASTOR, 36.

Captain....	Charles Graham....	28th April 43.
Lieutenant....	Robert J. Oway....	16th May 43.
	Maxwell Falcon....	29th April 43.
	William H. Gennys....	29th April 43.
	Donald McL. McKenzie....	3rd May 43.
	Chas. H. V. Temple....	23rd April 43.
1st Lieutenant Mar....	Robert S. Harrison....	4th May 43.
2nd Lieutenant Mar....	John W. A. Kennedy....	4th May 43.
Master....	David Craigie....	29th April 43.
Chaplain....	Henry Jones....	24th June 43.
Surgeon....	John Kidd....	4th May 43.
Nav. Instructor..	Henry Jones....	21th June 43.
Pay Master and Purser..	John Marks, (b)....	29th April 43.
Assistant Surgeon....	Archibald J. Little....	4th May 43.
2nd Master....	Henry Clements....	12th May 43.

CLIO, 16.—*Sloop.*

Commander....	James Fitzjames....	30th December 42.
Lieutenant....	H. T. D. Le Vesconte....	15th June 42.
	Wm. H. Langtry....	29th June 39.
Master....	John Sloan....	15th February 40.
Surgeon....	James Biggs, (Acting)....	10th August 41.
Pay Master and Purser..	Ed. D'Auvergne....	20th June 42.
Assistant Surgeon....		

## DIDO, 18.

Captain....	Hon. Henry Keppel..	30th August 41.
Lieutenant....	James Hunt....	September 33.
	Edmund H. Gunnell....	29th June 42.
Master....	Robert C. Allen, (Acting)....	30th September 43.
Surgeon....	John Davidson, (Acting)....	5th October 43.
Pay Master and Purser..	James Chimmo....	15th June 42.
Assistant Surgeon....	Robert Beith, (Acting)....	27th October 43.
2nd Master....	Francis J. Jameson, (Acting)....	20th January 44.

DRIVER.—*Steam Sloop.*

Commander....	Courtenay O. Hayes....	6th May 43.
Lieutenant....	Thomas Kisher....	7th September 41.
1st Lieutenant Mar....	G. G. Alexander....	3rd March 43.
Master....	John Jarvis....	31st August 41.
Surgeon....	William Houghton....	2nd September 41.
Pay Master and Purser..	Robert T. Crispin....	2nd September 41.
Assistant Surgeon..	Thomas M. Costello....	3rd March 42.

FLY, 18.—*Surveying Vessel.*

Captain....	Francis P. Blackwood....	17th November 41.
Lieutenant....	Charles F. A. Shadwell....	3rd December 41.
	John E. F. Risk....	7th January 42.
	John M. R. Ince....	7th March 42.
Additional....	Charles B. Yule....	2nd April 42.

## NAVAL SQUADRON IN THE EAST INDIES.—Continued

(For Service of *Hramble*.)

Master.....	.....	Fred. J. O. Evans, Actg.)..	..	23rd November 4
Surgeon.....	.....	Alexander Muirhead.....	..	24th November 41
Pay Master and Purser..	..	John Bell.....	..	20th November 41
Assistant Surgeon.....	..	Dodwell B. Whipple.....	..	25th August 43.
2nd Master.....	..	H. T. Ellis, (Acting)....	..	16th November 43.
Additional.....	..	Archibald McClatchie....	..	8th February 42.

## FOX, 42.

Commanders....	..	Sir Henry M. Blackwood, Bart..	..	14th October 43.
Lieutenant.....	..	William R. Mends.....	..	3d November 43.
	..	Joseph S. Rundle.....	..	19th October 43.
	..	Thomas Ticeh.....	..	19th October 43.
	..	F. A. B. Crawford.....	..	19th October 43.
	..	Frederick P. Warren.....	..	19th October 43.
1st Lieutenant Mar..	..	James Pickard.....	..	24th October 43.
2nd Lieutenant Mar..	..	Frederick A. P. Wood.....	..	24th October 43.
Master.....	..	George Grant.....	..	19th October 43.
Chaplain.....	..	George Jackson.....	..	21st November 43.
Surgeon.....	..	Frederick W. LeGrand.....	..	9th April 44.
Pay Master and Purser..	..	Henry Price.....	..	19th October 43.
Nav. Instructor.....	..	George Jackson.....	..	21st November 43.
Assistant Surgeon.....	..	Andrew Graham, M. D..	..	18th October 43.
2nd Master.....	..		..	

GOSHAWK, 12.—Brig.  
(Bombay, building)

## HARLEQUIN, 16.—Sloop.

Commander.....	..	Hon. George F. Hastings..	..	16th August 41.
Lieutenant.....	..	Henry Chasls.....	..	28th February 43.
	..	Henry Need.....	..	15th March 43.
Master.....	..	Samuel Fowell.....	..	13th May 42.
Surgeon.....	..	Francis Edington.....	..	18th August 41.
Pay Master and Purser..	..	Charles K. Nutt.....	..	21st August 41.
Assistant Surgeon.....	..	Charles S. Giles, (Acting)...	..	27th September 42.
	..	William Geo. Guldin.....	..	8th October 41.

## HAZARD, 18.—Sloop.

Commander.....	..	Charles Bell.....	..	29th September 41.
Lieutenant.....	..	David Robertson.....	..	1st October 41.
	..	George Philpotts.....	..	15th December 42.
Master.....	..	Henry Clarke.....	..	18th March 43.
Surgeon.....	..	Charles J. Parker.....	..	3rd February 43.
Pay Master and Purser..	..	W. A. Harries.....	..	1st October 41.
Assistant Surgeon.....	..		..	

## IRIS, 26.

Captain.....	..	George R. Mundy.....	..	18th October 43.
Lieutenant.....	..	Alex. Little.....	..	19th October 43.
	..	Edward M. Matthews..	..	19th October 43.
	..	Leopold G. Heath.....	..	19th October 43.
	..	Joseph G. Bickford..	..	19th October 43.
1st Lieutenant Mar..	..	E. P. H. Usher.....	..	29th October 43.
Master.....	..	James T. Sullivan, (Acting)...	..	19th October 43.
Chaplain.....	..		..	
Surgeon.....	..	Robert A. Bankier, M. D....	..	26th October 43.
Pay Master and Purser..	..	George Simmons.....	..	19th October 43.
Nav. Instructor.....	..	Frederick W. Smith, S. A....	..	19th June 44.
Assistant Surgeon.....	..	William Hendersou, (b)..	..	26th October 43.
2nd Master.....	..		..	

## LOUISA.—Cutter.

## MADRAS, 80.

(Bombay, building.)

## MALACCA, 26.

(Bombay, building.)

## NIMROD, 20.—Sloop.

Commander.....	..	Frederick H. H. Glasse..	..	26th June 41.
Lieutenant.....	..	John V. Williams.....	..	11th May 40.
	..	Charles S. Norman.....	..	29th August 42.
Master.....	..	William E. Hyog.....	..	18th January 40.
Surgeon.....	..	Richard D. Pritchard.....	..	9th November 42.
Pay Master and Purser..	..	W. D. Bateman.....	..	15th June 42.
Assistant Surgeon.....	..		..	

# NAVAL SQUADRON IN THE EAST INDIES.—Continued. NORTHSTAR, 26.

Captain....	+ Sir James E. Home, Bart....	30th August 41.
Lieutenant....	George Johnson....	17th September 41.
	Charles B. Egerton....	12th September 42.
	Dennys Lane....	17th November 42.
	Alfred J. Curtis....	6th December 42.
1st Lieutenant Mar....	W. B. Langford....	25th September 41.
Master....	Richard O. Stuart, (Acting)....	6th September 41.
Surgeon....	Wm. M. K. Saunders, (Acting)....	20th September 41.
Pay Master and Purser....	K. L. Sutherland....	27th September 42.
Assistant Surgeon....		

## PELICAN, 16.—Sloop.

Commander....	Philip Justice....	11th November 41.
Lieutenant....	Robert C. Whyte....	31st October 40.
	John M. Cook....	31st March 42.
Master....	Stephen Johns, (Acting)....	15th December 42.
Surgeon....		
Pay Master and Purser....	Hen. S. Collins, (Acting)....	27th September 42.
Assistant Surgeon....	Thomas C. Miller....	15th August 42.

## PILOT, 16.—Sloop.

Commander....	William H. Jervis....	7th July 43.
Lieutenant....	Oliver J. Jones....	11th August 43.
	G. Le G. Bowyear....	15th July 43.
	George C. Briggs....	31st August 43.
Master....	William J. W. Burney....	11th July 43.
Surgeon....	Alexander J. Pilbrow....	11th July 43.
Paymaster and Purser....	Edward D. Back, (Acting)....	25th September 43.
Assistant Surgeon....	Wm. M. Kinley....	11th July 43.

## PLOVER.—Surveying Vessel.

Captain....	+ Rich. Collinson....	19th February 42.
Lieutenant....		
	Augustus P. Greene....	8th July 43.
Assistant Surgeon....	Henry S. Willmott....	24th September 42.
2nd Master....	Cornelius Fox....	23rd July 42.
Clerk in charge....	Geo. H. Ellis....	30th September 42.

## ROYALIST.—Brig.

Lieut. Com....	Graham Ogilvie....	11th April 44.
Assistant Surgeon....	John H. Corbett....	15th August 42.
2nd Master....		
Clerk in charge....	John King....	30th September 42.

## SAMARANG, 25.—Surveying Vessel.

Captain....	+ Sir Edward Belcher, Kt....	18th November 42.
Lieutenant....	Charles P. Wade....	2nd December 42.
	Thomas Heard....	29th November 42.
	Henry W. Bapbb....	3rd December 42.
	Edward A. Ingfield....	25th November 42.
Master....	F. J. Loney, (Acting)....	25th November 42.
Surgeon....	Henry W. Mahon, M. D....	26th November 42.
Paymaster and Purser....	H. S. Hooper, (Acting)....	25th November 42.
Assistant Surgeon....	Arthur Adams....	23rd November 42.
2nd Master....	John Richards....	23rd January 43.

## SAPPHIRE, 22.—Troop Ship.

Master Com....	John E. Fittock....	28th July 42.
Assistant Surgeon....	Thos. J. Layton, M. D....	28th October 39.
2nd Master....	William Piddle, (Acting)....	30th May 43.

## SERPENT, 16.—Sloop.

Commander....	William Nevill....	27th November 41.
Lieutenant....	Seymour Y. Brown....	9th November 41.
	Edward W. Vansittart....	20th February 43.
	Frederick E. Forbes....	7th September 43.
Master....	W. J. B. Hilliard, (Acting)....	7th September 41.
Surgeon....	James Lambert....	2nd September 41.
Paymaster and Purser....	Richard A. Godsen....	7th September 41.
Assistant Surgeon....	George S. Roberts....	13th October 41.

## SIREN, 16.—Sloop.

Commander....	William Smith, (b)....	9th August 41.
Lieutenant....	Edward B. Nott....	18th August 41.
	Henry Bernard....	28th October 41.
	Charles K. Jackson....	18th March 43.
Master....	Peter Loney....	5th November 41.
Surgeon....	Stephen Stanley, (Acting)....	11th June 42.
Paymaster and Purser....	John Brickwood....	10th August 41.
Assistant Surgeon....	John Cockin....	13th October 41.



# NAVAL SQUADRON IN THE EAST INDIES.—Continued. SPITEFUL.—Steam Sloop.

Commander....	..	William Maitland..	..	14th December 42.
Lieutenant....	....	Charles F. Newland..	..	17th January 43.
		Augustus C. Murray..	..	14th December 42.
Additional....	..	Lawrence G. Halsted..	..	23rd September 43.
Master....	..	John Gunner..	..	24th January 43.
Surgeon....	..			
Paymaster and Purser..	..	John N. D. Vries, (Acting)....	..	15th November 43.
Assistant Surgeon....	....	Wm. T. Alexander....	..	18th January 44.

## VESTAL, 26.

Captain....	..	Charles Talbot....	..	2nd November 43.
Lieutenant....	..	George Morrill..	..	6th December 43.
		Charles R. Marcuard....	..	7th November 43.
		David Miller....	....	3rd November 43.
		Crawford A. D. Pasco....	....	13th January 44.
1st Lieutenant Mar....	....	Henry C. P. Dyer..	..	13th November 43.
Master....	..	John Haynes, (Acting)....	....	13th November 43.
Surgeon....	....	James Brown, (b) M. D....	..	8th November 43.
Paymaster and Purser..	..	James Gregory....	..	11th November 43.
Nav. Instructor....	..	John Gowan....	..	30th November 43.
Assistant Surgeon....	....	John Ward, (Acting)....	..	8th November 43.
2nd Master....	..	Thomas Walker..	..	21st December 43.

## VIXEN.—Steam Sloop.

Commander..	..	George Giffard....	....	5th January 43.
Lieutenant....	....	James Willcox..	..	23rd September 43.
		William Bailey, (b)....	..	6th January 42.
		William Moorsom....	..	13th September 42.
		Geo. H. Hodgson....	..	
Master..	..	Geo. Giles, (Acting)....	..	30th September 43.
Surgeon..	..	Edward H. Cree, (Acting)....	..	4th April 43.
Paymaster and Purser..	..	John Harshaw....	..	31st August 41.
Assistant Surgeon..	..	William Webber, M. D..	....	8th October 41.

## WOLF, 18.—Sloop.

Commander..	....	Arthur Vynner..	..	6th May 43.
Lieutenant....	....	Henry D. Rogers..	..	23rd July 42.
		Robert B. Harvey....	..	10th June 42.
Master..	..			
Surgeon....	....	Thomas Bellott....	....	29th April 43.
Paymaster and Purser..	..	Stephen Rains..	..	10th June 42.
Assistant Surgeon....	....	William Macdonald..	..	23th June 42.

## WOLVERENE, 16.—Sloop.

Commander.....	....	William J. C. Clifford....	....	7th September 44.
Lieutenant....	....	George E. Patay....	..	18th March 43.
		James B. Kinsman..	..	27th February 42.
		Henry S. Bilyer..	..	18th March 43.
Master....	..			
Surgeon....	....	John Bowen, M. D..	..	29th January 43.
Paymaster and Purser..	..	H. D. P. Cunningham....	....	27th August 42.
Assistant Surgeon..	....	Wm. Macleod, M. D..	..	18th January 43.

## YOUNG HEBE.

1st. Com....	..	William T. Bates....	..	6th July 43.
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## ZEBRA, 16.—Brig. (Bombay, Building.)

+ These Officers are Companions of the Bath.

# ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

## Order of St. George, or the Garter.

SOVEREIGN—The Queen.

Albert, H. R. H. Prince....	France, King of. ....	Russia, Emperor of. ....
Anglesey, Marquis of. ....	Grafton, Duke of. ....	Rutland, Duke of. ....
Beaufort, Duke of. ....	Grey, Earl. ....	Salisbury, Marquis of. ....
Belgians, King of. ....	Hamilton, Duke of. ....	Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, Duke of. ....
Brunswick, Duke of. ....	Hanover, King of. ....	Saxe-Meiningen, Duke of. ....
Buckeuch, Duke of. ....	Hanover, Crown Prince of. ....	Saxony, King of. ....
Buckingham, Duke of. ....	Lansdowne, Marquis of. ....	Somerset, Duke of. ....
Carlisle, Earl of. ....	Leiningen, Prince of. ....	Sutherland, Duke of. ....
Cambridge, Duke of. ....	Lonsdale, Earl of. ....	Wales, Prince of. ....
Cambridge, Prince Geo. ....	Netherlands, ex-King of. ....	Wellington, Duke of. ....
Cleveland, Duke of. ....	Newcastle, Duke of. ....	Westminster, Marquis of. ....
Derby, Earl of. ....	Northumberland, Duke of. ....	Wurtemberg, King of. ....
Devonshire, Duke of. ....	Prussia, King of. ....	
Exeter, Marquis of. ....	Richmond, Duke of. ....	

## Order of the Thistle.

SOVEREIGN—The Queen.

Aberdeen, Earl of. ....	Errol, Earl of. ....	Moray, Earl of. ....
Ailesbury, Marquis of. ....	Fife, Earl of. ....	Rosebery, Earl of. ....
Ailsa, Marquis of. ....	Hunly, Marquis of. ....	Roxburgh, Duke of. ....
Breadalbane, Marquis of. ....	Mansfield, Earl of. ....	Tweeddale, Marquis of. ....
Bute, Marquis of. ....	Meiville, Viscount. ....	Warwick, Earl of. ....

## The Order of the Bath.

INSTITUTED 1819: REVIVED 1725: EXTENDED 1815.

In January 1815, it was declared that "for the purpose of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contests in which this Empire has been engaged the order should be composed of three classes."—The first and second classes bear the appellation of "Sir," and take precedence of Knights Bachelors, but no person is eligible to these grades who has not attained the rank of Major-General or Rear Admiral, excepting Civil Grand Crosses who are appointed for diplomatic services. The third class takes precedence of Esquires.

The Badge is a gold Maltese Cross of eight points, enamelled white, bearing on its centre the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock issuant from a sceptre between three Imperial Crowns encircled by the Motto "*Tria Juncta in Uno*," Ribbon Red.

\*. \* The present list is somewhat defective being taken from Dodds Knightage for 1844, but the order consists of more than 600 members, of whom above 150 are in the service of the East India Company.

SOVEREIGN—The Queen.

PRINCIPAL G.C.B. AND ACTING GREAT MASTER.—Prince Albert.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.—G.C.B.

Adam, Sir Frederick. ....	D'Urban, Sir Benjamin. ....	Moor, Sir Graham. ....
Albert, H. R. H. Prince. ....	Durham, Sir P. C. H. ....	Murray, Sir George. ....
Anglesey, Marquis of. ....	Edinburgh, Earl of. ....	Napier, Sir Charles James. ....
Aulton, Sir George. ....	Gordon, Sir James W. ....	Nott, Sir William. ....
Aylmer, Lord. ....	Gough, Sir Hugh. ....	Nugent, Sir George. ....
Barnard, Sir Andrew. ....	Goold, Sir Davidge. ....	Paget, Sir Edward. ....
Baile, Lord A. ....	Grey, Hon. Sir H. G. ....	Parker, Sir William. ....
Belgians, King of. ....	Hanover, King of. ....	Pollock, Sir George. ....
Berkeford, Viscount. ....	Hatham, Sir William. ....	Robinson, Sir F. P. ....
Bradford, Sir Thomas. ....	Keane, Lord. ....	Rowley, Sir Charles. ....
Bridgman, Sir Thomas M. ....	Kempt, Sir James. ....	Sale, Sir Robert Henry. ....
Cambridge, Duke of. ....	Lambert, Sir John. ....	Seaton, Lord. ....
Clinton, Sir William H. ....	Londonderry, Marquis of. ....	Stopford, Hon. Sir Robert. ....
Cockburn, Adm. Sir C. ....	Lisle, Hon. Sir Wm. ....	Stratford Lord. ....
Coltrington, Sir Edward. ....	Lusington, Sir James Law. ....	Talbot, Hon. Sir John. ....
Cumbermere, Viscount. ....	Lynedoch, Lord. ....	Vandeleur, Sir J. O. ....
Gotton, Sir Willoughby. ....	Martin, Sir George. ....	Wellington, Duke of. ....
Dorseton, Sir John. ....	Martin, Sir Thomas B. ....	Whitshed, Sir J. H. ....
Drummond, Sir G. ....	Milne, Sir David. ....	

# CIVIL KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.—G.C.B.

Adair, Sir Robert	Cowley, Lord	Metcalf, Sir Charles
Agou, Sir Arthur	Douglas, Sir Howard	Minto, Earl of
Auckland, Earl of	Elmhurst, Earl of	Pa merston, Viscount
Barlow, Sir George H.	Gordon, Sir Robert	Ponsonby, Viscount
Beauvais, Lord	Gosford, Earl of	Pottinger, Sir Henry
Blairstown, Lord	Granville, Earl of	Russell, Lord George W.
Canning, Sir S.	Heytesbury, Lord	Strafford, Viscount
Canterbury, Viscount	Howard de Walden, Lord	Stuart de Rothesay, Lord
Clarendon, Earl of	Jenkins, Sir Richard	Thornton, Sir Edward
	McNeill, Sir John	

## HONORARY KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.—G.C.B.

Austria, Archduke Chas.	Prince Ernest of	Victoria, y de Morella, Duke
Austria, Archduke Frederick Charles	Prussia, Prince Fred. Wm. Charles	de la
Esteazy Prince	Saxe Weimar, Duke Bernard	Volkonsky, Prince
Mensforth, G. n. Count	of	Walmoden, Count
Netherlands, King of	Saxe Cobourg & Gotha, Duke	Woronzow, Count
Philippsthal Barchfeld	Ferdinand of	Wurtemberg, King of
		Zeiten, Count

## KNIGHTS COMMANDER.—K.C.B.

Adam, Sir Charles	Ekins, Sir Charles	Malcolm, Sir Charles
Anson, Sir William	England, Sir Richard	Manners, Lord Charles
Arbuthnot, Sir Thomas	Evans, Sir De Lacy	Mason, Sir Francis
Arbuthnot, Sir Robert	Fitzgerald, Sir John F.	May, Sir John
Austen, Sir Francis W.	Fitz Roy, Lord William	Mordaunt, Sir George
Baker, Sir Thomas	Fraser, Sir Hugh	Napier, Sir George Thomas
Baines, Sir James S.	Gardiner, Sir John	Niolls, Sir Jasper
Bathurst, Sir James	Gardiner, Sir Robert Wm.	Ommanney, Sir J. A.
Beresford, Sir John P.	Gibbs, Sir Edward	Otway, Sir Robert Wm.
Berkeley, Sir Geo. H. F.	Gilmour, Sir Dugald	Owen, Sir Edw. W. C. R.
Blakeney, Sir Edward	Gomm, Sir William M.	Pakenham, Hon. Sir H.
Bouchier, Sir Thomas	Gordon, Sir James	Parker, Sir George
Bourke, Sir Richard	Grant, Sir William Keir	Pickington, Sir Andrew
Bouverie, Sir Henry F.	Greenwell, Sir Leonard	Pym, Sir Samuel
Bruce, Sir Edward	Guise, Sir John Wright	Reynell, Sir Thomas
Bremer, Sir J. J. G.	Hackett, Sir Colin	Richardson, Sir Charles
Brenton, Sir Jubilee	Hamilton, Sir Charles	Rose, Sir John
Buchan, Sir John	Hamilton, Sir Edward	Ross, Sir Hew D.
Bulwer, Sir Charles	Hammond, Sir G. F.	Russell, Sir James
Bunbury, Sir Henry E.	Hardinge, Sir Henry	Saltoun, Lord
Burgoyne, Sir John F.	Harvey, Sir John	Schoenbein, Sir James H.
Caldwell, Sir John L.	Herbert, Sir Thomas	Scott, Sir Hopetoun S.
Cameron, Sir Alexander	Hope, Sir James A.	Seovell, Sir George
Cameron, Sir John	Houstoun, Sir Robert	Smith, Sir Charles Felix
Campbell, Sir Colin	Jackson, Sir R. D.	Somerset, Lord F. J. H.
Campbell, Sir Henry F.	Johnston, Sir William	Stovin, Sir Frederick
Capel, Hon. Sir Thos. B.	Keating, Sir H. S.	Taylor, Sir John
Carcross, Sir J. H.	Kerrison, Sir Edward	Thackwell, Sir Joseph
Casement, Sir William	Lake, Sir W. T.	Tucker, Sir Edward
Cathcart, Earl	Laurie, Sir Robert	Valiant, Sir Thomas
Clifton, Sir Arthur	Leighon, Sir David	Wade, Sir Charles
Corbush, Sir Thomas	Leith, Sir Alexander	Wallace, Sir James A.
Dashwood, Sir Charles	Loring, Sir J. W.	Watson, Sir James
Deek, Sir Robert Henry	Lowe, Sir Hudson	Westmorland, Earl of
Dickson, Sir Jeremiah	Macbean, Sir William	White, Sir John C.
Dienes, Sir Monte	McCaskill, Sir John	Williams, Sir E. K.
Douglas, Sir James	Macdonald, Sir John	Wilson, Sir James
Douglas, Sir Neil	Macdonell, Sir James	Wilson, Sir John
Dowles, Lord	Maclean, Sir Hector	Willschire, Sir Thomas
Doyle, Sir John Milley	Maclean, Sir John	Woodford, Sir Alexander
Dundas, Hon. Sir R. L.	McMahon, Sir Thomas	Woodford, Sir John C.
	Matland, Sir P.	

## HONORARY KNIGHTS COMMANDER.—K.C.B.

Bandiera, Baron de	Heyden, Count de	Nugent, Count
Dornberg, Sir W. de	Hugel, Baron de	Schriebershofer, Maximilian
Harmon, Sir Julius	Low, Sigismund, Baron	Walker, Sir Baldwin W.
Hetzberg, Sir F. A. D.	Muffling, Baron de	Warrington, Baron de

## ORDER OF THE BATH.—Continued.

## COMPANIONS.—C. B.

Abbott, Augustus.....	Campbell, Sir Guy.....	Egerton, Richard.....
Abercromby, Hon. H. A. .	Campbell, John.....	Ellicombe, Charles G. ....
A'Court, C. Ashe.....	Campbell, John N.....	Elliot, Hon. George.....
Adair, Thomas.....	Campbell, Patrick.....	Ellis, Sam. B.....
Adams, Henry W.....	Campbell, William.....	Elphinstone, Sir Howard..
Allan, James.....	Carey, Sir Octavius.....	Elrington, R. G.....
Anderson, Paul.....	Carnichael, Chas. M.....	Erskine, W. H. K.....
Anderson, William.....	Carroll, W. F.....	Eustace, Sir William.....
Andrew John W.....	Caruthers, Richard.....	Evans, Thomas.....
Andrew, Augustus.....	Caulfield, James.....	Evans, R. L.....
Anstruther Philip.....	Chads, Henry D.....	Everard, Matthias.....
Arbuthnot, Hon. H. . .	Chalmers, William.....	Ewart, J. F.....
Arguinbau, L.....	Chapman, Sir S. R.....	Eyres, Harry.....
Armstrong, Sir R.....	Cheape, John.....	Fair, A.....
Arthur, Richard.....	Cheney, Edward.....	Fanshawe, Arthur.....
Askew, Sir H.....	Chetham, Sir Edward.....	Fenshawe, Edward.....
Auchmuty, S. B.....	Childers, Michael.....	Faunce, A. D.....
Austen, C. J.....	Church, Sir Richard.....	Fea, George.....
Austey, H. T.....	Churchill, C. H.....	Fearon, R. B.....
Aylmer, Hon. F. W.....	Clarke, Isaac B.....	Fellowes, Sir Thomas.....
Backhouse, J. B.....	Clifford, Sir Augustus.....	Ferguson, James.....
Bailey, M. W.....	Cochrane, Sir Thomas J.....	Ferris, Joseph.....
Bainbridge, Philip.....	Cock, Henry.....	Festing, Robert W. G.....
Baker, Sir Henry L.....	Codrington, Henry J.....	Finch, Hon. John.....
Balvard, William.....	Coghlan, Jeremiah.....	Fisher, George.....
Baring, Baron Von G.....	Collier, Sir F. A.....	Fitzgerald, Charles.....
Barlow, Charles A.....	Collier, Edward.....	Fleming, Edward.....
Basden James L.....	Collinson, Richard.....	Forbes, David.....
Battersby, F.....	Colvin, John.....	Forrest, Thomas.....
Battine, William.....	Conway, Thos. S.....	Fraser, James.....
Baumgarth, John G.....	Conyers, Chas. Edward.....	Fraser, Hastings.....
Baynes, R. L.....	Coode, John.....	Frederick, Edward.....
Beckwith, C.....	Cooke, Richard H.....	Freke, Henry.....
Belcher, Sir Edward.....	Cotter, Charles.....	Freemantle, John.....
Bell, John.....	Couper, Sir George.....	Fuller, Francis.....
Bell, Thomas.....	Cowper, Jeremiah.....	Fyers, Peter.....
Bell, Christopher.....	Craigie, J. Halket.....	Gabriel, Robert B.....
Berkeley, M. F. F.....	Craigie, P. Edmonstone.....	Gallie, John.....
Bethune, Charles R. D.....	Craigh, Andrew.....	Galloway, Arch.....
Birch, John F.....	Crocker, William.....	George, Darley.....
Bishopp, Cecil.....	Cromme in, Geo. R.....	Goate, William.....
Blair, Chas. Devaynes.....	Cross, William.....	Godwin, Henry.....
Blair, Thomas H.....	Cross-dill, John.....	Goldfinch, Henry.....
Blake, William W.....	Cunliffe, Sir R. H.....	Gollie, George L.....
Blanchard, Thomas.....	Curry, Richard.....	Goodman, S. A.....
Blenkins, Wm. B. G.....	Curtis, Sir Lucas.....	Gordon, Charles.....
Bloye, R.....	Curzon, Edward.....	Gordon, William A.....
Blundell, Frederick.....	D'Aguilar, George Chas.....	Gore, Hon. Charles.....
Bolton, Samuel.....	Dalmer, Thomas.....	Gore, H. R.....
Bowen, Herbert.....	Daly, Cuthbert F.....	Gossett, Sir William.....
Bowles, William.....	Damer, Hon. G. L. D.....	Gough, John B.....
Bowyer, C.....	Dapney, C. C.....	Graham, Charles.....
Boxer, Edward.....	Daubeney, C. Barnston.....	Grant, Colquhoun.....
Bradreth, T. A.....	Davenport, Sir S.....	Grant, James.....
Brereton, William.....	Davy, Sir William G.....	Grant, James Hopp.....
Broadfoot, George.....	Dawe, Thomas H.....	Gratton, John.....
Brotherton, T. W.....	De Bo-sett, C. P.....	Green, Edward.....
Brown, George.....	De lafosse, Henry.....	Greenwood, William.....
Brown, Gustavus.....	Delamaine, Charles H.....	Grey, John.....
Browne, F.....	De La Motte, Peter.....	Grey, Hon. Fred. Wm.....
Browne, Gore.....	Dickson, William.....	Gurwood, John.....
Browne, J. F.....	Dilkes, Charles.....	Halket, Hugh.....
Browne, Walter J.....	Dorville, Philip.....	Hall, Henry.....
Bryant, Sir Jeremiah.....	Douglas, Robert.....	Hamerion, J. M.....
Bulow, the Baron.....	Downman, Sir T.....	Harding, Geo. J.....
Burill, George.....	Duffy, John.....	Hare, John.....
Butterworth, William J.....	Dundas, Hon. Henry.....	Hare, R. G.....
Cadogan, Earl of.....	Dundas, Hon. R. S.....	Harper, John.....
Calvert, Felix.....	Dundas, James W. D.....	Harris, Lord.....
Cameron, George P.....	Dundas, W. Holden.....	Harrison, John B.....
Campbell, Charles S.....	Dyndley, Thomas.....	Harvey, Sir Robert J.....
Campbell, Colin.....	Eden, John.....	Havelock, Henry.....
Campbell, Sir Edw. A.....		Hawkins, Fras. Spencer.....

## ORDER OF THE BATH.—Continued.

## COMPANIONS.—C. B.

Hawkins, John P.	McDonald, John	Paty, George William
Hay, Lord John	Macdonnell, George	Pears, Thos. Townshend
Hay, James	McDonall, Robert	Pearson, Sir Thomas
Henderson, W. H.	McGregor, Geo. Hall	Pent, Alexander C.
Henderson, W. W.	MacLaine, Sir A.	Pechell, Sir Samuel B.
Herbert, Charles	McLaren, James	Pellow, Hon. Sir F. B. R.
Herford, William L.	Maclean, Norman	Pelly, Raymond
Heriot, Frederick G.	Macleod, Charles	Pennecfather, John L.
Herries, Sir William L.	Macleod, George F.	Pennycook, John
Hibbert, George	McLeod, Sir John	Percy, Hon. J.
Hill, Sir Robert C.	Macpherson, Robert B.	Perse, William
Hill, Sir Dudley St. L.	MacPherson, Philip	Pigot, Sir Hugh
Hogarth, George	Maitland, Hon. Sir A.	Pitman, Robert
Holcombe, H.	Maitland, Sir Thomas	Plenderleith, Charles
Holloway, W. C. E.	Makson, Fred	Pollok, Thomas
Home, Sir James E.	Malcolm, George Alex.	Poole, John
Hope, Henry	Manners, Russell	Power, W. G.
Hopkinson, Sir C.	Mansell, John	Pratt, Lieut. Col.
Horaby, Philip	Manson, Alexander	Prescott, Henry
Hoate, Sir George C.	Maples, John F.	Proctor, Henry A.
Hughes, James	Markland, J. Duff	Pulton, John
Hughes, Samuel	Marryatt, Frederick	Pynn, Robert
Huish, George	Marshall, Sir J. W. P.	Pynn, Sir Henry
Hunt, John P.	Martin, G. John	Quentin, Sir G.
Hunter, George	Martin, H. B.	Randstock, Lord
Ingestre, Visct.	Maunsell, Robert	Raine, Henry
Inglefield, S. H.	Maxwell, Sir C. W.	Ramsay, Robert
Innes, William	Mayne, John	Reade, Sir Thomas
Irby, Hon. F. P.	Meade, Hon. John	Reeves, George J.
Irvine, Archibald	Mercer, Douglas	Reid, Alex. Thomson
Jackson, Samuel	Micell, John	Reid, Fras. A.
Jackson, John	Middlemore, George	Reid, William
Jessop, John	Miles, Sir Edward	Rigold, Thos. Scott
Johnson, John	Miler, F. S.	Reynolds, B.
Johnstone, F. J. T.	Milne, C. James	Richards, A.
Kellitt, Henry	Mitchell, James	Richards, Charles
Kemah, T.	Money, Archibald	Richards, Peter
Kennedy, Alex. K. C.	Money, Rowland	Richmond, A. F.
Kennedy, James	Montagu, Sir W. A.	Roberts, Abraham
Kenealy, James S.	Montenth, Thomas	Roberts, H. T.
King, Sir Henry	Montgomerie, Patrick	Robert, Sir Samuel
Knowles, John	Moore, Henry	Robertson, W. Von
Kuper, Aug. Leopold	Moore, R. Cornwallis	Rolt, John
Lane, Richard William	Moresby, Fairfax	Rooke, Sir H. W.
Lantour, P. A.	Morgan, John	Rose, Hugh Henry
Lawrence, Elias	Morison, W.	Ross, C. B. H.
Lawrence, John	Morris, Edmund	Ross, Sir John
Leach, Jonathan	Morshend, Wm. H. A.	Rowan, Charles
Lerch, Robert	Mosley, George W.	Rowan, William
Leslie, John Thos.	Mountain, Armine, S. H.	Russell, C. L.
L'Ettrange, G. G. C.	Murray, Hon. Henry	Ryve, George F.
LeGeyt, George	Muttlebury, George	St. Clair, T. S.
Lewis, George	Napier, Thomas E.	Salter, James F.
Lewis, Griffith G.	Napier, W. F. P.	Salisbury, C. de
Lightfoot, Thomas	Nias, Joseph	Sanders, Edward
Lillie, Sir John S.	Nicol, Charles	Sandwith, Beatham
Lindsay, Alexander	Nicolas, John Toup	Sandwith, William
Lindsay, Martin	O'Donoghoe, J. W.	Scott James
Lloyd, Geo. W. Aymer	Ogilvie, James	Scott, John
Lloyd, John	Olufield, Christ E. T.	Scott, Thomas Hare
Llurlyn, Richard	Ordnard, Joseph	Searle, Thomas
Lockyer, Nicholas	Oswald, Robert	Seaton, Thomas
Lockwood, Geo. Henry	Otway, Sir Loftus	Sewell, William Henry
Love, James Frederick	Outram, James	Seymour, Sir George
Low, John	Owen, John	Sharpe, A. R.
Luard, J. Kynaston	Parke, Thomas A.	Simmons, Joseph
Lumsden, Thomas	Parker, Hyde	Simpson, Wm. Henry
Lusington, F.	Parker, John B.	Sleigh, James W.
Lygon, Hon. E. P.	Parkinson, Edward	Smelt, William
Macdonald, Collin	Parlby, B.	Smith, Henry
Macdonald, Robert	Pasley, C. W.	Smith, Henry G.
Macdonald, Robert	Patrickson, C. C.	Smith, J. W.
Macdonald, Ronald	Pattle, William	Smith, Robert

## COMPANIONS.—G. B.

Snodgrass, Kenneth.  
 Sotheby, Fred. Sam.  
 Spencer, Hon. Frederick.  
 Stacey, Lewis Robert.  
 Stack, Maurice.  
 Stalker, Foster.  
 Stanhope, Hon. L.  
 Stannus, Sir E. G.  
 Stavelly, William.  
 Steel, S. W.  
 Stevens, Stephen James.  
 Stewart, H.  
 Stewart, James P.  
 Story, Philip Francis.  
 Sullivan, T. B.  
 Taylor, Josh. N.  
 Taylor, Abraham B.  
 Taylor, Charles Cyril.  
 Taylor, Henry G. A.  
 Taylor, Thomas William.  
 Thackeray, Frederick E.  
 Thomas, Henry.  
 Thompson, William J.  
 Thomson, Alexander.  
 Thomson, George.  
 Thorn, Nathaniel.  
 Thouton, Henry.  
 Tickell, Richard.  
 Timbrell, Thomas.  
 Tonson, Jacob.

Trevor, Hon. H. O.  
 Froloope, G. B.  
 Froubridge, Sir E. T.  
 Fucker, Thomas T.  
 Fucker, Auchmuty.  
 Fulloch, John.  
 Furner, George.  
 Tweeddale, Marq. of  
 Upton, Hon. A. P.  
 Ussher, Sir Thomas.  
 Vernon, C. E.  
 Waddington Charles.  
 Wade, Hamlet Coote.  
 Wade, Sir Claud. M.  
 Wade, Thomas Francis.  
 Waldegrave, Hon. W.  
 Ward, John R.  
 Warre, Sir William.  
 Warren, Charles.  
 Warren, William.  
 Waters, Edward Fred.  
 Watson, Sir Henry.  
 Watson, Rundle B.  
 Watson, William L.  
 Way, Sir G. H. B.  
 Wells, John N.  
 Wemyss, Thomas J.  
 Wetherall, George Aug.  
 Wheeler, H. M.  
 Whinyates, E. C.

Whish, William S.  
 White, Ferdinand.  
 White, Michael.  
 White, William Grove.  
 Whittle, William Thos.  
 Whittingham, Ferdinand.  
 Wild, Chas. Fred.  
 Wilkins, George.  
 Wilkinson, Arthur P. S.  
 Willoughby, Sir N. J.  
 Willoughby, Michael F.  
 Wilson, F. W.  
 Wilson, George Davis.  
 Wilson, Sir John M.  
 Wilson, Roger W.  
 Wilson, Thomas.  
 Wise, William F.  
 Wood, William.  
 Woodburn, Alex.  
 Woodgate, William.  
 Woodrife, Daniel.  
 Worth, James Andrew.  
 Wyld, William.  
 Wyllie, William.  
 Wynner, Geo. Petrie.  
 Wynyard, Edward.  
 Young, Charles Walhoo.  
 Zuhlicke, George H.

### Royal Order of the Guelphs of Hanover.

Instituted by his Britannic Majesty George III., as King of Hanover, August the 12th 1815, in commemoration of the deliverance of that Kingdom, and to reward those persons "who have particularly distinguished themselves, or performed extraordinary services for their country."—It confers on all its members personal Nobility abroad: but they do not assume the English appellation of "Sir" unless they have received the *accolade* at the British Court: the badge is a gold Maltese cross of eight points surmounted by a crown and bearing on its centre the white horse of Hanover surrounded by the motto "*Nec Aspera terrent*;" Ribbon, Light blue, watered. Since the death of his late Majesty King William IV, the power of conferring this order has passed to the Crown of Hanover. The following are the British subjects admitted before that event. They do not now exceed 427, and of these above one fourth are also members of the order of the Bath.

#### SOVEREIGN AND GRAND MASTER.—The King of Hanover.

#### KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.—G.C.H.

Albemarle, Earl of.  
 Amherst, Earl.  
 Anglesey, Marq. of.  
 Bayley, Lt. Gen. Sir Hy.  
 Barnard, Sir Andrew F.  
 Beauchamp, Lord Amelius.  
 Belfast, Earl of.  
 Beresford, Visct.  
 Blountfield, Lord.  
 Bradford, Sir Thomas.  
 Brisbane, Sir Thomas M.  
 Brownlow, Earl.  
 Buckingham, Duke of.  
 Cambridge, Duke of.  
 Cambridge, Prince Geo.  
 Campbell, Sir Henry F.  
 Cartwright, Sir Thomas.  
 Church, Sir Richard.  
 Clanwilliam, Earl of.  
 Coare, Earl of.  
 Cockburn, Gen. Sir Geo.  
 Cockburn, Sir James.  
 Conyngham, Marq. of.  
 Cambermere, Visct.  
 Derling, Sir Ralph.  
 D Lisle and Dudley, Lord.

Denbigh, Earl of.  
 Disbrowe, Sir Edward C.  
 Duff, Hon. Sir Alexander.  
 Elphinstone, Lord.  
 Ennoll, Earl of.  
 Falkland, Visct.  
 Fife, Earl of.  
 Fitzclarence, Lord Ad.  
 Fitzclarence, Lord Fred.  
 Fremantle, Sir William.  
 Gage, Sir William Hall.  
 Gordon, Sir J. Willoughby.  
 Gordon, Sir Robert.  
 Grant, Sir William Keir.  
 Gray, Sir Charles Edw.  
 Grey, Sir Henry George.  
 Halkett, Sir Colin.  
 Hallburton, Lord J. F. Gordon.  
 Hammond, Sir F. Thomas.  
 Howe, Earl.  
 Hunter, Sir Martin.  
 Jerzy, Earl of.  
 Kempt, Sir James.  
 Kerrison, Sir Edw.  
 Londonderry, Marq. of.  
 Mackenzie, Sir Alex.

Mayo, Earl of.  
 Mornington, Earl of.  
 Murray, Sir George.  
 Normanby, Marq. of.  
 O'Brien, Lord James.  
 Ouseley, Sir Gore.  
 Owen, Sir Edw. W. C. R.  
 Rose, Sir George.  
 Rowley, Sir Charles.  
 Saltoun, Lord.  
 Seaton, Lord.  
 Seymour, Sir George F.  
 Seymour, Sir George H.  
 Slade, Sir John.  
 Strathford, Lloyd.  
 Strangford, Visct.  
 Taylor, Sir Brook.  
 Thornton, Sir Chas. W.  
 Tyrconnell, Earl of.  
 Vaughan, Sir C. R.  
 Waller, Sir Wathen.  
 Wellington, Duke of.  
 Westmoreland, Earl of.  
 Wheatley, Sir Henry.  
 Wilton, Earl of.  
 Wynn, Sir H. W. W.

# HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER.—Continued.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER.—K.C.H.

Adams, Sir Geo. Powdell.  
 Arthur, Sir George.  
 Barton, Sir Robert.  
 Bissett, Sir John.  
 Bowater, Sir Edward.  
 Boyle, Hon. Sir Courtenay.  
 Bremer, Sir J. J. Gordon.  
 Brown, Sir John.  
 Browne, Sir Thomas.  
 Browne, Sir Thos. Henry.  
 Bullen, Sir Charles.  
 Burnett, Sir Williams.  
 Campbell, Sir J. N. R.  
 Chabot, Viset.  
 Chalmers, William.  
 Chambers, Wm. Fred.  
 Chapman, Sir S. R.  
 Chermide, Sir R. A.  
 Chetham, Sir Edw.  
 Christie, Sir Archibald.  
 Clifton, Sir Arthur E.  
 Collier, Sir Francis A.  
 Conroy, Sir John.  
 Conyngham, Lord A.  
 Cotton, Sir Willoughby.  
 Cumming, Sir H. J.  
 Cust, Sir Edward.  
 Dalbiac, Sir James Chas.  
 Davenport, Sir S.  
 Davies, Sir David.  
 Davy, Sir William G.  
 De Butts, Sir A.  
 D'Este, Sir Aug. Fred.  
 Devon, T. B.  
 Dick, Sir Robert Henry.  
 Dickens, Sir Samuel T.

Dillon, Sir Wm. Henry.  
 Douglas, Sir Neil.  
 Downman, Sir Thomas.  
 Drummond, Sir Adam.  
 Dunn, Sir David.  
 Egerton, Sir Charles B.  
 Eustace, W. Cornwallis.  
 Fitzgerald, Sir E. L.  
 Forbes, Chas. F.  
 Franklin, Sir John.  
 Gardner, Sir Robert.  
 Gossett, Sir William.  
 Grant, Sir Lewis.  
 Green, Sir A. P.  
 Greenwell, Sir Leonard.  
 Halkett, Sir Alexander.  
 Hall, Sir John.  
 Hamilton, Sir G. B.  
 Hanbury, Sir John.  
 Harris, Lord.  
 Hart, Sir Henry.  
 Head, Sir F. Bond.  
 Herries, Sir William Lewis.  
 Higgins, Sir S. Gordon.  
 Hutchinson, Sir William.  
 Jackson, Sir George.  
 Kearney, Sir James.  
 King, Sir Edw. Durnford.  
 King, Sir Henry.  
 Lloyd, Sir Evan.  
 Loring, Sir J. W.  
 Lyons, Sir Edmund.  
 Macdonell, Sir James.  
 Macleod, Sir John.  
 Maers, Sir John.  
 Mansell, Sir Thomas.

KNIGHTS.—K.H.

Charleton, Edward.  
 Chatterton, James Chas.  
 Clark, John.  
 Clarke, Dr. John.  
 Clarke, Andrew.  
 Clerke, St. John Aug.  
 Clerke, Thomas H. S.  
 Cloete, Abraham J.  
 Cole, William John.  
 Colebrooke, Sir W. M. G.  
 Considine, James.  
 Couper, Sir George.  
 Cowell, Stephen.  
 Cox, John.  
 Cox, William.  
 Crabbe, Eyre John.  
 Cragh, Sir Michael.  
 Cross, John.  
 Crowe, John.  
 Dance, Sir Chas. Webb.  
 Daubeny, Henry.  
 Davison, Sir William.  
 Deane, Charles.  
 De Boasett, Charles.  
 Derinzy, B. Vigors.  
 Diggle, Charles.  
 Disbrow, George.  
 Du Borden, Arthur.  
 Durie, William.  
 Durning, Colonel.  
 Edwards, R. Bidwell.  
 Elliot, William G.  
 Elliot, William.  
 Elliot, William Henry.  
 Ellis, Sir Henry.  
 England, Sir Richard.  
 Eustace, Sir J. Rowland.  
 Everard, Mathias.  
 Fair, Robert.  
 Falconer, Cheborough G.  
 Ferrier, Sir Alexander.  
 Feating, B. Morton.  
 Findlay, Alexander.  
 Fitzgerald, Edw. Thos.  
 Fitzmaurice, J.  
 Fitz Roy, Sir Chas. Aug.

Markland, John Duff.  
 Marshall, Sir John.  
 Maxwell, Sir Chas. Wm.  
 May, Sir John.  
 Montague, Sir Wm. A.  
 Montessor, Sir T. G.  
 Mulcaster, Sir William.  
 O'Connell, Sir M. C.  
 O'Connor, Richard.  
 Parish, Sir Woodbine.  
 Paterson, Sir William.  
 Peacock, Sir W. M.  
 Pearson, Sir Thomas.  
 Peckell, Sir J. S. B.  
 Pell, Sir W. O.  
 Pellet, Sir F. B. R.  
 Pigot, Sir Hugh.  
 Pym, Sir William.  
 Quentin, Sir A. F.  
 Bennett, Sir James H.  
 Riall, Sir Phineas.  
 Rivarola, Count.  
 Rooke, Sir H. W.  
 Ross, Sir Patrick.  
 Tierney, Sir Mathew.  
 Trench, Sir Frederick.  
 Tuyl, Baron de.  
 Usher, Sir Thomas.  
 Verner, William.  
 Walker, Frederick.  
 Watson, Sir F. Beilby.  
 Webb, Sir John.  
 Whitmore, Sir George.  
 Willoughby, Sir Nisbet J.  
 Woodford, Sir John Geo.  
 Ximenes, Sir David.

Fenblanque, Comte de G.  
 Forlong, James.  
 Forster, William F.  
 Fraser, Robert.  
 Freeth, James.  
 Fulton, James Forrest.  
 Gabriel, James William.  
 Gabriel, Robert B.  
 Garland, John.  
 Garrett, Robert.  
 Gawler, George.  
 Geddes, John.  
 Goodman, Stephen A.  
 Gore, Hon. Charles.  
 Gore, George.  
 Grace, Sheffield.  
 Grant, Alexander.  
 Grant, Sir James Rob. rt.  
 Graydon, George.  
 Green, William.  
 Grove, Major.  
 Hailes, H. C.  
 Hamilton, John Potter.  
 Hamilton, Nicholas.  
 Hammer, Henry.  
 Hannagan, R. D.  
 Hardinge, Richard.  
 Hare, John.  
 Harris, H. Bulteel.  
 Harris, Sir Thomas Noel.  
 Harrison, J. C.  
 Hart, Joseph Mark.  
 Harvey, Bissett.  
 Harvey, James.  
 Hastings, Sir Chas. H.  
 Haughton, Sir G. C.  
 Haultain, Charles.  
 Mavebeck, William.  
 May, Sir Andrew L.  
 Hely, James Price.  
 Henderson, George Aug.  
 Henderson, James.  
 Henderson, John Wm.  
 Henderson, William.  
 Hinchell, Sir J. F. W.  
 Higgins, Gordon.

A'Court, U. Ashe.  
 Anderson, Joseph.  
 Anderson, Robert.  
 Angelo, E. A.  
 Arnaud, John.  
 Arnold, James Robertson.  
 Arthur, Dr. James.  
 Auster, John.  
 Balneavis, Henry.  
 Barton, Alexander.  
 Bayly, Major Sir H.  
 Baynes, Henry.  
 Beckwith, William.  
 Beresford, William.  
 Bigland, William B.  
 Bishop, Peter.  
 Bluett, Buckland.  
 Boger, Turtiff.  
 Brackenbury, John M.  
 Bradshaw, George Paris.  
 Branch, Alexander B.  
 Breerton, William.  
 Brewster, Sir David.  
 Briggs, James.  
 Briggs, John F.  
 Brock, Sammaras.  
 Brown, George.  
 Brown, Sir Samuel.  
 Bruce, William.  
 Bunbury, Thomas.  
 Burges, James.  
 Burney, William.  
 Burrows, Robert Edw.  
 Burslem, Nathaniel.  
 Burton, J. Ryder.  
 Bush, William.  
 Cadell, Charles.  
 Cairnes, J. Elliot.  
 Cameron, W. G.  
 Campbell, Alexander.  
 Campbell, James.  
 Campbell, John.  
 Carey, Thomas.  
 Cartiale, Nicholas.  
 Carpenter, John.  
 Carter, John.

HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER.—*Continued.*

## KNIGHTS.—K. H.

Hillyar, Robert P.  
Hindmarsh, John.  
Hogge, John.  
Hooker, Sir W. J.  
Hopkins, John Paul.  
Hotham, William.  
Howard, Thomas Phipps.  
Howden, Lord.  
Irwin, Fred. Chidley.  
Jackson, James.  
Jervois, William.  
Jones, George E.  
Jones, James.  
Jones, J. S.  
Jones, Rice.  
Kennedy-Clark, Alex. K.  
King, Charles.  
Kibby, Walter.  
Knight, Christopher.  
Kong, Charles.  
Lafin, Sir Jos. de Courcy.  
Lamont, Norman.  
Latour, P. A.  
Law, Robert.  
Leeke, Sir H. J.  
Leslie, Charles.  
Leslie, John.  
Levinge, Charles.  
Lloyd, Edward.  
Lockyer, Henry F.  
Love, James Frederick.  
Lovell, Lovell B.  
Lovell, Stanhope.  
Lowen, Pierce.  
McAdam, William.  
Macalaster, C. A.  
Macbearn, Frederick.  
McCaskill, Sir John.  
Macdonald, Ronald.  
Macintosh, A. F.  
Macleod, Sir Henry Geo.  
Macnochie, Alexander.  
Macpherson, Donald.  
Macpherson, R. B.  
McQueen, Donald J.  
Mackworth, Dicky.  
Madden, Monson M.  
Madden, Sir Frederick.  
Maddox, Henry.  
Magrath, Sir George.  
Manuel, Robert.  
Marten, Thomas C.

Maxwell, Archibald M.  
Mcade, Roche.  
Mellish Richard.  
Menzies, Charles.  
Meyrick, Sir Samuel R.  
Michell, Chas. Cornwallis.  
Miller, William.  
Moore, John.  
Morice, T. H.  
Moubray, Sir Robert.  
Mullen, Robert.  
Munro, Alexander.  
Newton William H.  
Nicholson, Thomas Wm.  
Nickle, Robert.  
Nicolas, Sir N. Harris.  
Nicolas, John Toup.  
Norcliffe, Norcliffe.  
Oates, James Poole.  
Oldfield, John.  
Onslow, William.  
Owen, John.  
Palgrave, Sir Francis.  
Parry, Sir Love P. J.  
Paty, George William.  
Pearce, William.  
Peddle, John.  
Pennyquik, John.  
Phipps, Paul.  
Pitt, George Dean.  
Powell, Thomas.  
Power, William G.  
Powney, John.  
Priestley, Edward J.  
Radford, Samuel.  
Raine, Henry.  
Ramsay, G. A.  
Ratcliffe, Jeremiah.  
Reeves, George James.  
Riddall, William.  
Riddell, Henry James.  
Robyns, John.  
Robt, John.  
Ross, James Kerr.  
Ryan, Thomas.  
St. Clair, Thomas S.  
St. John Robert William.  
Sall, William.  
Shearer, Joseph.  
Sherlock, Francis.  
Simson, Robert.  
Singleton, John.

Slaughter, William.  
Smart, Robert.  
Smith, Chas. Hamilton.  
Smith, Sir J. M. F.  
Somerset, Henry.  
Sorell, Sir T. S.  
Southwell, Hon. Charles.  
Sparshott, Edward.  
Spink, John.  
Stack, George F.  
Stewart, Archibald.  
Taylor, Abraham B.  
Taylor, Pringle.  
Thackwell, Sir Joseph.  
Thorn, Nathaniel.  
Thorn, William.  
Thorne, Peregrine Fras.  
Thornhill, James B.  
Thorp, Samuel.  
Tood, D'Arcy.  
Travers, Sir Eaton.  
Tremuere, Walter.  
Trevor, A. Hill.  
Turberville, Gervase.  
Turner, Charles B.  
Tyler, Sir George.  
Valiant, Sir Thomas.  
Vallack, J.  
Vincent, Andrew A.  
Walker, Edward.  
Waller, W. S.  
Wallace Robert.  
Wallace, Sir J. M.  
Warde, Charles.  
Weare, Thomas.  
Wetherall, George A.  
Whynates, E. C.  
Wilcock, Robert Henry.  
Wildman, Edward.  
Wilkins, George.  
Williams, Sir T. Molynens.  
Williams, William F.  
Wilson, Sir John M.  
Wilson, Nathaniel.  
Wilson, Nicholas.  
Winchester, Robert.  
Wood, William.  
Woodbridge, Thos. T.  
Wright, Charles.  
Wright, John.  
Young, Plover,





**ROUTE FROM BHOOJ TO SUKKUR.**

	Miles.	Fur- longs.
From Bhooj to Soomraseer.....	15	4
" Bindaroo.....	15	0
" Kowrah.....	18	0
" Sakur well.....	6	0
" Ballyans.....	31	4
" Dupla.....	11	2
" Soona ka Kooa.....	15	2
" Wangah Bazar.....	12	1
" Shah Alum ka Gote.....	11	5
" Ali Khan Jemalee.....	9	6
" Futoo ka Goojah.....	9	5
" Meerghoolam Alla ka Tundah.....	15	0
" Agoomnah.....	14	0
" Aliyarka Tandah.....	17	0
" Nussurpoor.....	8	1
" Shikat.....	13	3
" Hallah.....	13	3
" Syed Mohamed ka Gote.....	13	6
" Sukkurund.....	14	2
" Kajah ka Gote.....	14	4
" Dowlutpoor.....	19	4
" Morah.....	12	1
" Suddoojah.....	8	2
" Nowarah.....	8	1
" Sukkah.....	13	3
" Beylanee.....	11	0
" Hingeorjah.....	12	0
" Futeepoor.....	13	0
" Khyipoor.....	14	0
" Roree.....	14	2
	<hr/> 404	<hr/> 5

**ROUTE FROM DADUR TO KOTRA.**

Dadur to Nowsara.....	10 Miles.
Nowsara to Myeser.....	16 do
Myesara to Bhaug.....	14 do
Bhaug to Goolmuhmed.....	14 do
Goolmuhmed to Toniah.....	16 do
Toniah to Gajun.....	12 do
Gajun to Kotra.....	10 do

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92**ROUTE FROM KOTRA TO SUKKUR.**

Kotra to Nowsara.....	Distance	12 Miles.
Nowsara to Mowlana.....	ditto	15 do
Mowlana to Burshoree.....	ditto	10 do
Burshoree to Rozian.....	ditto	26 do
Rozia to Jamydera.....	ditto	11 do
Jamydera to Jagun.....	ditto	12 do
Jagun to Shikarpoor.....	ditto	14 do
Shikarpoor to Lukkee.....	ditto	6 do
Lukkee to Jafabad.....	ditto	10 do
Jafabad to Sukkur.....	ditto	6 do

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## POLYMETRICAL TABLE.

## THURR DESERT.

Balmeer..

Chachra....	42	118	26	80	35	21	60	39	115	45	116
Chotun....	115	25	39	87	42	59	74	110	87		
Deena....	140	76	150	95	55	163	62	90			
Gudra....	64	60	89	70	49	123	75				
Gurra....	100	65	40	112	84	80					
Islamcote....	30	50	60	85	30	45					
Koodee....	40	60	95	45							
Kijreave....	105	50	30								
Omercote....	50	45									
Sooteegaum....											
Veera. Wow....											

## **PART IV.**



**THE BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE LIST.**

**THE CIVIL ABSENTEE RULES.**

**THE CIVIL PAY TABLES.**

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STATE

THE BOARD OF

EDUCATION

OF THE

STATE

# LIST

OF THE

## EAST INDIA COMPANY'S

### COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

ON THE

#### BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

[CORRECTED TO THE 1st JANUARY 1845.]

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Cofonel The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, BART., K. C. H. took his seat 9th June 1842.

His Excellency Lieut. Genl. SIR THOMAS McMAHON, BART. K. C. B. Commander in Chief and Second Member of Council, took his seat 14th February 1840.

The Hon'ble J. H. CRAWFORD, Third Member of Council, took his seat 28th April 1841.

The Hon'ble L. R. REID, Fourth Member of Council, took his seat 1st March 1844.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq. *Provisional Member of Council*, appointed 3d April 1844.

#### NOTE.

The Rank of Civil Servants commences from the date of arrival at Bombay of the first Writer appointed in Europe of the same season of which they are Writers ;—and being thus determined, all Civil Servants belong, during the first four years, to the sixth Class ;—from the fifth to the end of the eighth year, to the fifth Class ;—from the ninth to the end of the twelfth year, to the fourth Class ;—from the thirteenth to the end of the twentieth year, to the third Class ;—from the twenty-first to the end of the thirty-fifth year, to the second Class ;—and from and after the thirty-fifth year, to the first Class.

The date of commencement of Service is that of the Covenant, or of the Appointment by the Court of Directors, whichever may be the earlier. This is denoted by the letters c or a in the fourth column.

The letters C. G. H. M. or P. affixed to the names, signify that the parties have passed an Examination in the Canarese—Guzerattee—Hindoostanee—Maharatee—or Persian Languages.

Number.	NAMES.	Season of Appnt.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Ar-rival.	Actual Resi-dence on Service.	Date of pro-motion to present grade.	HOW EMPLOYED.	
1	James Henry Crawford.	1805	a. 13 Jan 1806	20 June 1806	33	6 12	1 Dec 1841	Third Member of Council, 28th April 1841.
2	Saville Marriott	do	c. 28 Mar 1807	29 Nov 1829	1829	1 13	Do	On Furlough to Europe, per Ship Windsor Castle, sailed 13th October 1842.
3	John Williams.	1812	a. 25 Jan 1813	27 Oct 1813	26	4 16	9 May 1833	Sub-Treasurer, General Pay master and Superintendent of Stamps, & Secy. to the Govt. Savings Bank, 24th December 1844.
4	Edward Eden-Elliot.	1815	a. 23 Dec 1815	15 May 1816	28	7 17	15 May 1836	Civil Auditor and Mint Master, Acting 21st April 1841, confirmed 3d September 1841.
5	Alexander Bell.	do	c. 15 do do	do do	28	7 17	Do	Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut and Judicial Commissioner for the Deccan and Khandeish, Acting 21st Feb. 1839, & 20th Jan. 1840, confirmed 29th March 1841.
6	Lestock Robert Reid.	1816	c. 18 do	1816	30 do	1817	27 230 do	1837 Fourth Member of Council, 1st March 1844, and Chief Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, 3d April 1844.
7	George Gibberne	do	c. 9 do do	do do	22	9 4	Do	On furlough to Europe, per Steamer Victoria, left 2d March 1843.
8	John Pyne.	1817	c. 17 do	1817	11 May 1818	23	2 27 11 do	1838 Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, 5th Jan. 1841, and Judicial Commissioner for the S. M. Country, 19th Jan. 1842. On leave to the Neilgherries, left 6th September 1843.

9 John Pollard Willoughby, .	dq	c. 4 July	1818	10 Feb	1819	25 10 22	Do	Chief Secretary to Govt. 1st March 1844, and Secy. to Govt. in the Political and Secret Depts. 10th Nov. 1835. & Director of the Bank of Bombay 4th March 1843. Provisional Member of Council, 3rd April 1844.
10 Henry Harrington Glass,...	do	a. 12 do	do	1 June 21 Nov	do 21 1833	6 24	Do	Collector of Customs, and Reporter General on External Commerce, 5th Jan. 1842, and Opium Agent at the Presidency, 25th April 1842.
11 Harry Borradaile,.....	1818	c. 17 Dec	do	29 May	1819 24	9 8 29	May 1839	On Furlough to Europe, per <i>Prince of Wales</i> from Calcutta, left 5th March 1844.
12 William Richard Morris,...	do	c. 6 Oct	1819	24 Mar 24 May	1820 21 1828	5 7	Do	Accountant General and Revenue and Judicial Accountant and Accountant General to the Supreme Court, 23rd November 1842, and President of the Mint Committee.
13 William Simson,.....	do	a. 20 do	do	12 do 3 Feb	1820 21 1836	8 3	Do	Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 1st March 1843. Acting Judicial Commissioner for the S. M. Country, 11th November 1843.
14 Benjamin Hutt,.....	do	c. 8 do	do	24 Mar 18 Sept	1820 21 1826	6 19	Do	Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, acting 6th July 1842, confirmed 20th October, 1842, and Judicial Commissioner for Guzerat and the Konkan, 16th November 1842.
15 David Anderson Blane,...	1819	c. 2 Feb	1820	7 June 31 Dec	1820 21 1837	6 28	7 June 1840	Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, 13th January 1843.
16 Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart.....	do	a. 7 do	do	7 June 12 July	1820 21 1837	1 25	Do	Collector and Magistrate of Surat, 23rd Feb. 1842, & 15th Nov. 1842 and Agent for the Honble the Governor, 20th October 1842.
17 Joseph Henry Jackson,.....	do	a. 18 do	do	7 June	1820 24	6 25	Do	Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, 5th Oct. 1842.
18 Alexander Elphinstone, ..	do	a. 12 Apr	do	do	do	21 5 20	Do	Collector and Magistrate of Ratnagoree, 17th October 1838.



Number	NAMES.	Season of Appointment	Commencement of Service.	Date of Atri- val.	Actual Resi- dence on Service.	Date of pro- motion to present grade.	HOW EMPLOYED.
19	John Warden, ..	1819	27 June 1820	17 Apr 1821	21 10 4	7 June 1840	Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, acting 5th Jan. 1842, confirmed 26th Jan. 1842.
20	Robert Keith Pringle.....	1820	a. 9 Feb 1821	10 June 1821	19 4 6 10	Do 1841	Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division, 1st March 1843.
21	Edmund Montgomerie, ..	do	c. 15 do	do 11 June 1821	20 4 12	Do...	Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, 15th July 1840.
22	Philip William LeG yt,...	do	a. 11 Apr	do 31 Oct 1821	23 2 1	Do..	Senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge at the Presidency, 31st Jan. 1840.
23	Henry Allan Harrison, .....	do	a. 29 Dec 1820	10 June	do 23 5 22	Do...	Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, 16th Nov. 1834. <i>On leave, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.</i>
24	Richard Townsend Webb,...	do	c. 14 Feb 1821	5 Ang 1836	19 2 3	Do..	Military Accountant, Deputy Revenue and Judicial Acct. and Depy. Accountant General, 9th Jan 1840, and 30th April 1841.
25	Henry Brown,.....	do	a. 6 do	10 June 1821	19 5 28	Do...	Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, 13th Oct. 1840, and Acting Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, 25th Oct. 1843.
26	Jackson William Muspratt	do	a. 29 Dec 1820	10 June 1821	20 6 12	Do...	Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, acting 21st April 1841, confirmed 31 Sept. 1841.
27	Philip Stewart, H.....	do	a. 12 Sept 1821	28 Jan 1822	18 6 1	Do..	Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, 20th Nov. 1844. <i>On leave of absence until 29th October 1845.</i>
28	Gregor Grant, H. ....	do	c. 28 Dec	do 27 Apr 1822	22 8 5	Do..	Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, 25th April 1842, and Superintendent of Stationary, 6th April 1842.
29	Edward Hume Townsend, H.M.....	1821	c. 13 Feb 1822	11 June 1822	19 6 15	15 Ang 1842	Secretary to Govt. in the Revenue and Finance Dep't. 1st March 1844.

30 William Charles Andrews, H.....	do c.	12 do do	11 June 1822 14 Nov 1839	19 1 26	Do	Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, acting 14th Oct. 1839, confirmed 10th Nov. 1841.
31 John William Langford, H.	d.	7. 27 do do	11 June 1822 16 Nov 1835	18 8 17	Do	Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, 5th Oct. 1842. On leave to the Cape of Good Hope, per Barossa, sailed 8th August 1842.
32 Nugent Kirkland, H.....	do c.	20 do d	11 June 1822	22 6 21	Do	Collector and Magistrate of Poona, 20th November 1844. (Has leave to proceed on Furlough.)
33 Alexander Nisbet Shaw, H M.....	do a.	27 do d	11 June do 31 Dec 1828 22 Nov 1840	16 4 29	Do	Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, acting 16th Oct. 1841, confirmed 23rd February 1842. ( <i>On sick leave to the Cape of Good Hope for two years from the 1st Jan'y. 1845.</i> )
34 Walter John Hunter, H..	do a.	16 Jan do	11 June 1822 4 Sept 1833 28 Jun 1840	15 8 19	Do	Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, 20th Oct. 1842.
35 Thomas Hill Talbot, H.....	do a.	10 Sept. d	10 May 1824	18 0 14	Do	<i>On Furlough to Europe, per Steamer Victoria, left 24th May 1842.</i>
Class III.						
36 William Bradwood, H. ...	1823 c.	1 Dec 1824	23 do 1825	19 7 923	May 1837	Judge and Session Judge of Sholeepoor, 20th October 1842.
37 Edward Gordon Fawcett, H. G.....	1824 c.	3 Feb 1825	6 June do 14 Feb 1840	16 6 17	6 June do	Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, acting 4th March 1842, confirmed 5th October 1842.
38 Henry Wilson Reeves, H.M	do a.	24 Aug d	12 Dec 1825 8 Nov 1839	16 1 22	Do	Collector and Magistrate of Belgium and Political Agent in the Southern Marhatta Country, 1st March 1844.
39 Arthur Malet, H....	do a.	2 Nov do	29 Apr 1826	18 8 3	Do	Political Agent in Kattewar, 20th Oct. 1842.
40 Robert Davies Luard, H. M.	do c.	14 July do	12 Dec 1825 14 Mar 1841	16 1 6	Do	Judge and Session Judge of Surat, 15th June 1843.

Number	NAMES.	Appr.	Comment e- ment of Ser- vice.	Date of ar- rival.	Actual Resi- dence on Service.	Date of pro- motion to present grade.	HOW EMPLOYED.
41	Arthur Walpole Ravens- croft, H. M. ....	1825	a. 26 July 1826	13 Jan 1827	14 9	23 Jan 1832	Collector and Magistrate of Broach, 15th No- vember 1843.
42	George Coles, H. ....	do	c. 10 Aug do	12 Feb 1842	15 6	Do	On Furlough to Europe, per Steamer Cleopa- tra, left 2nd October 1842.
43	Wm. Warden Bell, H. G. M.	do	a. 27 Sept do	do	17 9	Do	Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh, 1st March 1844.
44	Patrick Scott, H. M. P. ....	1826	c. 7 Feb 1827	12 June do	12 1	12 June do	On sick leave to Europe, per Steamer Cleopa- tra, left 2nd October 1842.
45	William Escombe, H. M. ..	do	a. 25 April do	12 Feb 1841	14 7	Do	Secy. to Govt. in the General, Judicial and P. & S. Departs, 1st March 1843, and 1st March 1844; Member of the Mint Com- mittee, 27th Sept. 1843, and of the Board of Education 29th Nov. 1844.
46	James Grant Lamsden, H. ..	do	a. 18 July do	5 Apr 1828	13 8	Do	Acting Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, 25th October 1843.
47	John Gordon, H. G. M. ....	1827	a. 23 Jan 1828	9 July 1834	4 2	1 June 1840	Post Master General, 1st March 1843.
48	Henry Liddell, H. ....	do	c. 6 Feb do	10 Apr 1841	13 7	Do	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, for the detached Station of Dhoolia, 1st March 1843.
49	John Webb, H. M. ....	do	a. do do	5 June 1828	13 5	Do	First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 29th March 1843. On leave to the Cape of Good Hope for 2 years, per Malabar, sailed 13th January 1843.
50	John Sutherland Law, H. G. M.	do	a. 30 July do	13 Feb 1829	12 5	Do	Deputy Collector of Continental Customs & Excise 1st March 1844, and Acting Collec- tor and Magistrate of Tanna, 21st July 1843.
51	William Courtney, H. M. ..	do	c. 17 do do	13 May 1843	13 1	Do	Political Superintendent of Sawunt Warree 26th May 1840.

52	Gilbert James Blane, H. G.	do	c. 19 June	do	30 Nov	1828	13	3	20	Do	Acting Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednagar, 20th Nov. 1844.
53	Richard Spooner, H. G.	do	c. 24 July	do	11 Dec	1843	13	4	21	Do	Deputy Collector of Cutch and Deputy Opium Agent at the Presidency, 1st June 1844.
54	Godfrey Lee Farrant, H. G.	do	c. 18 do	do	13 Feb	1819	13	1	19	Do	On furlough to Europe, per Lancaster, sailed 6th April 1842.
55	Charles Price, H. M.	do	a. 26 Nov	do	14 May	do	15	7	16	Do	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Koonkur for the detached Station of Rutnagerree, 15th Jun- 1843.
56	Archibald Spens, H. G.	1838	c. 17 Dec	do	3 July	do	14	10	19	3 July 1841	On Sick leave to Europe per Steamer Cleopatra, 20th May 1844.
57	Hugh Poyntz Malet, H. G.	do	c. 1 June 1829	2 Dec	11 Dec	1843	do	12	5	20	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nassuk, 1st March 1844.
58	John Marshall Davies, H. G.	1829	a. 20 Jan 1830	6 June	1830	14	6	25		6 June 1842	Political Supt. of Colaba, 7th Nov. 1840.
59	William Edward Freere, H. G.	do	c. 11 do	do	11 do	do	11	0	16	Do	Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, 18th December 1844.
60	Address Remington, H. M.	do	c. 17 Dec 1829	15 May	do	14	7	17		Do	First Assistant to the Political Commissioner of Gujarat and Resident at Baroda 31st May 1839.
61	Robert Keays, H. G.	do	a. 31 Dec	do	16 June	1830	14	6	16	6 June 1842	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached Station of Broach, 26th Oct. 1842.
62	Henry Young, H. G.	do	a. 28 Apr 1830	20 Nov	do	11	3	12		Do	On furlough to Europe, per Steamer Victoria; left 1st March 1842
63	Adam Campbell, H. G.	do	a. do	do	do	11	1	28		Do	On furlough to Europe, per Childe Herold, sailed from Viagarla, 11th January 1842.
64	Metcalfe Larken, H. M.	do	a. 7 July	do	8 Jan	1831	10	8	2	Do	Deputy Civil Auditor and Mint Master, 25th October 1843
65	Albansia Battington, H. G.	do	a. do	do	8 Jan	1831	13	1	24	Do	On furlough to Europe, per Steamer Atalanta, left 1st March 1844.
66	Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, H. M.	1830	a. 12 Jan 1831	11 May	1831	13	7	21	11	May 1843	First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, Acting 5th July 1842, confirmed 4th October 1842, and Acting Collector and Magistrate do. 1st June 1844.

Number	NAMES.	Season of	Commencement of Service.	Date of arrival.	Actual Residence on Service.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Remarks.
67	Wm. Henry Harrison, H. M.	1830	a. 12 Jan 1831	27 Sept 1831	10 8	0 11 May 1843	Register to the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdarees Adawlut, 6th April 1842.
68	Richard Young Bazett, H. M.	do	a. do	10 Jan 1837	11 9	7 Do	On furlough to Europe, per Steamer Cleopatra, left 2d April 1843.
69	Henry Edward Goldsmid H.	do	a. do	21 May	do 13 7	11 Do	Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Southern Malabar Country and Assistant to the Collectors of Dhurwar and Belgaum, 30th August 1841.—Acting Collector and Magistrate of Duarwar, 19th November 1844.
70	Ed. Herbert Dallas, H. M.	do	a. do	19 June	do 10 9	13 Do	On furlough to Europe, per Steamer Cleopatra, left 1st April 1842.
71	Chas. Geo. Prendergast, H. G.	do	c. 30 Dec 1830	30 May	do 13 7	2 Do	First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherree, 11th December 1844.
72	Edmund Champagne Jones, H. M.	do	a. 22 Apr 1831	20 Jan 1832	10 11	14 Do	On furlough to Europe, per Steamer Cleopatra, left 2d Jan. 1843.
73	Edward Montague Stuart, H. G.	do	a. 6 July	do 20 Mar	do 12 1	13 Do	On furlough to Europe, per Steamer Berenice, 1st May 1844.
74	Thomas Ogilvy, H. M. G.	do	a. do	20 Jan 13 June 1837	do 9 0	23 Do	First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, 26th October 1842, and Acting First Assistant to the Pol. Com. for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda, 3rd June 1844.
75	Char. Matthew Harrison, H. M.	do	c. 1 June	do 27 Sept 1831	13 3	5 Do	First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, 1st March 1843.
76	Tho. Chas. Loughnan, H. G. C.	do	a. 6 July	do 4 Dec 29 do 1836	do 10 5	2 Do	First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Candeleish, 11th December 1844. (On Sick leave to the Cape, 11th December 1844.)
77	Frank Sims, H. G.	do	a. 9 Nov	do 19 June 1832	10 7	15 Do	On furlough to Europe, per Steamer Atlanta, left 3rd February 1843.

No.	Name	Rank	Date of Birth	Date of Commission	Date of Expiry	Remarks
79	John Hinde Pelly, H. G. C.	1831	a. 18 Jan	1832	12 June	1844 First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, 29th March 1843, and 15th Nov. 1843.
79	John Nugent Rose, H. M.	do	a. 6 July	1831	5 do	do
80	John William Woodcock, H. G.	do	a.	11 do	do	do
81	Arthur King Corfield, H. M.	do	a. 18 Jan	1832	26 July	do
82	Henry Hebbert, H. M. G.	do	a. 18 July	do	2 Mar 1833	do
83	Arthur Wellington Jones, H. G.	do	a.	4 Sep 1832	do	do
84	Edgar Weltram Burton, H. G.	1832	a. 16 Jan	1833	11 5 13	19 July 1841
85	Henry Barile Edward Frere, H. M. G.	1833	a. 15 Jan	1834	23 Sep	1842
86	Samuel Mansfield, H. M.	do	a.	7 Oct	do	do
87	Alexr. Charles Stuart, H. G.	do	a.	10 Apr 184	8 9 12	do
88	John Buchanan, H. M.	do	a.	13 Aug 1834	7 10 8	do
89	Duncan Davidson, H. M.	1834	a. 28 Jan	1835	23 S-p	23 Sept 1843

## Class 37.

First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Broach, 15th November 1842.

On sick leave to Europe, per *Steamer Atalanta*, left 1st November 1844.

First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 25th October 1843.

First Assistant to the Coll. and Mag. of Sholapoor, 1st June 1844, and Actg. First Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, 17th April 1844 and 1st June 1844.

Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednagar, 10th September 1844.

First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, Acting 1st March 1843, confirmed 16th May 1844.

Number.	NAMES.	Season of Aft.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Ar- rival.	Actual Resi- dence or Service.	Date of pro- motion to present grade.	HOW EMPLOYED.
90	William Hart, H. M.	1834 a.	28 Jan 1835	Class IV. 8 May 1835 2 July 1840	6 1 29	Do	Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, Actg. 1st March 1842, confirmed 1st March 1843. On special duty.
91	Edward Leighton Jenkins, H. M.	do	a. 26 June	do 3 Feb 1836	8 10 29	Do	Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, 23d May 1842, and Acting First Assistant to do, 1st June 1844.
92	John Robley Morgan, H. M.	do	a. 28 Jan	do 1 Dec 1835	9 1 0	Do	Second Assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda, 1st February 1843, and Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad 20th April 1844.
93	John William Hadow, H. M.	1835 a.	8 Jan	1836 29 Aug 1836	8 4 3 29 Aug 1844	Do	Second Asst. to the Collr. of Continental Customs & Excise & Acting First Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Belgium 25th Oct. 1843.
94	George Berkeley Seton Karr, H. M. G.	1836 a.	15 June	do 10 Jan 1837	7 11 22 10 Jan 1841	Do	Second Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Sholapur, acting 2d Feb. 1842, confirmed 26th Oct. 1842, and Actg. First Asst. do, 1st June 1844.
95	Charles Edward Fraser Tytler, H. M.	do	a. do	3 May do	7 7 29	Do	Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, 15th July 1841.
96	Arthur Saint John Richardson, H. G. R.	1837 a.	18 Jan	1837 3 Oct 1837	7 2 29 3 Oct 1841	Do	Second Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Branch, 27th November 1843. Actg. First Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Kaira, 19th Oct. 1844. [since on 1st Jan. 1844.]
97	Wm. James Turquand, H. M. P.	do	a. 28 June	do 21 Jan 1838	6 1 11	Do	On sick leave to Europe, left per Steamer Beresford.
98	Stephen Babington, H. M.	1838 a.	22 June	1838 20 Oct 1838	6 2 1 20 Oct 1842	Do	Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Asst. Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, 6th Nov. 1844.

99.	George Inverarity, H. M. ....	1839	a.	7 Aug 1839	29 Apr 1840	4	8	S'12 Mar 1840	Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh, 26th Oct. 1842. (Acting First Asst. do. do. 19th Oct. 1844.) Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor 29th Oct. 1844.
100.	Claudius James Erskine, H. P. G. ....	do	a.	15 Jan 1840	10 Oct 1841	4	2 22	Do	Assistant to the Political Agent of the Southern Mahratta Country, 15th June 1843, and 1st Asst. Magt. in the Belgaum Collectorate 17th Oct. 1843.
101.	Henry Lacon Anderson, H. M. ....	do	a.	do	10 Aug 1841	4	4 22	Do	
102.	John Samuel Dennis D-Vitre, H. M. ....	do	a.	do	6 May 1841	4	7 26	Do	Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, acting 1st February 1843, confirmed 25th October 1843.
103.	William Agnew Goldfinch, H. C. ....	1840	a.	31 July 1840	2 May 1841	3	7 30	13 Jan 1841	Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dhurwar, 25th Oct. 1843.
104.	Charles Forbes, H. M. ....	do	a.	do	12 Jan 1841	3	11 20	Do	Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, Acting 1st March 1843, confirmed 15th May 1844.
105.	Astley Cooper Travers, H. M. ....	do	a.	do	21 April 1841	3	8 11	Do	Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira 7th Augt. 1844.
106.	Archibald David Robertson, H. M. ....	1841	a.	28 July 1841	12 Dec 1841	3	0 20	11 Oct 1841	Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, 15th Nov. 1843 (Acting Second Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Poon, 19th Oct. 1844.)
107.	George Grant, H. M. ....	do	a.	7 July 1841	11 Oct 1841	3	2 21	Do	Second Asst. to the Collector and Magt. of Runnegree, 19th Oct 1844, (attached to the Tanna Collectorate until further orders.
108.	Thomas Abingdon Comp-ton, H. M. ....	do	a.	28 do	10 Nov 1841	3	1 22	Do	Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, 15th Nov. 1843.
109.	Augustus Brooke Warden, H. M. ....	1842	a.	27 July 1842	12 Oct 1842	2	2 20	12 Oct 1842	Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, 1st Feb. 1843. & Acting Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Surat, 19th Oct. 1844.
110.	Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis, H. M. ....	do	a.	do	14 Feb 1843	1	10 15	Do	Deputy Register of the Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 6th Nov. 1844.



Number	NAMES.	Season of Appt.	Commence- ment of Ser- vice.	Date of ar- rival.	Actual Resi- dence on Ser vice.	Date of pro- motion to present grade.	HOW EMPLOYED.
111	Alexander Kinloch Forbes, H.M.....	1842 a.	30 Dec 1842	15 Nov 1843	1 16	14 Apr 1843	Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednager, 12th January 1844. & Actg. Second Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh, 6th Nov. 1844.
112	Alexander Gray, H. M.....	do a.	do	13 May	1 7 19	Do	Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum 25th October 1843, and Actg. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore, 19th Oct. 1844.
113	Michael Agnew Coxon, H.	do a.	do	15 Nov	1 1 16	Do	Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar 14th May 1844.
114	Henry Pendock St. G. Tucker, H. G.....	do a.	do	14 Apr	1 5 17	Do	Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, 27th Nov. 1843, & Acting Second Asst. do. do. 19th Oct. 1844.)
115	Barrow Helbert Ellis, H.M.	1843 a.	26 July 1843	11 Dec	1 0 21	11 Dec	Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagere, 12th Jan'y. 1844.
116	Leighton Hamerton Baker Tucker, H.....	do a.	28 Feb 1844	8 Apr 1844	8 23	8 Apr 1844	Third Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Broach, & Actg. Third Asst. to the Collector and Magt. of Belgaum, 19th Oct. 1844.
117	Charles James Manson, H.	do a.	do	do	0 8 23	Do	Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad 14th May 1844, & Actg. Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednager 19th Oct. 1844.
118	Robert Hardy, .....	do a.	do	do	0 8 23	Do	Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, 19th Oct. 1844.
119	Henry Newton, H.....	1843 a.	26 July 1843	24 May	0 0 7 8 24	May	Not arrived.
120	Francis Lloyd.....	1844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	John Macdonell Robertson..	do	.....	13 Dec 1844	0 0 19	.....	Attached to the Poona Collectorate.

**DISPOSITION OF THE CIVIL LIST.****PRESIDENCY.****SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>9 J. P. Willoughby, Chief Secretary and Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments.</p> <p>31 E. H. Townsend, Secretary in the Revenue and Finance Departments.</p> | <p>45 W. Escombe, Secretary in the General, Judicial and Persian Departments.</p> <p>— Lieut. Col. P. M. Melvill, Secretary in the Military and Naval Departments.</p> |
|---|--|

**Uncovenanted Assistants—Secretariat.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>N. Spencer.....</p> <p>F. Ronget.....</p> <p>R. H. Thomas.....</p> <p>J. Lawless.....</p> <p>E. T. G. Pearson.....</p> | <p>Military and Naval Departments.</p> <p>General.....ditto.</p> <p>Political and Secret.....ditto.</p> <p>Revenue and Finance.....ditto.</p> <p>Judicial.....ditto.</p> |
|---|--|

**COURT OF SUDDER DEWANEE AND SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAVLUT.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>6 The Hon'ble L. R. Reid, Chief Judge.</p> <p>5 Alexander Bell, Puisne Judge and Judicial Commissioner for the Decan and Khandesh.</p> <p>8 John Pyne, Puisne Judge and Judicial Commissioner for the S. M. Country, (On leave to the Neilgherries.)</p> | <p>13 W. Simson, Puisne Judge and Acting Judicial Commissioner for the S. M. Country.</p> <p>14 B. Hutt, Puisne Judge and Judicial Commissioner for Guzerat and the Konkun.</p> <p>25 H. Brown, Acting Puisne Judge.</p> <p>67 W. H. Harrison, Register.</p> <p>116 A. F. Bellasis, Deputy Register.</p> <p>J. Morris, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Register.</p> |
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**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

- 12 W. R. Morris, Accountant General, and Revenue and Judicial Accountant and Accountant General to the Supreme Court.
- 24 R. T. Webb, Military Accountant & Deputy do. do.
- Assistant do. do.

**CIVIL AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**

- 4 E. E. Elliot, Civil Auditor (and Mint Master.)
- 64 M. Larkon, Deputy do.

**GENERAL TREASURY, PAY OFFICE, AND STAMPS.**

- 3 John Williams, Sub-Treasurer, General Paymaster, Superintendent of Stamps, and Secretary to the Government Savings Bank.

**LAND REVENUE AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENTS.**

- 28 G. Grant, Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, and Superintendent of Stationery.
- F. Hutchinson, H. Uncovenanted Assistant.

**REVENUE JUDGE.**

- 22 P. W. LeGeyt, Revenue Judge.

## CUSTOMS AND OPIUM DEPARTMENTS, BOMBAY.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 10 H. H. Glass, Collector of Customs and Reporter General on External Commerce and Opium Agent. | 53 R. Spooner, Deputy Collector of Customs and Opium Agent. |
|---|---|

## Uncovenanted Assistants.

E. F. Barra, H. G.  
N. A. Dalzell, H. M.  
A. W. Elliot, H. M.

Manockjee Cursetjee.  
J. S. Lawless.  
C. D. Gilder, H. G.

## CUSTOMS, GUZERAT AND THE KONKUN.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 17 J. H. Jackson, Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.    | 93 J. W. Hadow, Second Assist. do. & Actg. First Assist. to the Collr. and Magistrate of Belgaum. |
| 50 J. S. Law, Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and Excise. |   |
| 83 A. W. Jones, Act. do. do.                                      |   |

## Uncovenanted Assistants.

A. Stewart, H. G.  
W. A. Pelly, H. M.

W. H. Payne, H. M.

## MINT DEPARTMENT.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 12 W. R. Morris, Account. Genl. President of the Mint Committee. | 64 M. Larken, Deputy. do.                                   |
| 29 E. H. Townsend, Finance Secy. Member do.                      | Surgeon M. T. Kays, M. D. Assay Master.                     |
| 45 W. Escombe, ditto. Surgeon M. T. Kays, M. D. Secy. do.        | Surgeon E. T. Downes (Bengal Establt.) Deputy Assay Master. |
| 4 E. E. Elliot, Mint Master, (Civil Auditor.)                    | Capt. H. B. Turner, Mint Engineer.                          |
|  | Lieut. W. S. Stuart, Assist. do.                            |

## BOMBAY POLICE MAGISTRATES, &amp;c. &amp;c.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Senior Magistrate.....  | 22 P. W. LeGeyt.  |
| Junior ditto.....   | E. F. Danvers, H. On leave at the Neilgherries.                 |
| Acting ditto.....   | L. C. C. Rivett.  |
| Superintendent of Police.....                                 | Capt. J. Burrows, H. 14th R. N. I.                              |
| Surgeon in charge of Police.....                              | Assistant Surgeon A. H. Leith.                                  |
| Ditto.....ditto.. of County Goal and House of Correction..... | Surgeon A. Graham, (has medical charge of the Byculla Schools.) |
| Coroner.....  | Thomas Thornton.  |
| Coroner's Surgeon.....  | Assistant Surgeon A. H. Leith.                                  |
| Sheriff.....  | John Holland.   |
| Deputy Sheriff.....   | F. Leggett.   |

Assessor and Collector of the House Tax  
without the limits and Assessor of } Capt. J. Burrows.  
Wheel Tax.....

## COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Assessor..... S. S. Dickinson.  
Clerk..... L. C. C. Rivett.  
Supt. of Repairs and Surveyor ... Capt. J. J. F. Cruickshank, Engrs.

## COURT OF REQUESTS.

Stipendiary Commissioner..... L. C. C. Rivett.  
Acting ditto.....64 M. Larken.  
Ditto..... Bomanjee Hormusjee.  
Clerk..... J. L. Johnson (on leave at the Nil-  
gherries.)  
Acting do..... W. de Blaquiére.

## GOVERNMENT LAW OFFICERS.

A. S. LeMessurier, Advocate General.  
W. Acland, Company's Solicitor.  
W. Howard, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

## HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Committee of Management.*

A. S. LeMessurier, President Ex-Officio.  
4 E. E. Elliot..... Member.  
22 P. W. LeGeyt..... ditto.  
E. F. Danvers..... ditto. (on leave.)  
L. C. C. Rivett..... ditto.  
Captain J. Burrows..... ditto.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT III OF 1840.)

*Directors appointed by Government.*

9 J. P. Willoughby, (Civil Service.)  
12 W. R. Morjs, Accountant General.  
24 R. T. Webb, Acting ditto.  
29 E. H. Townsend, Secy. in the Finance Department.

*Directors elected by the Proprietors.*

T. Cardwell.  
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.  
R. W. Crawford.  
H. G. Gordon.  
Capt. H. B. Turner.  
H. Cormack.  
John Stuart, Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry .....	<i>President.</i>
45 W. Escombe .....	} <i>Members.</i>
Lieut. Col. Jervis, Engineers .....	
Surgeon J. McLennan .....	
Framjee Cowasjee .....	
Jagonath Sunkersett .....	
Mahomed Ibrahim Munkba .....	
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt. ....	} <i>Secretary.</i>
Assistant Surgeon C. Morehead .....	

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

*Committee of Management.*

Accountant General...	} <i>Government Agents.</i>
Sub-Treasurer... ..	
Adjutant General.	
Brigade Major of King's Troops.	
Town Major.	
10 H. H. Glass.	
J. Bowman.	
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.	
Bomanjee Hormusjee.	
Jagonath Sunkersett.	
Framjee Cowasjee.	
3 John Williams, Secretary.	

GRANT COLLEGE.

Assistant Surgeon C. Morehead, Supt., of the Grant Medical College and Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

## Revenue Commissioners.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

20 R. K. Pringle, Revenue Commissioner.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Assistant.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Dufurdar.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.  
 15 D. A. Blane, Revenue Commissioner.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Assistant.

Rao Bahadoor Ramrao Narsing, Dufurdar.

## Collectors and Magistrates.

(The Assistants marked thus \* have the full penal powers of Magistrate under Act XIV. of 1835.)

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

## SUBAR COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	16 Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt.....	In charge of Buhar, Parnara, Bhootsur and Blugwara.
First Assistant do.....	78 J. H. Pelly*.....	Acting Second Assistant at Poona.
Second do.....	106 A. D. Robertson.....	
Acting ditto.....	114 H. P. St. G. Tucker.....	
Third do.....	114 H. P. St. G. Tucker.....	

## BROACH COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	41 A. W. Ravenscroft.....	In charge of Jumboosser and Ahmode.
First Assistant do.....	84 E. W. Burton*.....	Acting 1st Assistant at Kaira.
Second do.....	96 A. St. J. Richardson.....	Acting 3d Assist. at Belgaum.
Third do.....	116 L. H. B. Tucker.....	

## AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	37 E. G. Fawcett.....	Acting Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.
First Assistant do.....	88 A. W. Jones*.....	In charge of Dhubka and Veerungaum.
Acting do.....	87 A. C. Stuart*.....	In charge of Purantej.
Second do.....	108 T. A. Compton.....	Acting Third Assistant at Ahmednuggur.
Third do.....	117 C. J. Manson.....	

## KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	27 P. Stewart.....	<i>On sick leave to the Neelgherries.</i>
Acting do do .....	59 W. E. Fyfe.....	
First Assistant do .....	74 T. Ogilvie.....	<i>Acting First Assistant at Beroda.</i>
Acting do do .....	96 A. St. J. Richardson.....	
Second do .....	105 A. C. Travers.....	
Third do .....		

## KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	43 W. W. Bell.....	
First Assistant do .....	76 T. C. Loughnan.....	<i>On sick leave to the Cape</i>
Acting do do .....	99 G. Inverarity.....	<i>In charge of Malligaum, Challegesaum, Baglan &amp; Pimpulnair.</i>
Second do .....	99 G. Inverarity.....	
Acting do .....	111 A. E. Forbes.....	<i>Do. of Sowda, Jannier, Nusseerabad, and Errondol.</i>
Third do .....		

## TANNA COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	31 J. W. Langford.....	<i>On sick leave to the Cape.</i>
Acting do.....	50 J. S. Law.....	
First Assistant .....	89 D. Davidson.....	<i>In charge of Ryzur, Rajnoree, Sankae, and Panwell.</i>
Second do.....	104 C. Forbes.....	<i>In charge of Callian, Moorbar, Nusrapoor, Tulloja &amp; Bhowndy.</i>
Third do.....		
Attached. ....	107 George Grant.....	

# Southern Division.

## POONA COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	32 N. Kirkland.....	Has leave to proceed on furlough to Europe.
Acting do.....	66 J. D. Inverarity.....	
First Assistant do.....	68 J. D. Inverarity.....	In charge of Khair and Mawal.
Acting do.....	91 E. L. Jenkins.....	
Second do.....	91 E. L. Jenkins.....	In charge of Joonere and Paubul.
Acting do.....	106 A. D. Robertson.....	Ditto of Bheanthure and Indleppoor.
Third do.....	119 H. Newton.....	

## AHMEDNUGUR COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	23 H. A. Harrison.....	Has leave to proceed on furlough to Europe.
Acting do.....	52 G. J. Bue.....	
First Assistant do.....	75 C. M. Harrison.....	In charge of Jamkhair, Koortee and Kurdah.
Second do.....	95 C. E. F. Tyler.....	Under the Sub Collector of Nasuck.
Third do.....	111 A. K. Forbes.....	Acting Second Assistant, Khandeish.
Acting do.....	117 C. T. Manson.....	

## NASSUCK SUB-COLLECTORATE.

Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate..	57 H. P. Malet.....	In charge of Kownace and Wun Dindoree.
Assistant.....	95 C. E. F. Tyler.....	

## SEOLAPPOOR COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	21 E. Montgomerie.....	Acting First Assistant at Ahmedabad.
First Assistant do.....	87 A. C. Stuart.....	In charge of Mahole Marha, Barsee and Karmulla.
Acting do.....	94 G. B. S. Kerr.....	
Second do.....	94 G. B. S. Kerr.....	
Acting do.....	112 A. Gray.....	Acting Assistant Judge at Surat.
Third do.....	110 A. B. Warden.....	



## BEZGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.....	38 H. W. Reeves.....	<i>On sick leave to the Cape.</i>
First Assistant do.....	49 J. Webb.....	In Charge of Bagalkotta, Badamee, Hoongoond and Panisgur.
Acting do.....	93 J. W. Hadow.....	In Charge of Gokak, Chikodee, and Padshapoor.
Second do.....	102 J. S. D. DeVitre.....	<i>Acting Second Assistant at Sholapoor.</i>
Third do.....	112 A. Gray.....	
Acting do.....	116 L. H. B. Tucker.....	

## DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	33 A. N. Shaw.....	<i>On sick leave to the Cape.</i>
Acting do.....	69 H. E. Goldsmid.....	
First Assistant do.....	86 S. Mansfield.....	In Charge of Darwar, Nowlgoond, Dummul and Bunkapoor.
Second do.....	103 A. W. Goldfinch.....	In charge of Rauebelnore and Khode.
Third do.....	113 M. A. Coxon.....	

## RUTNAGEEREE COLLECTORATE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	18 A. Elphinstone.....	In charge of Severndroog and Unjunwell.
First Assistant do.....	71 C. G. Prendergast.....	<i>Attached to the Tanua Collectorate.</i>
Second do.....	107 Geo. Grant.....	In charge of Severndroog and Unjunwell.
Third do.....	115 R. H. Ellis.....	



## SURAT.

Judge and Session Judge.. ..	40 R. D. Lard.. ..	<i>Acting Assist. Judge Poona.</i>
Actg. do.....	60 A. Remington.....	
Assistant do.....	98 S. Babington†.....	
Acting do.....	109 A. B. Warden.....	

## BROACH.

Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached Station of Broach.....	61 B. Keays.....
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## AHMEDABAD.

Judge and Session Judge.....	30 W. C. Andrews.....
Assistant do.....	92 J. H. Morgan.....
Do Acting.....	

## KONKUN (TANNA.)

Judge and Session Judge.....	25 H. Brown.....	<i>Acting Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlat.</i>
Acting do.....	46 J. G. Lunnad-n.....	
Assistant do.....	82 H. Hebbert†.....	

## RUTNAGERE.

Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun for the detached station of Rutnageree....	55 C. Price.....
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## Revenue Survey Department.

### POONA SURVEY.

Superintendent, Lieut. A. Nash, H. M. Engineers (Assistant to the Collectors of Poona and Sholapoor.) In charge of Indee Pergunna.  
 Assistant, Capt. S. Landon, H. M. 16th R. N. I. (Assistant Magistrate.)  
 „—Capt. W. C. Stather, H. M. G. 1st Gr. R. N. I. do.  
 „—Lieut. W. E. Evans, H. M. 1st E. R. Asst. to Collector of Sholapoor. (In charge of Moodebhall Talook.)  
 „—Capt. H. Boyé, H. 22d R. N. I. Assist. to Collr. of Sholapoor.  
 „—Mr. W. Price. (In charge of Hyperga Talook.) do.  
 „—W. H. Bell..... (Assistant Magistrate.)

### SOUTHERN MARHATTA COUNTRY SURVEY.

Superintendent, 69 H. F. Goldamid. (Assistant to the Collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar) Acting Collector of Dharwar.  
 Acting Ditto Capt. H. Wingate (Engineers) Assist. to the Collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum.  
 Assistant, Lieut. G. S. A. Anderson, H. M. C. 18th R. N. I. Assist. Magistrate.  
 „—Ensign J. F. Francis, H. 5th R. N. I. do.  
 „—Lieut. T. Biggs, H. Artillery. do.  
 „—Lieut. F. Fanning, H. M. 9th R. N. I. do.  
 „—Lieut. V. S. Kemball, H. Artillery. do.  
 „—Mr. J. Young.  
 „—Mr. J. H. Springer.

### AHMEDNUGUR AND NASIK SURVEY.

Superintendent, Capt. D. Davidson, H. 18th R. N. I. (Assistant Collector and Magistrate.)  
 Assistant—Ensign H. J. Day, H. M. 19th R. N. I. Assist. Magistrate.  
 Actg. Sub Assist. Mr. A. F. Davidson, M.

### Tank and Road Departments.

Superintendent, Capt. H. Berthon, H. M. (on leave) ..... Engineers.  
 Acting ditto. Capt. J. Ash..... Ditto.  
 1. First Class Asst..... Ditto.  
 2. ditto..... Ditto.  
 Officiating ditto. 1st Lieut. C. J. Bruce (on Field service).... Artillery  
 ditto Capt. J. Ash..... ditto.

#### Second Class Assistants.

- 1 Lieut. J. A. Cowper, 22d R. N. I.
- 2 Lieut. W. R. Dickinson, Engineer.
- 3 Lieut. G. Pruett, Artillery, (Officiating.)
- 4 Lieut. W. Chapman, Engineers. (Acting.)
- 5 Mr. J. Mungavin.
- 6 Mr. R. Scott.

Supt. of Public Works on the Post Road from Poona to Nagpore Capt. R. A. Eckford, 19th R. N. I.

Superintendent of Public Works in Kandesh, Lieut. P. Hart, Engineers.

Acting Assistant Capt. T. H. Outley H. 26th R. N. I.

Acting do. Capt. J. Ramsay, 2nd E. R.

## BOTANICAL GARDEN (DAPOREE.)

Surgeon A. Gibson, H. M. Superintendent.

**Political Commissioner, Residents, Political Agents, &c. &c.**

## GUZERAT.

*Vacant*.....Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda.60 *Ashness Remington* First Assistant | 74 *T. Ogilvy* Acting First Assist. do.  
do. and Acting Judge at Surat. | In charge of the Residency.92 *J. R. Morgan*, Second Assistant and  
Acty. Assist. Judge at Ahmedabad.Capt. G. Fulljames, 25th R. N. I. Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, and  
Magistrate in the Province of Guzerat.Lieut. *A. N. Aitchison*, 13th R. N. I. Second in Command. . . . do . . . . do.  
On Field Service.„ *J. A. Evans*, 2nd Euro. Regt. . . . Acting : . . . do . . . . do . . . . do.„ *A. S. Young*, 3rd R. N. I. . . . Adjutant. . . . do . . . . do.

## KATEWAR.

39 *A. Malet*, Political Agent.Capt. *G. LeGrand Jacob*, H. M. P. 2d Gr. R. N. I. First Ass. (on sick leave.)„ *H. Aston*, H. M. P. 10th R. N. I. Second do. Actg. First Ass.Lieut. *W. Loch*, 1st R. L. C. in charge of the Guicowar Contingent of Horse.Assistant Surgeon *B. A. R. Nicholson*, Civil Surgeon.

## KYHEE KAUNTA.

Captain *W. Long*, H. M. 21st R. N. I. Political Agent.Captain *J. R. Kelly*, H. M. 20th R. N. I. Assistant.

## PAHLUNPOOR.

Major *L. Brown*, H. 5th R. N. I. (Honorary A. D. C. to the Governor General) Political Superintendent.

## BALMEER.

Capt. *C. F. Jackson*, 2nd Regt. L. C. Superintendent and Commandant.

## SURAT.

16 Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt. Agent for the Hon'ble the Governor.

## DECCAN.

19 J. Warden, Agent for Sirdars.

91 W. Hart, Assistant.

93 S. Babington, Acting Ditto.

## SATTARA.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Ovens, 26th R. N. I. Resident.

Surgeon J. Murray Surgeon.

## HER HIGHNESS BYZABAREE.

Major J. FitzGerald, 42nd M. N. I. in charge, and Assistant Magistrate in the Deccan and S. M. Country.

## BELGAUM.

38 H. W. Reeves, Pol. Agent in the Southern Marhatta Country.

101 H. L. Anderson, Assistant.

## COLABA.

58 J. M. Davies, Political Agent.

## SAWUNT WARREE.

51 W. Courtney, Political Superintendent.

Major A. Troward, 14th R. N. I. Commandant of the Sawunt Warrea Local Corps, (on Regimental Duty.)

Major C. Benbow, 15th Regt. N. I. Acting Commandant.

Lieutenant A. Price, 4th Regt. N. I. Adjutant.

## ADEN.

Commander S. B. Haines, Indian Navy, Political Agent.

Lieutenant C. Cruttenden, Ditto. Assistant.

Lieutenant Col. W. Croker, C. B., Commanding the Troops.

## ZANZIBAR.

Captain A. Hamerton, H. 15th R. N. I., H. M. Consul and H. Company's Agent in the dominions of H. H. the Imam of Muscat.

## PERSIAN GULF.

Captain S. Hennell, H. P. 12th Regt. N. I. Resident.

Lieut. A. B. Kemball, Artillery. Assistant.

Assistant Surgeon W. Campbell, Residency Surgeon.

## PERSIA.

Sir John McNeil..... Envoy. (at Home.)  
 Lieut. Col. Justin Sheil, H. M. charge D'Affaires.

## EGYPT.

Colonel C. J. Barnett, Her Majesty's Consul General.  
 Captain J. Lyons, R. N. Hon'ble Company's Agent in Egypt.  
 „ H. Johnson, Deputy Agent.

## TURKISH ARABIA.

Major H. C. Rawlinson, c. b. 1st Gr. R. N. I. Political Agent at Bussorah and Bagdad, and H. M. Consul at Bagdad.  
 Surgeon J. Ross, Residency Surgeon.

## BHEEL AND LOCAL CORPS.

- Lieut. W. R. Simpson*, 17th R. N. I.—Bheel Agent and Commandant of the Ahmednuggur Police Corps, and Assistant to the Magistrate of Ahmednuggur. (On Field Service in Scinde.)
- Capt. C. Giberne*, 16th R. N. I. Actg. ditto and Assistant Magistrate in the Tanna and Poona Collectorates.
- Capt. J. Liddell*, 23rd R. N. I. Commandant of the Poona Police Corps, Superintendent of the City Police, and Assistant to the Magistrate of Poona.
- Lieut. E. W. Agar*, 3rd R. N. I. Commandant of the Guzerat Cooly Police Corps, and Assistant Magistrate in the Kara and Ahmedabad Collectorates. (On leave to Sea for 2 years.)
- Lieut. C. F. Grant*, 3rd R. N. I., Actg. Commandant and Assist. Magistrate in the Kaira and Ahmedabad Collectorates.
- Lieut. C. F. Grant*, 3rd R. N. I., Adjutant of the Guzerat Cooly Police Corps, and Assistant Magistrate in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates.
- Lieut. E. Grant*, 3rd R. N. I. Acting Adjutant and Assist. Magistrate do.
- Captain D. C. Graham*, 19th R. N. I., Commandant of the Khandesh Bheel Corps, Bheel Agent and Assist. Magistrate. (Employed on special duty, Kolapore.)
- „ *W. J. Morris*, H. 9th R. N. I. Acting Commandant and Bheel Agent and Assistant Magistrate.
- J. W. Auld*, 26th R. N. I. Actg. Second in Command of the Bheel Corps, Bheel Agent at Kunhur and Assistant Magistrate.
- J. W. Auld*, 26th R. N. I. Adjutant of the Khandesh Bheel Corps, and Assistant Magistrate.
- J. Rose*, 15th R. N. I. Acting Adjutant and Assistant Magistrate.
- „ *W. Reynolds*, H. 14th R. N. I. Magistrate and Assistant General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee in the Territories subordinate to Bombay, (on sick leave.)
- Lieut. C. R. W. Hevey*, 2nd E. R. Acting do.
- Capt. W. F. Curtis*, 1st R. L. C. Commandant of the Ghaut Light Infantry and Assist. Magistrate in all the Bombay Zillas.

*Civil Surgeons under the Bombay Presidency.*

Presidency.....	Surgeon John McLennan, H. M. (Surgeon to the Hon'ble the Governor.)
Do.....	Assist. Surg. A. H. Leith, Asst. Civil Surgeon.
Belgaum.....	Surgeon J. Doig.
Poona.....	Assist. Surg. J. H. Peart.
Ahmedabad.....	" S. Sproule, M. D. (Assist. Magistrate.)
Ahmednuggur.....	" J. J. Atkinson, (Assist. Magistrate.)
Surat.....	Surgeon J. Patch, (also Garrison Surgeon.)
Tanna.....	Assist. Surg. R. Kirk.
Khandesh (Dhoolia).....	" P. M. Hocken.
Rutungeeres.....	" J. W. Winchester, M. (Assist. Magistrate.)
Broach.....	" W. F. Babington
Sholapoor.....	" W. Beauchamp, (Officiating.)
Dharwar.....	" W. Arbuckle, M. D., C. (Assist. Magistrate.)
Rajcote.....	" B. A. R. Nicholson.
Kaira.....	" C. Thatcher, M. D., H. G.
Nassuk.....	" D. Costelloe, H. (Assistant Magistrate.)
Mahableshwar.....	" P. Gray, (Magistrate.)

**Post Office Department.****BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE.**

48 J. Gordon, Post Master General.  
W. Blowers, Deputy do.

**SUBORDINATE POST OFFICES.**

Aden.....	Post Master, Assistant Surgeon J. P. Malcolmson.
Asseerghur.....	ditto Capt. H. N. Ramsay, 24th R. N. I. (at Mal- lgaum.)
Aurangabad.....	ditto J. Ralph, Pay Mr. (Nizam's Service.)
Acota.....	Post Office Writer under do.
Kunhur.....	do. do.
Karinjah.....	do. do.
Jaffrabad.....	do. do.
Belgaum.....	Post Master, Capt. P. E. Warburton, 13th R. N. I., ab- sent on Field Service. Acting Do. Capt. D. Archer, 20th M. N. I
Dharwar.....	Post Office Writer under do.
Kulladgee.....	do. do.
Bhopawar.....	Post Master, Major E. Pettingal.
Ellichpoor.....	ditto Captain H. Robison.
Oomtaawatee.....	Post Office Writer under do.
Kaira.....	Post Master, of Guzerat Lieut. C. J. Symons, 5th Regt. Native Infantry.



Ahmedabad ... Post Office Writer under Lieut. C. J. Symons, 5th Regt. N. I.

Do. Cantonment.	do.	do.
Baroda....	do.	do.
Hursole....	do.	do.
Deesa....	do.	do.
Rajpote....	do.	do.
Bhoj....	do.	do.

Mhow..... Post Master, Capt. C. Birdwood, 3rd R. N. I.

Malligaum..... ditto of Khundesh,..... Lieut. A. Macdonald, 18 R. N. I. (absent on Field Service.)

Actg. Ensign R. Laurie, 15th Regt. N. I.

Kassara..... Post Office Writer under do.

Nasruk....	do.	do.
Chandore ..	do.	do.
Dhoolia ...	do.	do.
Sindwa....	do.	do.
Mundlesier ..	do.	do.

Malcolm Peit or Mahabeshwur ..... } Post Master, Assist. Surgeon P. Gray.

Pahlunpore..... ditto Major L. Brown, 5th R. N. I.

Poona..... ditto in the Deccan Captain R. St. John, 1st European Regiment.

Ahmednuggur. Post Office Writer under do.

Sattara.....	do.	do.
Kurar....	do.	do.
Padigaum....	do.	do.
Punderpoor ..	do.	do.
Beejapoor....	do.	do.
Seroor ..	do.	do.
Kirkee....	do.	do.
Kandalla..	do.	do.
Panwell.....	do.	do.

Rutnagereee..... Post Master, A. Elphinston, Collector.

Dapoollee... Post Office Writer under do.

Vingola....	do.	do.
Malwan ...	do.	do.
Gohagur..	do.	do.

Sholspoor..... Post Master, Capt. J. G. Mundsley, (Madras Horse Artillery.)

Tanna..... ditto Capt. S. Parr, 23rd R. N. I.

Bassein..... Post Office Writer under do.

Tarapore....	do.	do.
Damaun... ..	do.	do.
Surat.....	do.	do.
Broach.....	do.	do.

Nagpore Line..... Capt. J. A. Eckford, 19th R. N. I. Post Master and in charge of the works between Poona and Nagpore.

#### Annuitants of £400 on the Fund.

Messrs. J. A. Grant,  
 " S. Roleston.  
 " W. B. T. Crozier.  
 " G. V. Drury.  
 " R. Torin.  
 " J. Clephane.

Messrs. D. D. Inglis.  
 " T. White.  
 " H. Shank.  
 " J. Skrine.  
 " E. Lloyd.  
 " T. G. Gardiner.

*Expectant of £400 Annuity.*

1. J. H. Crawford.

*Annuitants of £ 1,000 on the Annuity Fund.*

Messrs. G. L. Prendergast.

" Francis Warden.  
 " Sir Richard Jenkins, Bt.  
 " John Roger.  
 " William Newnham.  
 " T. Barnard.  
 " J. D. D. Vitre.  
 " E. H. Baillie.  
 " J. Wedderburn.  
 " J. Henderson.  
 " W. L. Lunsden.  
 " J. Kentish.  
 " B. Doveton.  
 " W. H. Wathen.

Messrs. W. Stubbs.

" J. Parish.  
 " T. Williamson.  
 " J. Bay.  
 " J. Vilhart.  
 " R. Mills.  
 " E. B. Mills.  
 " F. Bouchier.  
 " D. Greenhill.  
 " J. H. Pelly.  
 " G. L. Elliot.  
 " G. W. Anderson.  
 " J. A. S. Mackenzie.

*Annuitant of £500 on the Annuity Fund.*

Mr. C. Sims.

*Annuitants of £250 on the Annuity Fund.*

Messrs. W. W. Malet.

" H. G. Barnett.  
 " W. Charnier.

*Civil Servants in Europe, on Furlough.*

		Date of leaving India.
63 A. Campbell, Esq.	.....	11 Jan. 1842
62 H. Young...	.....	1 March 1844
70 E. H. Dallas..	.....	1 Apr. do
54 G. L. Farrant..	.....	24 Apr. do
35 T. H. Talbot...	.....	24 May do
80 J. W. Woodcock .....	.....	24 do do
79 J. N. Rose...	.....	24 do do
42 G. Cole...	.....	2 Oct. do
2 S. Marriott...	.....	18 do do
72 E. C. Jones..	.....	2 Jan. 1843
77 F. Sims...	.....	3 do do
7 G. Giberne....	.....	1 Mar. do
68 R. Y. Bazett..	.....	1 Apr. do
65 A. Bettington...	.....	1 Mar. 1844
11 H. Borradaile...	.....	5 do do
73 E. M. Stuart..	.....	1 May do

*Civil Servants absent in Europe on sick certificate or private affairs.*

44 P. Scott...	2d October 1842.	56 A. Spens...	20th May 1844.
97 W. T. Turquand,	1st Jan. 1844.	85 H. B. E. Frer...	1st Nov. do.

*Civil Servants absent at the Cape of Good Hope, and the Neilgherry Hills.*

		Date of departure.
49 John Webb..	Cape....	13 Jan. 1843
31 J. W. Langford..	do .....	8 Aug. do
33 Alexander N. Shaw....	do .....	1 Jan. 1845
8 John Pyne...	Neilgherries...	6 Sept. 1843
26 P. Stewart...	do .....	1 Jan. 1845

## Disposition List of Furloughs.

*Furloughs that will be available by return  
or Expiry to the 24th May 1845.*

1. Adam Campbell.....11th Jan. 1845.
2. G. J. Blane ..... 1st Feb. 1845.
3. Henry Young... .. 1st March 1845.
4. E. H. Dallas..... .. 1st April 1845.
5. G. L. Farrant.. . . .24th April 1845.
6. T. H. Talbot.. . . .24th May 1845.
7. J. W. Woodcock... Ditto.
8. J. N. Rose.. . . . Ditto.

*Name of Registered  
Applicant.*

C. M. Harrison.

### Casualties.

James Erskine, died 3d February 1844.  
 Hardinge Robert Stracy, died 31st March 1844.  
 G. W. Anderson, retired on Annuity 1st May 1844.  
 William Sprott Boyd, died 13th August 1844.  
 Arthur Andrew C. Forbes, died 27th July 1844.  
 John Andrew Shaw McKenzie, retired on Annuity, 18th December 1844.

## CIVIL ABSENTEE RULES.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 21st February 1840.*

The following Absentee Regulations, established by the Government of India, and approved by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, are declared applicable to this Presidency, and are republished for general information :—

### FORT WILLIAM.

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 29TH JANUARY, 1840.

The following Rules for the grant of leave of absence, and for regulating deductions from salaries and deputation. Allowances having been approved and passed by the Honorable Court of Directors, are published for general information; and will take effect in all the Presidencies, Settlements and Stations under the Government of India, from the date of the arrival of the *Gazette* containing them, in respect to all leaves of absence granted after that date. The notes show the interpretation put by the Council of India upon the rules in their application, to cases not specifically mentioned.

Note.—All the Sections marked thus are the amended Sections passed by the Government of India on the 17th May 1843.

*Note. The Notes in small Romans are those which were promulgated by the Government of India with the Rules of 29th January 1840.*

## Rules for Application\* for leave of Absence and for fixing the local limits within which it may be granted.

Section I. No leave of absence from any Government of the Presidency under which the employment is held, and the application of the party requiring such leave, having in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted, must be made publicly through the regular channel in the Department to which the applicant may belong.

Sec. II. The Official allowances of the holder of a civil office quitting his station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Sec. III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by a medical certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section V.

Sec. IV. Upon application duly made, the Government of each Presidency may grant leave of absence to any place or places in the Continent of India, whether within the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company or not, to any Civil or Military Servant holding a civil appointment, subject to all the conditions prescribed in the rules that may be applicable to his case. Upon similar application the Government of each Presidency may also grant leave to such persons subject to the like conditions, to proceed to the Island of St. Helena, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any place situated between the 36th Degree of North Latitude and the 5th Degree of South Latitude, such place being likewise between the 30th and the 180th Degrees of Longitude East of Greenwich, excepting however any Islands in the Mediterranean or Levant, and excepting all places within the said Geographical limits which may form part of Europe. Provided also, that if at any time the Government of India shall deem it expedient to exclude any place or places within the limits above described from the operation of these rules, such exclusion shall be officially communicated to the subordinate Governments, and all leave subsequently granted shall be regulated accordingly. A Servant passing the limits herein prescribed will incur the immediate forfeiture of his office or employment, and of all official allowances whatever from the date of his quitting India.

office or station can be granted but by the

Note.—This rule must be considered as superseding the rule under which Commissioners of the Revenue and other Officers have heretofore been allowed to grant leave of absence in Bengal.

*The leave with retrospective effect referred to, in this section, is leave extending to absence antecedent to the permissions of the Government—that is to absence in anticipation of original leave without the excuse of sickness. Vide Resolution of the Government of India dated 14th April 1841.*

## CHAPTER II.

### Rules for sick leave.

Sec. V. When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill health, it must be accompanied by a certificate from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed as far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some

*In explanation and modification of this section, the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that in cases of extreme urgency, which owing to the distance of the residence of the Medical Board, preclude the previous reference to that authority, the certificate of the medical attendant required from applicants for leave of absence on account of ill health, shall be submitted by them for the consideration and counter-signature of the Superintending Surgeon of the*

*Note. The Notes in small Romans are those which were promulgated by the Government of India with the Rules of 29th January 1840.*

*The Notes in Italics are founded on Resolutions and Notifications by the Government of India and Bombay Government published subsequently to 29th January 1840.*

*- Vide form of application Page 49.*

other place, either within the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company or beyond them, but within the limits laid down in Section IV. as the case may be; and such certificate must be submitted to the consideration of the Medical Board, and if satisfactory, shall be countersigned by one of its Members. An application for an extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, shewing sufficient reason for the extension solicited, and such certificate like the former must be examined and countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board. If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, he must furnish a certificate to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended, such attendance and the period of it to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned by the principal Medical Authority of the Colony or Country. When any of the required particulars are neglected leave will be refused.

\* Sec. VI. Civil Servants absent from their Stations under Medical Certificate, within the limits of their respective Presidencies, shall be entitled to the Salaries of their offices for the period of two years, subject to a deduction of  $\frac{1}{3}$  for the whole term of such absence, save and except in the first year; if the Salary be not more than 500 Rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made, and if it be only so much more than 500 Rupees that the proposed deduction of  $\frac{1}{3}$  would reduce the allowance below that sum, only the excess beyond Rs. 500 shall be deducted, but for the second year, the full deduction shall be in force. An absent Servant, whether Civil or Military, shall in no case retain any Civil office or employment, nor be permitted to draw any portion of official Salary for a longer period than two years, but a Civil servant who may on account of sickness, duly certified, obtain an extension of leave beyond two years, shall if his period of actual residence be less than 12 years, be allowed to draw the second rate of subsistence, and if the period of such actual residence be 12 years, the highest rate of subsistence allowance, but if he continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shewn, that allowance also shall be forfeited. The period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his Station to the date of his return thereto. *Vide amended Section passed 11th May 1843. Page 50.*

Sec. VII. Civil Servants absent on leave on account of sickness, duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their Presidency, may as heretofore, apply to be admitted to Furlough by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the Furlough in such cases will take effect from the date of leaving their Presidency, consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or their Agents after their departure, must in that case be re-adjusted, and the difference refunded.

*Division, or of the nearest Division, which Officer, in these cases, will be responsible for the prescribed regularity of the certificate, instead of the Medical Board. Vide Resolution by the Government of India, dated 24th June 1840.*

*All civil servants on obtaining Medical Certificates agreeably to the provisions of this Section, shall forward them immediately to Government, and such Medical Certificate when passed by the Medical Board are to be handed up by the Board direct to Government; the requisite application for leave being at the same time submitted by the Civil servant requiring it. Vide Notification by the Government of Bombay, dated 17th June 1841.*

*Applicants for sick leave must not leave their stations without previous permission obtained from Govt. except in cases of absolute necessity. Vide Notification Bombay Govt. dated 22nd February 1842.*

*A forum tenens is not entitled to any higher allowances in the event of the party absent on sick leave for whom he is acting vacating the appointment, and in the event of his succeeding thereto the higher allowance to commence from date of appointment. Vide Notification by the Govt. of India dated 17th Augt. 1842.*

2 — A servant is not allowed to be absent, retaining "Office or Employment," or portion of Official Salary, for a period exceeding two years; but extension of leave may be obtained on account of sickness duly certified, and during such extension the Absentee is authorized to draw the subsistence allowance of the rank. If the absence be beyond the Territories of the Presidency to which the Servant belongs, it is to be computed from the date of his quitting the limits of his Presidency to the date of his return within those limits; if beyond Sea, from the date of his embarkation from the port of his Presidency or from any port not more distant than the port of his Presidency to the date of his return within the limits of his Presidency. If the place to which he shall proceed to be within the Territories subject to this Presidency, his period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his station to the date of his return thereto, *vide Resolution of the Government of India dated 11th April 1841.*

Sec. VIII. No second leave will be granted to any Civil or Military Servant holding a civil appointment who has been absent under the above rules for two years, until three at the least shall have passed after the date of such Servant's return, but if such Servant is compelled by sickness again to absent himself from this station within three years after having been absent under the above rule for less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, subject to the limitations and conditions heretofore prescribed, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time as if the leave had been continuous.

A second leave of this kind cannot be granted until three years at the least shall have passed after the date of such servant's return, but any time short of two years in a previous absence may be subsequently allowed in completion of two years. The Note attached to section VIII, specifies that this Rule applies to all descriptions of leave on account of health excepting those granted under section XII, vide Resolution of the Govt. of India dated 14th April 1843.

After two years of absence, continuous or accumulated, under these Rules if a servant obtain leave of absence on sick certificate before an interval has passed of three years, he cannot retain office or employment.

employment, or any portion of official salary, but he is entitled to the subsistence allowance of his rank. The rule in section VI., if literally interpreted, would require the servant returning from beyond Sea, whose full period of two years has been expired between the date of his embarkation, and the date of his return within the limits of his Presidency to be re-appointed to his Office. For the time spent in joining his station in excess of two years, he is entitled to draw only the subsistence allowance of his rank.

It is not provided that in cases in which the full period of two years absence is composed of accumulated leaves, the intervals of time passed in the performance of duty shall be reckoned in part of the three years which must expire before a servant is eligible to a new series of leave.

But if this were not allowed, the operation of the Rule might be unintentionally severe on a servant, whose health should compel him to obtain leave of absence for a portion of the two years, say for only a month at the extremity of the three years after the date of his return, the same servant having been already absent for 23 months either all at once, or his absence at different times having accumulated to 23 months: it would not have been intended by the Rule that after 35 months of duty being entitled to one month on the account of the old score, a new series of leave or a single instance of leave on sick certificate should not be obtainable for three years from the expiration of that one or 36th month.

The Rules do not prescribe any different rate of deduction from allowances during absence on sick certificate within the Territories of the East India Company, and during similar absence at the Cape of Good Hope, or within the limits out of the Territories of the East India Company, declared in Section IV. But they fix the computation of the servant's absence beyond the Presidencies to be from the date of leaving to the date of returning to the Port of his Presidency.

The Rules provide sufficiently for the audit of his allowances after two years' absence beyond Sea, until the servant re-joins his station, but they do not specify what rate of deduction is to be made from the Absentee's allowance for the time elapsing after departure from station, and before embarkation. This therefore has required to be provided for by a new Regulation, or by some exposition of the existing rules.

The Rule that admits of an absence of two years, enables a sick servant to reside sufficiently long in another climate under ordinary circumstances to re-establish his health: for which object that protracted absence is permitted, when certified to be necessary. Forfeiture of appointment therefore, does not take place till full two years have transpired between embarkation and return to Port. If the latter part of the section VI. be taken to computation of absence as respects appointment, the course of the audit will be easy: For two years reckoning from the departure from station, to return to station, the deduction will be as laid down at the commencement of the section, and for any excess whether occasioned by the time sleeping before embarkation or after return to port until return to station, the servant will be entitled to subsistence allowance without losing his appointment. Vide Resolution of the Govt. of India dated 14th April 1843.

Sec. IX. Military Officers employed in the Civil Department and drawing a Civil allowance may obtain leave under medical certificate on precisely the same conditions as Civil Servants, except as to allowances. Such officers in common with those holding staff situations in the Military Department will draw the Military Pay and Allowances of their rank while absent on leave under medical certificate, in the form and manner prescribed in General Orders in the Military Department, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

other place, either within the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company or beyond them, but within the limits laid down in Section IV. as the case may be; and such certificate must be submitted to the consideration of the Medical Board, and if satisfactory, shall be countersigned by one of its Members. An application for an extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, shewing sufficient reason for the extension solicited, and such certificate like the former must be examined and countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board. If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, he must furnish a certificate to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended, such attendance and the period of it to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned by the principal Medical Authority of the Colony or Country. When any of the required particulars are neglected leave will be refused.

• Sec. VI. Civil Servants absent from their Stations under Medical Certificate, within the limits of their respective Presidencies, shall be entitled to the Salaries of their offices for the period of two years, subject to a deduction of  $\frac{1}{3}$  for the whole term of such absence, save and except that for the first year; if the Salary be not more than 500 Rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made, and if it be only so much more than 500 Rupees that the proposed deduction of  $\frac{1}{3}$  would reduce the allowance below that sum, only the excess beyond Rs. 500 shall be deducted, but for the second year, the full deduction shall be in force. An absent Servant, whether Civil or Military, shall in no case retain any Civil office or employment, nor be permitted to draw any portion of official Salary for a longer period than two years, but a Civil servant who may on account of sickness, duly certified, obtain an extension of leave beyond two years, shall if his period of actual residence be less than 12 years, be allowed to draw the second rate of subsistence, and if the period of such actual residence be 12 years, the highest rate of subsistence allowance, but if he continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown, that allowance also shall be forfeited. The period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his Station to the date of his return thereto. *Vide amended Section passed 17th May 1843. Page 50.*

Sec. VII. Civil Servants absent on leave on account of sickness, duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their Presidency, may as heretofore, apply to be admitted to Furlough by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the Furlough in such cases will take effect from the date of leaving their Presidency, consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or their Agents after their departure, must in that case be re-adjusted, and the difference refunded.

*Division, or of the nearest Division, which Officer, in these cases, will be responsible for the prescribed regularity of the certificate, instead of the Medical Board. Vide Resolution by the Government of India, dated 24th June 1840.*

*Attest servants on obtaining Medical Certificates agreeably to the provisions of this Section, shall forward them immediately to Government; and such Medical Certificate when passed by the Medical Board are to be handed up by the Board direct to Government; the requisite application for leave being at the same time submitted by the Civil servant requiring it. Vide Notification by the Government of Bombay, dated 17th June 1841.*

*Applicants for sick leave must not leave their stations without previous permission obtained from Govt. except in cases of absolute necessity. Vide Notification Bombay Govt. dated 22nd February 1842.*

*A locum tenens is not entitled to any higher allowances in the event of the party absent on sick leave for whom he is acting vacating the appointment, and in the event of his succeeding thereto the higher allowance to commence from date of appointment. Vide Notification by the Govt. of India dated 17th Augt. 1842.*

2 — A servant is not allowed to be absent, retaining "Office or Employment," or portion of Official Salary, for a period exceeding two years; but extension of leave may be obtained on account of sickness duly certified, and during such extension the Absentee is authorized to draw the subsistence allowance of the rank. If the absence be beyond the Territories of the Presidency to which the Servant belongs, it is to be computed from the date of his quitting the limits of his Presidency to the date of his return within those limits, if beyond Sea, from the date of his embarkation from the port of his Presidency or from any port not more distant than the port of his Presidency to the date of his return within the limits of his Presidency. If the place to which he shall proceed to be within the Territories subject to this Presidency, his period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his station to the date of his return thereon. *Vide Resolution of the Government of India dated 14th April 1841.*

Sec. VIII. No second leave will be granted to any Civil or Military Servant holding a civil appointment who has been absent under the above rules for two years, until three at the least shall have passed after the date of such Servant's return, but if such Servant is compelled by sickness again to absent himself from this station within three years after having been absent under the above rule for less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, subject to the limitations and conditions heretofore prescribed, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time as if the leave had been continuous.

A second leave of this kind cannot be granted until three years at the least shall have passed after the date of such servant's return, but any time short of two years in a previous absence may be subsequently allowed in completion of two years. The Note attached to section VIII. specifies that this Rule applies to all descriptions of leave on account of health, excepting those granted under section XII. vide Resolution of the Govt. of India dated 14th April 1843.

After two years of absence, continuous or accumulated, under these Rules if a servant shall in no case retain any office or employment nor be permitted to draw any portion of official salary, for a longer period than two years.

But he is entitled to the subsistence allowance of his rank. The rule in section VI., if literally interpreted, would require the servant returning from beyond Sea, whose full period of two years has been expired between the date of his embarkation, and the date of his return within the limits of his Presidency to be re-appointed to his Office. For the time spent in joining his station in excess of two years, he is entitled to draw only the subsistence allowance of his rank.

It is not provided that in cases in which the full period of two years absence is composed of accumulated leaves, the intervals of time passed in the performance of duty shall be reckoned in part of the three years which must expire before a servant is eligible to a new series of leave.

But if this were not allowed, the operation of the Rule might be unintentionally severe on a servant, whose health should compel him to obtain leave of absence for a portion of the two years, say for only a month at the extremity of the three years after the date of his return, the same servant having been already absent for 23 months either all at once, or his absence at different times having accumulated to 23 months: it would not have been intended by the Rule that after 33 months of duty being entitled to one month on the account of the old score, a new series of leave or a single instance of leave on sick certificate should not be obtainable for three years from the expiration of that one or 36th month.

The Rules do not prescribe any different rate of deduction from allowances during absence on sick certificate within the Territories of the East India Company, and during similar absence at the Cape of Good Hope, or within the limits out of the Territories of the East India Company, declared in Section IV. But they fix the computation of the servant's absence beyond the Presidencies to be from the date of leaving to the date of returning to the Port of his Presidency.

The Rules provide sufficiently for the audit of his allowances after two years' absence beyond Sea, until the servant re-joins his station, but they do not specify what rate of deduction is to be made from the Absentee's allowance for the time elapsing after departure from station and before embarkation. This therefore has required to be provided for by a new Regulation, or by some exposition of the existing rules.

The Rule that admits of an absence of two years, enables a sick servant to reside sufficiently long in another climate under ordinary circumstances to re-establish his health: for which object that protracted absence is permitted, when certified to be necessary. Forfeiture of appointment therefore, does not take place till full two years have transpired between embarkation and return to Port. If the latter part of the section VI. be taken to computation of absence as respects appointment, the course of the audit will be easy: for two years reckoning from the departure from station, to return to station, the deduction will be as laid down at the commencement of the section, and for any excess whether occasioned by the time elapsing before embarkation or after return to port until return to station, the servant will be entitled to subsistence allowance without losing his appointment. Vide Resolution of the Govt. of India dated 14th April 1843.

Sec. IX. Military Officers employed in the Civil Department and drawing a Civil allowance may obtain leave under medical certificate on precisely the same conditions as Civil Servants, except as to allowances. Such officers in common with those holding staff situations in the Military Department will draw the Military Pay and Allowances of their rank while absent on leave under medical certificate, in the form and manner prescribed in General Orders in the Military Department, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.



Sec. X. Civil or Military Servants holding civil appointments who may desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act I. Vic. Cap. 47. and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn either by the Agents at the Presidency or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on Furlough or otherwise coming under retrenchment.

\* Sec. XI. The Government of each Presidency may grant to Civil or Military Servants holding civil appointments leave of absence for one month in each year without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such Servants. Such leave however will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the Officers seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave, but Servants, not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of 22 months from the termination of their former leave, and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may in like manner be granted at the expiration of 33 months from the termination of the last preceding leave. But no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an Officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall, if absent on private affairs, be subjected to the deduction of one-third of his salary and allowances for the entire term of absence, and if he shall continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant. If his protracted absence be occasioned by sickness, the case must be determined under the provisions of Chapter II. *Vide amended Section passed 17th May 1843. — P. 50.*

Sec. XII. The Government of each Presidency may, on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a Civil or Military Officer holding a Civil Office special leave of absence on private affairs. Provided however that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his Station for any period exceeding that to which under the last rule he may be entitled without deduction, the Absentee, if a Civil Servant, shall for the period in excess draw no more than one-half of his Salary and Allowance, and if a Military Officer, only so much of the Salary and Allowances of any Civil Office to which he may stand appointed, as added to the Military Pay and Allowances which he may be entitled to draw shall equal one half of the emoluments of such civil office. After an absence of three months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Sec. XI.) any Office held by the Absentee shall become vacant. No second leave under this rule can be granted until after the expiration of five years from the termination of the former leave, and the Government is specially to report each case with all the attendant circumstance to the Court of Directors. *Vide amended Section passed 17th May 1843. — P. 50.*

*The design of this Rule is to grant one month's leave of absence without loss of Salary to the Servant who is present at his duty for the periods specified; vide Resolution of Govt. of India dated 14th April 1844.*

*If in consequence of sickness a Servant exceeds the leave of absence granted to him under this Section he must be considered absent under the provisions of Chapter II. for the whole time of such absence, and the orders that would be passed on his Medical certificate application must be in conformity to those provisions and take effect for the whole period of absence; vide Bombay Govt. Notifications 8th June 1841. and 14th August. 1844.*

*Leave under this Section will be granted on private affairs only and not on Medical certificate, vide Bombay Govt. Notification 24th April 1844. Para 2d.*

## CHAPTER IV.

### Rules for Leave preparatory to Embarkation and for joining Stations.

*Sec. XIII Rescinded by the Resolution of the Govt of India 17th May 1843 Vide Page 51.*

Sec. XIV. There shall be allowed to Officers appointed to any new office the periods of one month, two months or three months for joining accordingly, as the distance may not exceed 300 or 600 miles, or be in excess of the last mentioned distance. Officers not joining their station within the said period respectively shall forfeit their salary for the time delayed in excess of the above periods, and if such excess shall exceed one month, the office shall be vacated unless otherwise specially ordered by Government.

*This rule refers to the appointment of Civil Servants previously not holding any permanent situation who under this rule are entitled to their allowances from the date of appointment provided they join their stations within the prescribed period. Vide Resolution of the Govt. of India dated 16th June 1841. — Page. 47.*

Sec. XV. Upon the first appointment of any Civil Servant who shall be reported qualified for the public service, by the examiners appointed by the Government to any civil situation, there shall be allowed for travelling expenses to the station an allowance at the rate of 8 Annas per mile by the direct Post road, according to the Polymetrical Tables of the Post Office, the bill for which allowance will be passed by the Civil Auditor after the Officer shall have joined the station; if required in advance, an order of the Government shall be necessary.

Sec. XVI. The salary of office will be payable from the date only of the Officer joining, but in the case of junior Civil Servants, the salary of Assistants will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited under the preceding rules through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

*This rule applies to cases where there is a change of Office with increase of Salary. Vide Resolution of the Gov. of India dated 16th June 1841.—Page. 47.*

Sec. XVII. In case of a change of office when an Officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins. For the period occupied in travelling, the Rule No. XIV. regulating the time and distance for joining stations shall be applicable, and the officer will, for the periods allowed in that rule respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

NOTE.—This rule is only applicable to Civil Servants—Military Servants drawing as in the case of Staff situations, no civil salary from the time of leaving one office till the date of joining the other.

## CHAPTER V.

### Rules for Deputation Allowances.

Sec. XVIII. The sum of Company's Rupees 52,200 per annum having been fixed under the orders of the Court of Directors as the maximum salary of civil office for the Officers of Government under the situation of Member of Council—Civil and Military Servants holding Office in the Political Department, who may draw larger Allowances than this annual sum as a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will in all cases of absence be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the Allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum, shall remain as a local addition to the usual Deputation Allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties to meet the necessary expenses of his position. *Vide amended Section passed 17th May 1843.—P. 51.*

NOTE.—This rule will equally apply in case of a Political Resident taking a leave of 3 months for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction.—The excess above the maximum monthly salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge.

Sec. XIX. Deputation Allowances shall be granted to civil servants temporarily performing the duties of an office according to the following scale, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down.

#### To Civil Servants out of employ.

When the salary of the Office does not exceed.	Per mensem.	
Company's Rupees..... 800	400	Which deputation allowance shall be in excess of any subsistence allowance of the Civil or Military Officer according to his rank.
Exceeding.. .. 800	500	
Not exceeding.. .. 1,600		
Exceeding... .. 1,600	700	
Not exceeding... .. 2,900		
Exceeding.. .. 2,900	1,500	Ditto Ditto.

\* NOTE.—The Subsistence (or Dewanee) allowance is as follows :

Writer and Factor.....	Ra.	103	0	0	per mensem
Junior Merchant.....		244	0	0	Ditto.
Senior Merchant.....		323	0	0	Ditto.

*To Civil Servants holding an Office of inferior Emolument when Officiating for a Superior.*

When the Salary of the Office does not.	If the office be at the same Station	If at a different Station.	
Exceed... ..Ra. 800	Co's. Rs. 130	Co's. Rs. 260	Which allowances shall be in excess of the entire salary of office the person deputed may be receiving.
Exceeding... ..800	—, — 162	—, — 320	
Not exceeding... ..1,600	—, — 270	—, — 420	
Exceeding... ..1,600	—, — 375	—, — 525	
Not exceeding... ..2,900	—, — 375	—, — 525	

A Civil Servant acting for another will have no claim to Commission or Fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These will be regarded as forming part of the income of the Officer to be relieved, subject to the prescribed deductions. The grant of special allowances—of allowances to Commissioners, and other Officers of Districts or Assistants when employed on settlement or special police duties, will be regulated by a supplemental set of rules. *Vide amended Section, passed 17th May 1843.—P. 51.*

Note.—Military persons acting for other Military persons holding civil office, will, as in the case of staff draw half the difference between the incumbent military allowances, and the consolidated civil salary as a present, that is, will draw the amount retrenched from the absentee, but when acting for a Civil Servant they will draw at the rates of this Table, and under the same rules as Servants.

Sec. XX. No Civil Servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the office in which he is officiating, and if the amount of the deputation allowance according to the prescribed scale added to the permanent emolument of the officiating Servant, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any Officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an Officer holding two appointments on being deputed to officiate for another, shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no deputation allowance, unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act, exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointments and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Sec. XXI. No Subordinate Officer acting for his Principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same Office or Establishment, at the same Station shall be entitled to any Deputation Allowance until after the expiration of three months and then the Allowance is not to be drawn in arrear. But a Servant previously out of employment or who may be deputed to act from a different Station shall be entitled to Deputation Allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed. *Vide amended Section, passed 17th 1843. P. 51.*

*The period of one month required by this section for a subordinate to act for his principal, or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same Office or Establishment without being entitled to any Deputation allowance shall be held to apply to those cases only where the superior Officer is absent with leave under section XI. the President in Council of India having been pleased to allow that the one month without deputation specified in this section shall be held to be designed as an offset against a corresponding leave of one month granted under section XI to a superior Officer, free from deduction of allowances, in which case his subordinate in the same Office if placed in charge for him must hold that charge without remuneration, officers therefore acting for their superiors absent on sick certificate or on duty will be entitled to extra allowance from the date of receiving charge, vide Bombay Govt. Notification 24th April 1844.*

Sec. XXII. A Civil Servant out of employment, if deputed to act at a distance, and civil servants having permanent emoluments, who may be so deputed, and who may be restricted by any provision in those rules to the allowance of their own office, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowances at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment. When the entire sum received as deputation allowance may fall short of the which, according to the distance would be allowed for travelling expenses, the difference may be drawn. In all cases of absence under medical certificate, and in cases of absence on private affairs, when the absent Officer shall not be subject to deduction, such payments shall be made, at the charge of the Government. *Vide amended Section passed 17th May 1843. P. 51.*

## CHAPTER VI.

**Rules for Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains.**

Sec. XXIII. Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains may, under medical certificate, obtain leave of absence, subject to all the deductions, conditions and limitations prescribed in the case of civil servants, but no Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain can be permitted to draw any allowance, when his period of absence shall have exceeded two years.

Sec. XXIV. The Government of each Presidency may grant to Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains special leave of absence on private affairs, but if such absence shall exceed the period to which the Absentee may be entitled under the following Rule, they shall for the period in excess be subject to the deduction of one half of their Allowances, and after an absence of six months (in addition to any leave granted under the succeeding rule) all allowances shall be discontinued. *Vide amended Section, passed 17th May 1843. P. 52.*

Sec. XXV. Leave of absence for one month in each year, or for two or three months as the case may be under the principle sanctioned in Section XI, may be granted to Chaplains or Assistant Chaplains by the Bishop of the Diocese, or when the Diocese may be vacant (but not otherwise,) by the Archdeacon or other Ecclesiastical functionary performing the duties of an Archdeacon or Commissary; and such leave being consistent with the rule will be recognized by the Civil Auditor after it has been published in the *Government Gazette* of the Presidency with the authority of Government. Information of every leave so granted by the Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Officer above mentioned, shall be immediately transmitted to the proper Secretary to Government, for the purpose of notification in the *Gazette*. *Vide amended Section, passed 17th May 1843. P. 52.*

Sec. XXVI. For embarkation on furlough, or sick leave, or with the intention of retiring from the service, Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains are entitled to the benefits of Sec. XIII. on the same conditions on which they are enjoyed by civil servants. *Rescinded vide rules passed 17th May 1843. P. 52.*

Sec. XXVII. On joining a station in the interior after arrival in India, a Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain will be allowed the same rate of travelling charges, and be subjected to the same rules in respect to joining his station, as a civil servant. On any subsequent transfer from one station to another, the same allowance will be made if the transfer takes place not at the desire of the Chaplain removed, but by order of Government.

**Officers of the Assay Department.**

Section. XXVIII. The Assay Master and Deputy or Assistant Assay Master of any Mint in India may obtain leave of absence under Sick Certificate, or on private affairs, subject to the conditions in the rules forming Chapters I. to V. The Absentee if in the enjoyment of any Military pay or allowance will, during his absence, be subject to the deduction prescribed in the case of Military Officers holding civil employments. If not a Military Officer, the Absentee will be subject to the same deductions as a civil servant under similar circumstances, but no Officer of the Assay Department can be permitted to draw any portion of salary for a longer period than two years, if absent under Sick Certificate, nor for a longer period than three months if absent on private affairs. *Vide Amended Section passed 17th May 1843, Page 52.*

By order of His Excellency the President in Council,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Signed) W. B. MORRIS,

*Bombay Castle, 21st February 1840.*

*Secy. to Govt.*

**NOTIFICATION.****GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 4th September 1840, and directs, that each civil servant returning to Europe under the Absentee Regulations or on special Leave, apply to the Secretary to the Government in the General Department for a copy thereof for his guidance.

NOTE.—For the Rules under which Medical Officers holding Civil appointments may obtain leave on sick certificate or private affairs. *Vide notification by the Govt. of India of 22nd November 1843. Page 61*

Para. 1. We have to acquaint you that, we have adopted the following Regulations with respect to the grant of extensions of leave to Members of the India Civil establishments repairing to this country under the absentee regulations, or on special leave of absence, viz :—

That civil servants coming to England under the absentee regulations or on special leave shall immediately on their arrival, report themselves with their address, by letter to our Secretary, forwarding at the same time the certificates which they received in India.

That in all cases of leave, civil servants be required to join the Establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the term for which leave may have been granted, unless they shall have obtained an extension of it from us six months before the expiration of the said leave.

That extensions of leave will not in future be granted by us except in cases of sickness certified to our satisfaction, or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

That when under any such circumstances a civil servant shall have obtained an extension of leave to a given period, he must at the expiration thereof, apply for, and obtain our permission either to return to his duty, or to reside a further time in Europe, failing in which he shall be liable to be struck off the list of civil servants.

That the Act of the 23rd, Geo. 3rd, Chap. 52, Sec. 70, as it respects civil servants applies only to cases of sickness, infirmity, or inevitable accident, and that no civil servant be hereafter considered eligible to return to the service after 5 years absence, under that enactment, who has failed to obtain from us, agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the Act.

2. We desire that the foregoing regulations be published for general information, and that each civil servant returning to this country under the absentee regulations, or on special leave, be furnished with a copy for his guidance.

*East India House, London, 4th September 1840.*

*By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,  
(Signed) W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.*

*Bombay Castle, 21st October 1840.*

## NOTIFICATION.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, Para. 2nd, from a letter, (No. 19) dated the 2nd ultimo, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, for general information.

*Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department (No. 19) dated the 2nd July 1811.*

Para. 2nd. We have to remark, that the Absentee Regulations, sanctioned by our dispatch in this Department dated the 31st December 1824 never intended that a Civil Servant having once drawn the furlough allowance of £250 per annum should be again allowed, under any circumstances, to receive an allowance from the Company if he should come to this country a second time before completing an actual residence in India of ten years.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

*W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.*

*Bombay Castle, 15th August 1841.*

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 13th November 1840.*

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that in cases of leave of absence being granted under section XI. of the absentee regulations, any intervening period of absence on sick certificate, is to be omitted in the calculation of the intervals of 11, 22 or 33 months which should elapse previously to leave being again granted under the provisions of the section above quoted.

*By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.*

*(Signed) W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.*

*By Authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, of India in Council.  
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to the Government of India.*

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

*W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.*

*Bombay Castle, 7th May 1841.*

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Extract, from a Resolution passed on the 16th ultimo, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, on the subject of the allowances of Officers appointed to new situations, but who by the express order of Government may be prevented from entering immediately upon the duties thereof.

## NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 16TH JUNE 1841.

## RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council remarks, that the Rule referred to No. XVI. of the Regulations of the 29th January 1840, requires in case of a change of Office, when an Officer is appointed to a higher situation, that he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins.

His Lordship in Council considers it expedient strictly to maintain this Rule as one of general practice, and that no exception ought to be allowed otherwise than under special circumstances and exigencies of the public service.

His Lordship in Council is further of opinion, that as a general rule, Officers ought not to be appointed to situations for the duties of which they are not immediately available.

When an Officer for the convenience of the public service has been detained by an order of the Government in a situation of inferior emolument after he has been promoted, in such case the practice under the Bengal Presidency is to pass to him the higher salary of his new appointment, during the period of his being so detained. This exception to the Rule XVI corresponds with the exception provided for in Rule XX under the Chapter for Deputation Allowances, in which it is declared that no Civil Servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the office in which he is officiating, but that the prohibition does not apply to the case of an Officer who may be deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emoluments to his own.

In order to ensure uniformity of practice at all the Presidencies in the application of Rules XIV, XVI and XVII, it is hereby explained that Rule XIV refers to the appointment of Civil Servants previously not holding any permanent situation, such as servants for the first time appointed to a fixed situation after their return from furlough.

These Servants are entitled under Rule XIV to the allowances of their new office from the day of appointment, provided they do not come under forfeiture by exceeding the time prescribed for joining their station.

And Rules XVI and XVII are to be construed as applying to cases where there is a change of office, with increase of salary, a special course being prescribed with regard to Junior Civil Servants; they under Rule XVI are authorized to draw the salary of Assistant from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited through delay in joining the station to which they have been appointed.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1841.

## NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information the following Rule established by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council under date the 29th September 1841.

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1841.

Conformably with a Rule prescribed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, and to notify for general information, that no Civil Servant or Military Servant holding a Civil appointment, required by the exigencies of the service, to discharge the duties of a second office, will be entitled to draw the salary of the two offices.

Published by order, &amp;c.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1841.

## NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification of Government of the 25th January 1839, it is hereby intimated, that all Civil Servants commencing with Mr. J. Webb and those Junior to him, who have not passed an examination in a second language, will have no claim to promotion beyond their present appointments, until they have passed the requisite examination.

By order of the *Honorable the Governor in Council*,  
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1842.

## NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor requests that, when any Civil or Military Officer may have occasion to address him either direct or through any Member of his Personal Staff, on any official matter, the regular form of an Official communication may be adopted.

This rule is intended to extend to all Correspondence relating to Military or Civil Appointments, or to any question connected with them.

By order of the *Honorable the Governor in Council*,  
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1842.

## NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased particularly to enjoin the attention of Civil Servants and others, coming under the same Absentee Regulations, to the Orders of the 9th August 1831 and 23rd November 1835, and in accordance with those Orders to lay down the following Form of a Letter to be observed in all applications for leave of Absence. Parties not conforming to these instructions will be liable to have their Letters returned unanswered.

To the Secretary to Government.

SIR,

I have the honor to request leave of absence, under the Absentee Regulation, Section (fill up Section XI. or whatever may be applicable) to proceed to (state where) for the period of (state how long) on account of (state if private affairs or sickness, handing up medical certificate as required by the Regulation, of the latter) I returned to my station from my last leave, under Section (state which) on the ——— of ——— 18 (fill up the date.)

2nd. I further beg to state that, the leave of absence allowed me during the twenty four months preceding the present application, is as follows:

From..... to..... 187  
From..... to..... 188 (Fill up dates.)

I have the honor to be, &c.

By order of the *Honorable the Governor in Council*,

W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1842.

No. 216.

## NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER 1842.

It having come to the knowledge of Government that very erroneous impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements referable to the resignation of appointments, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to give notice that all such arrangements are prohibited, and that on proof of any appointment, Civil or Military, having been resigned under such circumstances, the nomination consequent on such resignation will be cancelled and the parties concerned suspended the Service in Public Orders, pending the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

By order of the *Honorable the President in Council*,  
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 19th October 1842.*

The department of Roads and Tanks requiring officers to have a practical knowledge of the duties they are to be charged with, and which cannot be expected if constant changes are allowed, the Honorable the Governor in Council has determined that no officer belonging to that department shall, in future, be appointed to act in any other department.

*By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,*  
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

## TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

## FINANCE.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Rules passed by the Government of India; to have effect within the limits of this Presidency from this date:—

## FORT WILLIAM.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

17TH MAY 1843.

The Hon'ble the President in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, has revised the Rules published on 29th January 1840 for to grant leave of absence, and for regulating deductions from Salaries and Deputation Allowances. The following Rules will have effect from this date for regulating Deputation Allowances, and the terms on which leave of absence will be given to places situated within the limits of the respective Presidencies, to which the Applicants are attached.

Sec. VI. (Amended.) Civil Servants absent from their Stations under Medical Certificate within the limits of their respective Presidencies, shall be entitled to the Salaries of their Offices for the period of two years, subject to a deduction of  $\frac{1}{3}$  for the whole term of such absence, save and excepted that for the first year; if the Salary be not more than 500 Rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made, and if it be only so much more than 500 Rupees that the prescribed deduction of  $\frac{1}{3}$  would reduce the allowance below that sum, only the excess beyond Rupees 500 shall be deducted, but for the second year, the full deduction shall be in force. An absent Servant, whether Civil or Military, shall in no case retain any Civil Office or employment, nor be permitted to draw any portion of Official Salary for a longer period than two years, but a Civil Servant who may, on account of sickness duly certified, obtain an extension of leave beyond two years shall, if his period of actual residence be less than 12 years, be allowed to draw the second rate of subsistence allowance, and if the period of such actual residence be 12 years, the highest rate of subsistence allowance, but if he continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shewn, that allowance also shall be forfeited. The period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his Station to the date of his return thereto.

Sec. XI. (Amended.) The Government of each Presidency may grant to Civil or Military Servants holding Civil appointments leave of absence for for one month in each year without deduction from the Salaries and Emoluments drawn by such Servants, such leave however will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience or expense will arise from the departure of the Officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave. *See also notification of 18th Sept. 1841. Page 53.*

Sec. XII. (Amended.) The Government of each Presidency may, on sufficient cause being shewn, grant to a Civil or Military Officer holding a Civil Office, special leave of absence on private affairs. Provided however that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his Station for any period exceeding that to which under the last rule he may be entitled without deduction—the Absentee, if a Civil Servant, shall for the period in excess draw no more than one half of his Salary and Allowances for any Civil Office to which he may stand appointed as added to the Military Pay and Allowances which he may be entitled to draw shall equal to one-half of his entire Military and Civil emolument. After an absence of three months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Sec. XI.) any Office held by the Absentee shall be become vacant.



Sec. XIII. Is rescinded.

Sec. XVIII. (Amended.) The sum of Company's Rupees 52,200 per annum having been fixed under the orders of the Court of Directors as the Maximum Salary of Civil Officer for the Offices of Government under the situation of Member of Council—Civil and Military Servants holding Office in the Political Department, who may draw larger Allowances than this annual sum as a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance, in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will in all cases of absence be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the Allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum, shall remain as a local addition to the usual Deputation Allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties to meet the necessary expenses of his position.

NOTE.—This rule will equally apply in case of a Political Resident taken a leave of one month for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction.—The excess above the maximum monthly salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge.

Sec. XIX. (Amended.) Deputation Allowances shall be granted to Civil Servants temporarily performing the duties of an Office according to the following rates, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down.

NOTE.—Military persons acting for other Military persons (Civil Office will, as in the case of Staff, draw half the difference between the incumbent's Military Allowances and the consolidated Civil salary as at present, that is, will draw the amount retrenched from the Absentee, but when acting for as Civil Servant, they will draw at the rates and under the same rules as Civil Servants.

*To Civil Servants not holding any substantive Appointment.*

At the rate of 25 per cent, on the monthly Salary of the appointment officiated in, such Deputation Allowance being in addition to the Subsistence Allowance of their respective ranks.

*To Civil Servants holding an Office of inferior emolument when Officiating for a Superior.*

At the rate of 10 per cent, upon the monthly Salary of the appointment officiating in, all cases in which the Salary of such appointment shall not exceed Co's Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and in respect to all appointments of which the Salary shall be more than Co's Rs. 2,000 per mensem, at the rate of 10 per Cent, upon Co's Rs. 2,000 and of 5 per Cent on the amount in which the monthly Salary may exceed Co's Rs. 2,000 : provided however, that no lower rate of Deputation Allowance shall be given than 100 Rupees per mensem.

The Deputation Allowance shall in all cases be in addition to the Salary of the substantive appointment held by the Officer on deputation.

A Civil Servant acting for another shall have no claim to Commission or Fees where any such sources of emolument exist. These shall be regarded as forming part of the income of the Officer to be relieved; subject to the prescribed deductions.

Sec. XXI. (Amended.) No Subordinate officiating for his Principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same Office or Establishment, at the same Station shall be entitled to any Deputation Allowance until after the expiration of one month, and then the Allowance is to be drawn in arrear. But a Servant previously out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different Station shall be entitled to Deputation Allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Sec. XXII. (Amended.) Civil Servants, if deputed to act at a distance from the stations where they are employed, or Military Officers holding Civil Office who may be so deputed, or who may be ordered by Government on Special duty, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowances as the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment.

Sec. XXIV. (Amended.) The Government of each Presidency may grant to Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains special leave of absence on private affairs, but if such absence shall exceed the period to which the Absentees may be entitled under the following Rules, they shall for the period in excess be subject to the deduction of one-half of their Allowances, and after an absence of four months all Allowances shall be discontinued.

Sec. XXV. (Amended.) Leave of absence for one month in each year, under the principle sanctioned in Sec. XI. may be granted to Chaplains or Assistant Chaplains by the Bishop of the Diocese, or when the Diocese may be vacant (but not otherwise) by the Archdeacon or other Ecclesiastical functionary performing the duties of an Archdeacon or Commissary : and such leave be consistent with the rule will be recognized by the Civil Auditor after it has been published in the Government Gazette of the Presidency with the

authority of Government. Information of every leave so granted by the Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Officer above mentioned, shall be immediately transmitted to the proper Secretary to Government, for the purpose of notification in the *Gazette*.

Sec. XXVI. Is rescinded.

Section XXVIII. (Amended.) The Mint Master, the Assay Master and Deputy or Assistant Assay Master of any Mint in India, may obtain leave of absence under sick certificate, or on private affairs, subject to the conditions in the rules forming Chapters 4. to V. The absentee if in the enjoyment of any Military pay or allowance shall, during his absence, be subject to the deductions prescribed in the case of Military Officers holding Civil employments. If not a Military Officer, the Absentee shall be subject to the same deductions as a Civil Servant under similar circumstances, but no Officer of the Mint or Assay Department can be permitted to draw any portion of Salary for a longer period than two years if absent under Sick Certificate, nor for a longer period than four months if absent on private affairs.

The Rules published on the 29th of January 1840, not affected by the above alterations, remain in force.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

(Signed) J. A. DORIN,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Re-published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1843.

### Notification.

#### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification, published in the Calcutta Government Gazette, under date the 22nd November 1843, is republished for general information.

No. 1656.

### Fort William.

#### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT THE 22D NOVEMBER 1843.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Resolution prescribing the terms on which leave of absence on private affairs, or on medical certificate will be granted hereafter to Medical Officers holding Civil appointments, be published for general information.

*Resolution.*—Any Medical Officers in Civil Medical employ who shall proceed on leave of absence from the station to which he is attached, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, shall forfeit during the period of such absence the whole of his Civil Salary, and shall be entitled to draw his Military Pay and Allowances only subject to the Rules in the Military Department. The Medical Officer performing the duties of the absentee shall receive the entire allowances of the Situation in which he may be appointed to officiate, unless he be in medical charge of a Regiment, or the Wing of a Regiment at the same station, in which case he will receive his allowances for such charge, and 100 Rupees a month additional for the performance of the civil duties.

Any Medical Officer in Civil Medical employ who shall be absent from his duty, whether on medical certificate, or on account of his private affairs for a period exceeding 6 months at one time, shall not be permitted to return to his Civil appointment without a fresh nomination thereto, and shall be considered from the date of the expiration of the six months to be at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

By order &c.  
(Signed) J. A. DORIN,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
W. ESCOMBE,

Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 27th December 1843.

**Notification.****GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**

Under instructions from the Government of India the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify ; that to those Civil Servants who under the old absentee Regulations of January 1840 had up to the promulgation of the amended Rules of May 1843 acquired a title to the indulgence by a continued residence of 22 or 33 months at their respective stations, leave of absence free from deduction, may at the discretion of Government and provided it be attended with no inconvenience to the public service be granted for two or three months as the case may be under Section XI of the Regulations prior to their Amendment.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

**W. ESCOMBE,**

*Secy. to Govt.*

**Bombay Castle, 18th September 1841.**



## TABLE OF PAY IN THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

	Per Month.	Per Annum.	Remarks.
Governor and President in Council.....	10000	120000	Payable in Sicca Rs.
Members of Council.....	5000	60000	Do. do.
<i>Supreme Court of Judicature.</i>			
Chief Judge.....	5000	60000	
Puisne ditto.....	4166 10 8	50000	
<i>Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.</i>			
Senior Puisne Judge.....	3333 5 4	40000	Three of the Judges receive Rs. 316 10 8 per month for travelling allowances as Visiting Judicial Commissioners.
Second ditto.....	3000	36000	
Third and Fourth ditto.....	2916 10 8	35000	
Registrar.....	2100	25200	
Deputy Ditto.....	700	8400	
Assistant ditto.....	500	6000	
<i>Secretaries to Government.</i>			
Chief Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments.....	3333 5 4	40000	Also receives Rupees 300 per month, as house rent.
Secretary in the Revenue and Financial Departments.....	2916 10 8	35000	
Do in the Judicial General and Persian Departments.....	2916 10 8	35000	Also receives Rs. 300 per month as Secty. to the Civil Fund.
Secretary in the Military and Naval Departments.....	2000	24000	The Military net pay of his rank is deducted from this and drawn for in a separate Abstract, from the Military Dept. Receives also the Dewanee allowance of his rank.
Private Secretary to the Governor.....	600	7200	
Accountant General in the Revenue and Judicial Departments.....	3333 5 4		
Ditto in the Supreme Court.....	74 1 2		
	3407 6 6	40888 14	
Deputy Accountant General in the Revenue and Judicial Departments and Military Accountant.....	2000 0 0		
Ditto in the Supreme Court.....	74 1 2		
	2074 1 2	24888 14	
Assistant Ditto ditto.....	500	6000	
Civil Auditor and Mint Master.....	3333 5 4	40000	Half of these Salaries is debited to the Audit, and the other half to the Mint Department.
Deputy... ditto... ditto.....	1250	15000	
Sub Treasurer.....	1500		
General Pay Master.....	500		
Superintendent of Stamps.....	500		
	2500	30000	
Post Master General.....	2000	24000	
Deputy... Ditto... ditto.....	500	6000	
Superintending of Govt. Printing Press..	300	3600	Receives also House rent Rs. 150 per mensem.
<i>Police Department.</i>			
Senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge at the Presidency.....	2000	24000	Also receives Rs. 200 per month as house rent. Do. do. 100 do.
Junior Magistrate of Police.....	1200	14400	
Superintendent of Police.....	500	6000	The Milly. net pay of his rank deducted from this, and drawn for in a separate Abstract from the Military Department.
<i>Assay Department.</i>			
Assay Master.....	1250	15000	Also Receives Rs. 250 per month as Secy. to the Mint Committee.
Deputy ditto.....	750	9000	

## TABLE OF PAY, IN THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Mint Department.	Per Month.	Per An. num.	Remarks.
Mint Engineer.....	139 6 0	1669 0	The Military net pay of their respective ranks, is deducted from this & drawn for in a separate abstract from the Military Dept.
Assistant do.....	650 0 0	7800 0	
Customs Department.—Bombay.			
Collector of Customs; Reporter General of External Commerce and Opium Agent..	3000 0 0	36000 0	
Deputy do.....	1400 0 0	16800 0	
Collector of Assessment and Wheel Tax..	350 0 0	4200 0	
Collector of Continental Customs and Excise..	2333 6 4	28000 0	
Deputy do.....	1000 0 0	12000 0	
Second Assistant do.....	550 0 0	6600 0	
Revenue Commissioner.....	3750 0 0	45000 0	
Assistant do.....	550 0 0	6600 0	
Land Revenue Department Presidency.			
Collector of Land Revenue and Superintendent of Stationery..	2000 0 0	24000 0	
Collectors &c. Magistrates of Zillas.			
Principal Collector of Surat..	2066 10 8	22000 0	
Collector of Tannah, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Belgaum, Dharwar, Poona, Sholapoor, Ahmednuggur and Candish..	2333 6 4	28000 0	The Collr. of Belgaum also receives Rs. 200 as Pol. Agent S. M. Country.
Collector of Rutnagherry..	1916 0 0	23000 0	
Sub-Collector.....	1400 0 0	16800 0	
First Assistant.....	800 0 0	9600 0	
— Rutnagherry and Surat..	700 0 0	8400 0	
Second Assistants.....	550 0 0	6600 0	
Third Assistant Principal Collector..	500 0 0	6000 0	
Collectors..	400 0 0	4800 0	
Fourth Assistant Principal Collector..	400 0 0	4800 0	
Assistant Collectors..	400 0 0	4800 0	
— Unpassed..	350 0 0	4200 0	
Assistant Collectors..	300 0 0	3600 0	
— Unpassed..	200 0 0	2400 0	
Assistant Magistrate at Mahableshtar..	100 0 0	1200 0	
Judge &c. of the City Courts.			
Judge and Session Judge of Surat..	2500 0 0	30000 0	
— of Poona..	2300 0 0	27600 0	
Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Sholapoor, Ahmednuggur, and Coena..	2333 6 4	28000 0	
Senior Assistant Judges and Session Judges for the detached stations..	1200 0 0	14400 0	Also receives fees for Regy. Deeds paid by the parties.
Assistant do. for the Sudder do..	700 0 0	8400 0	
Guzerat Political Commissioners.			
Political Commissioner in Guzarat and Resident at Baroda..	4166 10 8	50000 0	
First Assistant do.....	1000 0 0	12000 0	
Second do.....	750 0 0	9000 0	
Political Agent, in Myhee Caunta..	1500 0 0	18000 0	
Assistant do.....	400 0 0	4800 0	
Supt. of Guicowar's contingent in Katipwar..	400 0 0	4800 0	The Mily. net pay of his rank is deducted from this and drawn for in a separate abstract from the Mily Dept.
Resident, &c. at the Foreign Courts.			
Resident at Sattarah, salary..	600 0 0		
Personal allowance..	500 0 0		
	1100 0 0	13200 0	

## TABLE OF PAY, IN THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT—Continued

	Per Month.	Per Annum.	Remarks.
<i>Residents, &amp;c. at the Foreign Courts.—Contd.</i>			
Political Agent in Kutch..	1600 0 0	19200 0	The Mily. net pay of his rank is deducted from this and drawn for in a separate abstract from the Mily. Dept.
1st Assistant Political Agent in Kutch..	700 0 0	8400 0	
Political Agent at Lower Sindh ..	2500 0 0	30000 0	Do. do.
1st Class Asst. ditto..	1000 0 0	12000 0	Do. do.
3d ditto ditto..	500 0 0	6000 0	Do. do.
Political Agent at Balmoor in Cutch..	700 0 0	8400 0	Do. do.
Political Superintendent of Sawant Warren..	1400 0 0	16800 0	
Do. Angria Colaba..	1400 0 0	16800 0	
Resident in Persian Gulph..	2400 0 0	28800 0	Do. do and Receives also Rs. 100 per month as house rent.
Assistant..	756 10 0	9079 8	Do. do.
Agent for the Governor at Surat..	500 0 0	6000 0	
Ditto for the Adjustment of claims against Sardars in the Deccan	500 0 0	6000 0	
Agent in Candesh, and also commanding the Wheel Corps	800 0 0	9600 0	The Mily. net pay of their respective ranks is deducted from this & drawn for in a separate abstract from the Mily. Dept.
Wheel Agent and 2d in command..	600 10 0	7207 8	
Adjutant to do..	500 0 0	6000 0	
Wheel Agent at Ahmednuggur and Commanding Ahmednuggur Police Corps..	716 0 0	8592 0	
Political Agent in Kattiawar..	2200 0 0	26400 0	Also receives 200 Rs. per Month as an additional allowance in lieu of Deputation.
First Assistant do..	700 0 0	8400 0	The Mily. net pay of their respective ranks is deducted from this & drawn for in a separate abstract from the Mily. Dept.
Second do..	500 0 0	6000 0	
Political Agent at Bussorah..	2500 0 0	30000 0	
Ditto at Aden..	1600 0 0	19200 0	
Assistant do..	600 0 0	7200 0	
<i>Officers employed in the Supreme Court.</i>			
Advocate General..	1600 0 0	19200 0	
Company's Solicitor..	1200 0 0	14400 0	
Master in Equity..	525 0 0	6300 0	
Clerk for trying Small causes..	100 0 0	1200 0	Receives also fees.
Examiner to Master in Equity..	175 0 0	2100 0	
Attorney for Paupers..	500 0 0	6000 0	
Chief Interpreter and Translator in the Guzerattee and Hindoostanee..	600 0 0	7200 0	
Interpreter and Translator in Mahratta..	400 0 0	4800 0	
Clerk of the Crown	525 0 0	6300 0	
Depty. do..	175 0 0	2100 0	
Sheriff..	350 0 0	4200 0	Do. do.
Deputy ditto..	300 0 0	3600 0	
Coroner..	350 0 0	4200 0	
Allowance for conveyance..	75 0 0		
Stipendiary Commissioners to the Court of Requests..	400 0 0	4800 0	
Clerk to do..	300 0 0	3600 0	Do. do.
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace..	120 0 0	1440 0	The Mily. net pay of his rank drawn for in a separate abstract from the Mily. Dept., is deducted from this, also receives Rs. 156 per month for Est- and Stationery.
<i>Officers employed in Miscellaneous Stations.</i>			
Oriental Translator to Government..	1844 0 0	22128 0	Do. do. Also receives Rs. 70 per month for office, tent and Establishment.
Superintendent of Repairs and Surveyor of Buildings..	300 0 0	3600 0	
Civil Architect..	300 0 0	3600 0	
Commanding of the Guzerat Irregular Horse.	1000 0 0	12000 0	
Second in command..	500 0 0	6000 0	

TABLE OF PAY, IN THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

<i>Officers employed in Miscellaneous Stations.— Continued..</i>	Per Month.	Per Annum.	Remarks.
Adjutant....	170 14 0	2050 8	Receives also second Horse allowance at Rupees 30 per mensem.
Commanding the Sawunt Waree Local Corps...	600 0 0	7200 0	Do. do.
Adjutant and 2d in Command....	427 8 0	5130 0	In addition to the Military Pay and allowances (less net pay which is drawn for in a separate abstract) from the Military Department of the Officer who may stand appd. to the situation.
Commanding the Guzerat Cooly Police Corps...	200 0 0	2400 0	
Adjutant to do....	427 8 0	5130 0	
Commanding Guzerat Provincial Battalion....	523 10 0	628 8	Paid in the Military debited to the Civil Department, after deducting the Military net pay of their respective ranks which is debited to the Milly. Dept.
Adjutant to do....	479 1 0	574 2	
Post Master at Poona...	200 0 0	240 0	
Ditto at Belgaum...	100 0 0	120 0	
Ditto at Aurungabad, Hyderabad. (Scinde) Baroda Deesa, Misow, Malligaum, Bhooj and Sholapoor..	50 0 0	60 0	
Superintendent of Hindoo College...	120 0 0	144 0	
Commanding Poona Police Corps and Superintendent of Police....	520 0 0	6312 0	
Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Deccan and Assistant Collector of Poona and Ahmednugur....	700 0 0	8400 0	Also receives Rupees 75 per month as Office, Tent and Est. and net pay of their respective ranks from the Milly Dept.
Assistant do....	500 0 0	6000 0	
Ditto....	250 0 0	3000 0	
Superintendent of Revenue Survey at Nassick, and Assistant Collector of Ahmednugur...	700 0 0	840 0	Ditto. do.
Do. do. Southern Mahratta Country, and Assistant Collector of Belgaum and Dharwar..	700 0 0	8400 0	
Assistant do....	500 0 0	6000 0	Do. do.
Ditto do....	250 0 0	3000 0	Do. do.
<i>Ecclesiastical Department.</i>			
Lord Bishop of Bombay....	2133 5 4	25600 0	
Archdeacon of Bombay....	266 10 8	3200 0	
Senior Chaplain....	1200 0 0	14400 0	
Chaplain of Christ's Church at Bycullah....	1466 10 8	17600 0	
Senior Minister of Saint Andrew's Church...	666 10 8	8000 0	Also receives 100 Rupees per month as House rent.
Junior Minister of Saint Andrew's Church...	980 0 0	11760 0	Do. do.
Chaplain at Surat...	600 0 0	7200 0	
	666 10 8	8000 0	Receives also allowance at Rs. 70 per month for visiting Broach.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Superintendent of Public Dispensary and Medical Stores....	200 0 0	2400 0	
Civil Surgeon at the Presidency....	300 0 0	3600 0	Also receives Rupees 127 4 per month as consolidated allowance.
Superintendent Vaccination at the Presidency....	150 0 0	1800 0	
Surgeon to the H. the Governor....	600 0 0	7200 0	Net pay of his rank is deducted from this.
Ditto Attending the Central School....	60 0 0	720 0	
Ditto to the Native General Hospital at the Presidency....	400 0 0	4800 0	
Oculist at the Presidency....	811 6 0	9732 0	
Surgeon in charge of the Lunatic Asylum..	475 12 0	5709 0	Also receives Rupees 30 per month for Palankeen Allowance for attending the Mechanists of the Mint.
Ditto at the Police, to the Coroner and Assistant Civil Surgeon at the Presidency..	300 0 0	3600 0	In addition to the Presidency allowances of his rank.
Salary of the Surgeon attending the Gaol and House of Correction at the Presidency..	100 0 0	1200 0	

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# **PART V.**



**THE ARMY LIST.**

**THE INDIAN NAVY LIST.**



THE  
LIBRARY  
OF THE  
MUSEUM OF  
ARTS AND  
ARCHAEOLOGY  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

## ARMY LIST.

## BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT

[Corrected to the 15th December 1844.]

The words in italics under the titles of Regiments, such as "*Seeringapatam*," "*Kirkee*," &c. &c., denote the honorary distinctions permitted to be borne by such Regiments on their colours and appointments, in commemoration of their Services.

The letters C. G. H. M. or P. affixed to officers' names, signifies that they have passed an examination in the Canarese, Guzeratee, Hindoostanee, Mahratta and Persian languages.

*All Officers accounted for in their respective Regiments, and the absence of Staff Officers is more particularly explained in the Departments to which they belong.*

*The dates prefixed to the Hon'ble Company's Military and Medical Officers in their respective Gradation Lists, denote the season of appointment.*

## Military Orders of Knighthood.

- G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.  
 K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.  
 C. B. Companion of the Order of the Bath.  
 G. C. H. Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.  
 K. C. H. Knight Commander of do. do.  
 K. H. Knight of the do. do.  
 G. C. M. G. Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

N. B.—The words in small capitals under the title of the Honorable Company's Regiments, denote the Station where they are Garrisoned or Cantoned, as BOMBAY, POONA, DEESA, &c. &c.

# DISPOSITION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

## Bombay Garrison.

2d Battalion Foot Artillery	10th Regiment N. I.
‡ H. M's. 15th Regt. (P. A.) Light Infantry.	23d Regiment N. L. I.
Left Wing, H. M. 2d Foot.	Marine Battalion.
5th Regiment N. Lt. Infantry.	

## Poona Division of the Army.

### Head Quarters, Poona.

1st or Leslie's Troop Horse Artillery.....Poona	H. M's. 28th Regt. of Foot.....Poona
* H. M's. 14th Light Dragoons.....Kirkee	48th Regt. Madras N. I.....Malligaum
1st Bat. Foot Artillery.....Ahmednuggur	15th Regt. N. Infantry.....Ahmednuggur
Golundauze Battalion.....Ditto	20th ditto do.....Poona
Wing H. M. 17th Foot.....Ditto	Nat. Vet. Battalion.....Dapoolie
+ Right Wing H. M's. 2d or Queen's Royals.....Poona	Poona Auxiliary Horse.....Sevor
+ H. M's. 22d Regt. of Foot.....Ditto	New Levy do.....Malligaum

## Northern Division of the Army.

### Head Quarters, Ahmedabad.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry (Lancers).....Rajcote	3d Regt. N. I.....Ahmedabad
3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry.....Dessa	4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles).....Baroda
4th Troop Horse Artillery.....Ditto	9th Regt. N. I.....Dessa
2d Comp. Gol. Bat. ....Ahmedabad and Rajcote	11th Regt. Ditto.....Ahmedabad and Hursule
4th Ditto do.....Ahmedabad and Surat	19th Regt. N. I. (Light Wing).....Surat
6th Ditto do.....Baroda	Ditto do.....(Left Wing).....Broach
1st Bombay Fusiliers.....Dessa	Guzerat Provincial Battalion.....Kaira
1st or Gr. Regt. N. I.....Rajcote	Ditto Irregular Horse.....Ahmedabad

## Southern Division of the Army.

### Head Quarters, Belgaum.

A. Troop Madras Horse Artillery.....Sholapore	90th Regt. Madras N. I.....Belgaum
A. Comp. 1st Bnt. Madras Foot Arty.....Belgaum	21st ditto ditto.....Kulladyhee
5th Regt. Madras L. C.....Sholapore	21st ditto Bombay N. I.....Vingorle
2d Eur. Lt. Infy.....Belgaum	23d ditto Madras Lt. I.....Dharwar
7th Regiment Bombay N. I.....Vingorle	51st ditto ditto.....Sholapore
16th Regt. Madras N. I.....Belgaum	

## Mhow Brigade.

5th Regt. Bengal Irregular Cavalry.	22nd Regt. Bombay N. Infantry.
3rd Troop Horse Artillery.	26th ditto ditto ditto.

## Fortress of Asseerghur.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

### Sattara.

+ 2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.....	Detail of Golundauze Battalion.
6th Regt. N. I.....	

## Scinde and Beloochistan.

### BOMBAY TROOPS.

2d Troop Horse Artillery.....Hyderabad
1st Company, 1st Battalion Artillery.....Do
4th Do. 1st Do. Do.....Kurrachee
1st Company, 2d Battalion Do.....Sukkur
1st " Golundauze Do.....Bhoj
5th " Do.....Hyderabad
7th " Do.....Do
Det. 1st Lancers.....Bhoj
2d Light Cavalry.....Hyderabad
Scinde Horse.....Do
H. M's. 78th Highlanders.....Sukkur
H. M's. 86th Foot.....Kurrachee
Head Quarters Sappers and Miners.....Kurrachee
Det. 3d Regt. N. I.....Do
8th Regt. N. I.....Hyderabad
12th Do.....Do
13th Regt. N. I.....Ali-yar-ka-Tanda

### Bombay Troops, continued.

14th Regt. N. I.	Kurrachee
16th Do.	Bhoj
17th Do.	Hyderabad
18th Do.	Gharra
25th Do.	Kurrachee
BENGAL TROOPS.	
4th Troop, 1st Brigade Horse Arty.	Shikarpore
3d Company, 6th Battalion Artillery	Sukkur
4th Company, 6th Battalion do.	Do
7th Regt. Lt. Cavalry	Shikarpore
6th Regt. Irregular Cavalry.	Khanghur
Det. 9th do do.	Do
4th Regiment N. I.	Sukkur
64th Ditto.	Sukkur
69th Ditto.	Shikarpore

## Aden.

Company, Battalion Madras Artillery.	47th Regt. M. N. I.
H. M's. 17th Regiment (Wing and H. Q.)	Company Sappers and Miners.

\* Two Squadrons on Field Service in the Southern Maharatta Country.

+ On Field service in the southern Maharatta Country.

This Regiment is borne on the strength of the Bengal Establishment and is under orders for Home service.

# GENERAL STAFF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

His Excellency Lieutenant General

SIR THOMAS MCMAHON,

Bart., R. C. B.

Colonel of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment of Foot.

## Officers Commanding Divisions, Field Forces, Brigades, Stations, Garrisons, &c.

### Commanding Divisions.

Major General Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B., H. M.'s 22d Foot....	Comg. Poona Division. (Comg. in Scinde and Beloochistan.)
" P. Delamotte, C. B., 3rd Light Cavalry..	Comg. Southern Division.
" J. Morse, 6th N. I....	Comg. N. Division. (S. C. Neilherries)

### Brigadier 1st Class.

Brigadier S. Hughes, C. B. 10th N. I... Mhow.	(Offg. in Comd. of Northern Division.)
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### Brigadiers 2nd Class.

Brigadier C. Payne, 13th Regt. N. I...	Comg. at Baroda.
Major General J. G. Baumgardt, C. B., H. M. 2d or Queen's....	Comg. Bombay Garrison.
Major General R. Macneil, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders....	Comg. Poona Brigade and Officiating Commandant of the Division.
Brigadier A. Manson, C. B., Artillery...	Comg. Malwa Force.
Brigadier C. B. James, 8th N. I....	Comg. in Candesh.
Brigadier W. D. Robertson, 17th N. I.	Comg. at Deesa.
Colonel J. Shirreff, 1st Eur. Regt...	Comg. at Asseerghur.
Lieut. Colonel C. Orans, 4th N. I....	Comg. at Sattara.
Lt. Col. W. Croker, C. B., H. M.'s 17th Regiment....	Comg. at Aden.
Brigadier H. N. Douglas, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders...	Comg. at Kurrachee.
Lieut. Col. M. Soppitt, 1st Fusiliers....	Comg. at Ahmednuggur.

## THE HONORABLE SIR GEORGE ARTHUR

Bart., R. C. B.

GOVERNOR, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GARRISON, BOMBAY.

### PERSONAL STAFF

#### Of the Honorable the Governor.

C. J. Erskine, Esq, Civil Service .....	Private Secretary.
Capt. F. J. Arthur, H. M.'s 4th Foot...	Military Secretary.
Lieut. G. D'Arcy, H. M.'s 94th Foot...	Aide-de-Camp.
J. McLennan, Esq..	Surgeon.

#### Of the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. T. W. McMahon, H. M.'s 9th Drs.	Mily. Secy. and Aide de-Camp.
Lt. J. K. Wedderburn, H. M.'s 9th Drs.	Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. R. P. Hogg, 2d Grenadier Regt...	Persian Intr. and Extra A. D. C.

**Department of the Military Secretary to Government.**

Lt. Col. P. M. Melville, 7th Regt. N. I. Secy. to Govt. Mily. and Marine Departments.  
N. Spencer, Esq. . . . . Uncovenanted Assistant do. do.

**Adjutant General's Department.**

Lieut. Colonel C Hagart, 1st Fusiliers... Adjutant General.  
Major H. Hancock, 19th Regt. N. I.... Deputy Ditto.

**Assistants Adjutant General.**

Capt. T. Donnelly, 1st Grenadiers... Southern Division.  
Lieut. P. E. Warburton, 13th N. I.... Poona Division, (*Service Scinde.*)

**Deputy Assistants Adjutant General.**

Capt. A. P. LeMessurier, 2d Eur. L. I... Northern Division (*Actg. Asst. Adj. Genl.*)  
Bt. Capt. R. Travers, 23d N. L. I ... Poona Division (*Acting.*)

**Brigade Majors.**

Captain H. N. Ramsay, 24th Regt. N. I. Malligaum.  
Capt. R. J. Littlewood, 9th Regt. N. I... Deesa. (*Regtl. duty temporarily.*)  
Captain G. Wilson, 26th N. I. .... Mhow.  
Br-vet Capt. T. Stock, 23d Regt. N. L. I. .... Poona.  
Bt. Capt. R. Travers, 23d Regt. N. L. I. *Acting at do.*  
Lieut. A. Crawford, 3d N. I. .... Baroda.

**Line Adjutants.**

Captain A. Thomas, 8th N. I. .... Sattara (*Service Scinde.*)  
Captain L. W. Hart, 22d N. I. .... *Acting at Do.*  
Lieut. J. Hamilton, Artillery... Ahmednuggur. (*Service Scinde.*)  
Lieut. Heyman, 15th Regt. N. I. .... *Acting at do.*  
Captain G. S. Browne, 16th N. I. .... Bhooj  
Lt. E. S. Peacocke, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I. Rajeote.

**Fort Adjutants.**

Major M. F. Willoughby, c. B., Arty.. Bombay.  
Lieut. B. G. Morison, 24th N. I. .... Assee ghur.  
Lieut. J. McDonnell, 19th N. I. .... Surat.

**Quarter Master General's Department.**

Lieutenant Col. N. Campbell, 11th Regiment N. I. .... Qr. Mr. Genl. (*Sick Cer., to Europe.*)  
Major J. Holland, 22d Regt. N. I. .... Deputy Qr. Mr. Genl. (*Acting Qr. Mr. General.*)

**Assistants Quarter Master General**

Bt. Capt. E. P. Del'Hoste, 16th N. I. .... Northern Division. (*Acting Deputy Qr. Mr. General.*)  
Bt. Capt. J. Ramsay, 1st European Regiment Fusiliers. .... Poona Division. (*on Field Service S. M. Country.*)  
Capt. P. K. Skinner, 9th Regt. N. I. .... *Acting at ditto.*  
Capt. W. S. Adams, 10th Regt. N. I. .... Southern Division.

**Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.**

Capt. R. H. Mackintosh, 2d Gr. Regt... Northern Division.

**Auditor General's Department.**

Major General D. Barr, Infantry. .... Military Auditor General.  
Capt. G. J. Jameson, 4th Regt. N. I... Deputy Auditor General (*S. C. Egypt.*)  
Lieut. H. J. Barr, 2nd Regt. European Light Infantry. .... Assistant ditto.

DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.—*Continued.*

**Pay Department.**

Captain J. Swanson, 19th Regt. N. I. . . . .	Paymaster at the Presidency.
Captain C. Hunter, 16th N. I. . . . .	Ditto Southern Division.
Captain J. C. Heath, 5th N. L. I. . . . .	Ditto Poona Division.
Bt. Major H. Lyons, 23d Regt. N. L. I. . . . .	Ditto Northern Division.
Capt. A. N. Maclean, 8th Regt. N. I. . . . .	Field Paymaster, Scinde Force.
Lieut. J. D. DeVitre, 26th N. I. . . . .	Deputy Paymaster at Mhow.

**Judge Advocate General's Department.**

Lt. Col. W. Ogilvie, 20th Regt. N. I. . . . .	Judge Adv. Genl. of the Army.
Capt. G. J. Mant, 19th Regt. N. I. . . . .	Deputy ditto Southern Division.
Captain P. K. Skinner, 9th do. . . . .	Ditto ditto Poona Division. ( <i>officiating</i> <i>Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. P. D. A.</i> )
Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st Fusiliers. . . . .	Ditto ditto Northern Division.
Captain R. M. Hughes, 12th N. I. . . . .	Ditto Ditto Scinde Force.—( <i>Sick certificate Neilgherries.</i> <i>Acting do. Scinde Force.</i> )
Captain F. Cristall, 8th N. I. . . . .	

**Military Board.**

Major General D. Barr. . . . .	Military Auditor General.
Lieut. Col. Comt. G. R. Jarvis. . . . .	Chief Engineer.
Lieut. Colonel J. G. Griffith. . . . .	Commandant of Artillery.
Lieut. Col. F. P. Lester, Artillery. . . . .	Stipendiary Member.
Brevet Captain N. H. Thornbury, 4th Regt. N. I. . . . .	Secretary.
Capt. A. McD. Elder, 1st Fusiliers. . . . .	Assistant Secretary.
Commander G. Robinson, I. N. . . . .	Asst. Secy. to the Military Board, and Secy. to the Indian Navy Fund.
John Mullaly, Esq. . . . .	Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary to the Military Board.

*Board Days*—Tuesdays and Fridays.

**Clothing Board.**

Major General Vans Kennedy. . . . .	President.
D. Barr, Mily. Aud. Genl. . . . .	
Lieut. Colonel J. G. Griffith, Comst. of Artillery. . . . .	} Members.
Lieut. Colonel C. Hagart, Adjutant General of the Army. . . . .	
Major M. F. Willoughby, C. B. Arty. . . . .	Secretary.
Capt. J. M. Shortt, 13th Regt. N. I. . . . .	Agent. ( <i>Regl. duty temporarily.</i> )
Capt. F. J. Pontardent, Artillery. . . . .	<i>Acting do.</i>
N. B.—All Colonels of Regiments of Infantry, or Battalions of Artillery are Members of this Board, when at the Presidency.	

**Medical Board.**

W. Purnell, Esq. . . . .	Physician General.
R. Pinhey, Esq. . . . .	Surgeon General.
J. Bird, Esq. . . . .	Inspector General of Hospitals.
J. Burnes, Esq., M. D., K. H. . . . .	Secretary.

*Board Days*.—Mondays and Thursdays.

**General Prize Committee.**

Lieut. Col. C. Hagart, <i>Adj. Genl.</i> . . . .	} Members.
Lieut. Colonel N. Campbell, <i>Qr. Mr. Genl.</i> ( <i>Sick certificate to Sea</i> ) . . . .	
Major B. Seton, <i>Town Major</i> . . . . .	
Major B. Seton, 16th Regt. N. I. . . . .	Secretary.



DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.—*C continued.*

**Directors of the Military Fund.**

Major Genl. D. Barr.— <i>President.</i>	Major W. Jacob.
Lieut. Col. J. H. Dunsterville.	Major W. M. Coghlan.
" N. Campbell, ( <i>S. C. to Sea.</i> )	Captain J. Swanson.
" P. M. Melvill.	Captain E. Stanton.
" C. Hagart.	Captain J. H. Chalmers.
" J. Ogilvie.	Surgeon J. Mc Lennan.
Major J. Watson.	Major M. F. Willoughby, c. B.

Capt. G. J. Jameson, 4th Regt. N. I.	<i>Secretary. (On S. C. Egypt.)</i>
Mr. Thomas Selby.. ..	<i>Head Clerk.</i>
Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co... ..	<i>Agents in London.</i>

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Major B. Seton, <i>Town Major</i> .. ..	} Members.
Major M. F. Willoughby, c. B. <i>Artillery,</i> <i>Fort Adjt.</i> .. ..	
Captain W. Ward, <i>Barrack Master</i> .. ..	

**Barrack Department.**

Capt. W. Ward, 15th N. I. . . . .	Barrack Master, Presidency.
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**Agent for Gun Carriages.**

Captain E. Stanton.. ..	Artillery.
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**Agent for the Manufacture of Gunpowder.**

<i>Vacant</i> .....	Artillery.
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**Superintendent of Pensions and Family Payments.**

Captain G. Rowley, 2d Regt. L. C... ..	<i>Superintendent (on Service, Scinde.)</i>
Major J. S. Stevens, c. B., 21st N. I... ..	<i>Acting Superintendent.</i>

**Aligaum Stud.**

Lieut. Col. M. Stack, c. B., 3d Cavalry.	<i>Superintendent. (Regl. duty temporarily.)</i>
Captain J. Hobson, 1st B. E. Regt. (Fusiliers)... ..	<i>Acting Ditto.</i>

**Remount Department.**

Lieut. A. R. Thornhill, 5th Madras Cavalry.	<i>Joint Remount Agent for Madras and Bombay.</i>
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**DIVISIONAL, BRIGADE, AND GARRISON STAFF.**

**Bombay Garrison.**

The Hon'ble Sir G. Arthur, Bt., K. C. H..	<i>Govr. and Comr. in Chief of the Garrison.</i>
Major General J. G. Baumgardt, c. B., H. M. 2d or Queen's Royals.....	<i>Commandant.</i>
Major B. Seton, 16th Regt. N. I.....	<i>Town Major.</i>
Major M. F. Willoughby, c. B., Arty..	<i>Fort Adjutant.</i>
Captain T. M. B. Turner, Engineers...	<i>Garrison Engineer.—Executive Officer, and Civil Architect.</i>
Captain A. M. Haselwood, 3d N. I.....	<i>Assistant to do.</i>
Captain W. Ward, 15th N. I. . . . .	<i>Barrack Master.</i>
Surgeon J. Scott. . . . .	<i>Garrison Surgeon.</i>
D. Ritchie, Esq. M. D. . . . .	<i>Assistant do, &amp; Depy. Medl. Storekeeper.</i>
Reverend R. Y. Keays, M. A. ....	<i>Garrison Chaplain.</i>

**Staff of Her Majesty's Troops.**

Lieut. Col. R. Macdonald, c. B., and K. H., Her Majesty's 40th Foot.....	<i>Deputy Adjutant General.</i>
Capt. W. Barnes, H. M.'s 17th Foot...	<i>Brigade Major, and Comdg. Depot Queen's Troops, Colaba.</i>
H. Franklin, Esq. ....	<i>Depy. Insp. Genl. of Hospitals.</i>
Assistant Surgeon A. S. Thompson, M. D., H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.. ..	<i>In Medical Charge Queen's Troops, Depot Colaba.</i>

DIVISIONAL, BRIGADE, AND GARRISON STAFF.—*Continued.***Poona Division of the Army.****HEAD QUARTERS.—POONA.**

Major General Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B.	Commanding. ( <i>Governor of Scinde.</i> )
Captain J. M. Napier, H. M's. 62d Foot.	Aid-de-Camp.
Major General R. Macneil, H. M's. 78th Highlanders...	<i>Officiating in Command.</i>
Lieut. P. E. Warburton, 13th Regt. N. I.	Assist. Adj. Genl. ( <i>Service Scinde.</i> )
Brevet Capt. R. Travers, 23d N. L. I...	<i>Acting Deputy Assistant ditto.</i>
Bt. Capt. J. Ramsay, 1st Fusiliers .....	Assist. Qr. Mr. General.
Captain P. K. Skinner, 9th N. I. ...	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
" J. Sinclair, Artillery...	Commissary of Ordnance.
" J. C. Heath, 5th Regt. N. L. I.	Paymaster.
" G. Pope, 22d N. I. ...	Assist. Comy. General.
" J. E. Parsons, 11th N. I. ...	Superintendent of Bazaars.
" H. Stiles, 1st Fusiliers..	<i>Acting Assistant ditto ditto.</i>
Lieut. G. Munbee.....	Executive Engineer.
Surgeon W. Gray..	Suptg. Surg. Northern Division of the Deccan.

**Poona Brigade.**

Major General R. Macneil, H. M's. 78th Highlanders...	Commanding.
Bt. Capt. T. Stock, 23d Regt. N. L. I.	Brigade Major.
Surgeon J. Don...	Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Staff Surgeon.
Rev. C. Jackson, B. C. L...	Chaplain at Poona.
Rev. W. Goodall, M. A. ...	Junior Chaplain.
Rev. F. C. P. Reynolds, B. A. ....	Assist. Chaplain at Kirkee.

**Garrison of Ahmednuggur.**

Lieutenant Col. M. Soppitt, 1st Fusiliers	Commanding.
Lieut. J. Hamilton, Artillery..	<i>Acting Line Adjutant (Service Scinde.)</i>
Lieutenant Heyman, 15th Regt. N. I..	<i>Acting ditto.</i>
Captain E. A. Farquharson, ditto....	Deputy Comy. of Ordnance.
Captain H. Jacob, 19th N. I. ....	Executive Engineer.
Bt. Captain R. J. Shaw, 1st Fusiliers..	<i>Actg. Deputy Comy. Genl. in charge of Bazaars.</i>
Rev. F. J. Spring, M. A...	Chaplain.

**Candesh.****HEAD QUARTERS.—MALLIGAUM.**

Brigadier C. B. James, 8th Regt. N. I..	Commanding.
Captain H. N. Ramsay, 24th Regt. N. I.	Brigade Major.
Captain W. Scott...	Executive Engineer ( <i>Scinde.</i> )
Lieut. P. L. Hart, Engineers..	Civil Engineer.
Rev. P. Anderson, A. B..	Assistant Chaplain.

**Northern Division of the Army.****HEAD QUARTERS.—AHMEDABAD.**

Major General J. Morse, 6th N. I. ...	Commanding. ( <i>Sick leave, Neilgherries.</i> )
Lieut. C. H. Morse, 14th N. I. ...	Aid-de-Camp. ( <i>do. do.</i> )
Brigadier S. Hughes, C. B. ....	<i>Officiating in Command.</i>
Major A. C. Peat, C. B., Engineers...	Superintending Engineer N. P.
Captain A. P. LeMessurier, 2d E. L. I.	<i>Acting Assist. Adj. Genl.</i>
Bt. Capt. E. P. Del'Hoste, 16th Rt. N. I.	Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl.— <i>Acting Deputy. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army.</i>
Capt. R. H. Mackintosh, 2d Gr. Regt...	<i>Acting do.</i>
Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st Fusiliers..	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Capt. C. Lucas, Artillery..	Commissary of Ordnance.
Capt. J. D. Hallett, 3d N. I. ....	<i>Acting Assistant Comy. Genl.</i> [zars.
Brevet Captain Wormald, Artillery... ..	In charge of the Commissariat, and Ba-

## DIVISIONAL, BRIGADE, AND GARRISON STAFF.—Continued.

**Northern Division of the Army.—Continued.**

Bt. Major H. Lyons, 23d N. L. I. . .	Paymaster.
Lieutenant H. B. Rose, 1st Fusiliers..	Executive Engineer.
As-sistant Surgeon F. Harrison.....	<i>Acting ditto.</i>
Surgeon A. Duncan... ..	Depy. Med. Storekeeper and Staff Surg.
Reverend J. N. Allen, A. B. . .	Suptg. Surgeon North West Division of Guzerat.
	Chaplain.

**Deesa.**

Brigadier W. D. Robertson, 17th N. I. . .	Commanding.
Captain R. J. Littlewood, 9th N. I. . .	Brigade Major.
Bt. Capt. W. B. Salmon, 19th N. I. . .	Sub-Assist. Comy. Genl.—( <i>Sick Certif. cate to Australia.</i> )
Bt. Captain J. Ramsay, 9th N. I. . . . .	In charge of Commissariat and Bazaars.
Reverend J. N. Allen, A. B. . .	Chaplain.

**Baroda.**

Brigadier C. Payne, 13th N. I. . .	Commanding.
Lieutenant A. Crawford, 3d N. I. . .	Brigade Major.
Reverend T. J. Hogg, B. A. . .	Chaplain.

**Garrison of Surat.**

Senior Officer..	Commanding.
Lieutenant J. McDonnell, 19th N. I. . .	Fort Adjutant.
Lieutenant J. A. Anderson, 19th N. I. . .	<i>Acting ditto.</i>
Brevet Captain J. W. Renny, 19th N. I. . .	Commissariat Agent.
Lieutenant C. W. Treinenheere... ..	Executive Engineer.
Surgeon J. Patch..	Garrison Surgeon.
Reverend G. Morison, A. M....	Chaplain.

**Rajpote.**

Lieut. Col. F. Stalker, C. B., 1st Gr. N. I.	Commanding.
Lieut. E. T. Peacocke, 1st Gr. Rt. N. I. . .	Line Adjutant.
Vacant..	Commissariat Agent.

**Cutch.**

*Temporarily under the orders of Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B., Governor of Scinde.*

Lieut. Col. H. G. Roberts, 16th N. I. . .	Commanding.
Captain G. S. Brown, 16th Regt. N. I. . .	Line Adjutant.
Brevet Captain C. Munro, 16th N. I. . .	Commissariat Agent.
Captain H. Gibberne..	Commissary of Ordnance.
Reverend R. E. Tyrwhitt, M. A. . .	Chaplain.

**Sattara.**

Lieutenant Colonel C. Ovans, 4th N. I. . .	Commanding.
Captain A. Thomas, 8th N. I. . .	Line Adjutant ( <i>Service Scinde.</i> )
Captain L. W. Hart, 22d N. I. . .	<i>Acting Line Adjutant.</i>

**Mhow.**

Brigadier S. Hughes, C. B. 10th Rt. N. I.	Commanding. ( <i>Offg. in Comd. N. D. A.</i> )
Brigadier A. Manson, C. B. Artillery..	<i>Offg. in Command.</i>
Captain G. Wilson, 26th Regt. N. I. . .	Brigade Major.
Captain C. Birdwood, 3d N. I. . .	Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and in charge of Bazaars.
Lieut. J. H. Burke, Engineers...	Executive Engineer.
Lieutenant J. DeVitre, 26th N. I. . .	Deputy Pay Master.
Surgeon J. Inglis...	Staff Surgeon.
Reverend J. H. Hughes, A. M. ....	Chaplain.

DIVISIONAL, BRIGADE, AND GARRISON STAFF — *Continued.***SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.****Head Quarters.—Belgaum.**

Major Genl. P. Delamotte, C. B., 3d L.	Commanding.
Lieut. C. D. Delamotte, 1st Grs....	Aid-de Camp.
Lieut. Col. C. W. Grant, Engineers..	Suptg Engineer S. B.
Captain T. Donnelly, 1st Grs.....	Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain W. S. Adams, 10th N. I. ....	Assistant Qr. Mr. Genl.
G. J. Mant, 19th do. ....	Deputy Judge Advocate Genl.
C. Threshie, 19th N. I. ....	Deputy Assist. Commy. Genl.
R. Warden, Artillery.....	Commy. of Ordnance.
Lieut. H. J. Margary.....	Executive Engineer.
Capt. C. Hunter, 16th Rt. N. I.....	Pay Master.
Surgeon C. Kane.....	Suptg. Surgeon.
Surgeon J. Doig.....	Medical Storekeeper & Staff Surgeon.
Revd. C. Sandys, M. A.....	Chaplain.

**Bholapore.**

Lieut. Col. J. H. Winbolt, 51st M. N. I.	Commanding.
Lieut. E. Armstrong, 51st Regt. M. N. I.	Staff Officer.
Lieut. E. E. Miller, 1st M. L. Cavy....	Deputy Assist. Commy. Genl.
Surgeon C. C. Linton, 5th do do....	Staff Surgeon.
Revd. J. Churchill, M. A. Bombay Est.	Assistant Chaplain.

**Garrison of Asseerghur,**

Col. J. Shirreff, 1st Fusiliers.....	Commanding.
Lieut. B. G. Morison, 24th N. I....	Fort Adjutant (Acting).

**SCINDE AND BELOOCHISTAN.**

Major Genl. Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B....	Commanding.
Capt. J. M. Napier, H. M. 62d Foot...	Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Thompson, 9th Bengal Cavalry...	Ditto.
Lieut. E. D. Byng, 1st Bengal Enr. Rt.	Extra do.
Lieut. Col. P. McPherson, C. B., H. M.	
17th Foot.....	Military Secretary.
Major E. Green, C. B., 21st N. I. ....	Assist. Adjutant Genl.
Capt. McMurdo, H. M. 78th Regt....	Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Lieut. T. Studdart, Engineers.....	Field Engineer.—(Acting Executive En-
	gineer, Hyderabad.)
Lieut. Col. F. Schuler, Artillery....	Commanding Artillery.
Lieut. H. J. Pelly, 8th N. I. ....	Interpreter.
A. Tawse, Esq. ....	Supg. Surgeon. [Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon G. Allender. ....	Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Staff
Capt. R. M. Hugbes, 12th N. I.	Deputy Judge Advocate Genl. (S. C.
	Neilyherries.)
Capt. F. Christall, 8th N. I. ....	Acting do.
Major W. B. Blenkins, C. B., 6th N. I....	Assist. Commy. Genl.
Capt. A. V. Maclean, 8th N. I. ....	Field Pay Master.
Revd. C. Laing, M. A. ....	Chaplain of Hyderabad.

**Hyderabad.**

Major Genl. Simpson, H. M. 29th Foot.	Commanding.
Lieut. R. B. Younghusband, 20th N. I....	Bridge Major.
Lieut. J. McGregor, 21st N. I. ....	Fort Adjutant.
Lieut. H. Lancaster, 20th N. I. ....	Sub-Assist. Comy. Genl.

**Kurrachee.**

Brigadier H. N. Douglas, H. M. 78th	
Highlanders.....	Commanding.
Captain F. W. Follett, 25th N. I. ....	Staff Officer.
Captain N. P. McDougall, 13th N. I. ..	Executive Engineer.
Lieut. R. Johnstone, 1st Gr. Rt. N. I..	Sub-Assistant Commy. Genl.
Surgeon C. Lush.....	Staff Surgeon.
Rev. H. B. Brereton, B. A. ....	Chaplain.

## Adm.

Lieut. Col. W. Croker, c. B., H. M. 17th	
Regt.....	Commanding.
Captain J. H. Kennedy, 47th M. N. I...	Staff Officer.
Bt. Capt. D. Milne, 24th N. I. ....	Sub-Assist. Commy. Genl. and in charge [of Bazars.
Captain J. Kilner, Engineers.....	Executive Engineer.
Lieut. H. W. B. Bell, Engineers....	Assist. do.
Asst. Surg. J. P. Malcolmson... ..	Offg. Depy. Medical Storekeeper, and [Postmaster.
Rev. C. Tombs.....	Assistant Chaplain.

### CIVIL, POLITICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Major General V. Kennedy, 4th Rifles..	Oriental Translator to Govt.
Capt. T. Candy, 20th N. I. ....	Supt. of Govt. Schools.
Lieut. Colonel C. Ovens, 4th Regt N. I.	Resident at Sattara.
Major H. C. Rawlinson, c. B., 1st Gr. N.	
Lieut. Col. J. Sutherland, 2d Lt. Cav...	Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.
	Governor General's Agent in Rajpoota- [na, (S. C. to Sea.)
Capt. S. Hennell, 12th N. I. ....	Resident in the Persian Gulph.
Lieut. A. B. Kemball, Artillery.....	Assistant to do.
Capt. A. Hamerton, 15th Regt. N. I. .	H. M. Consul at Muscat.
Bt. Major C. Richards, 8th N. I. ....	Political Agent at Kotah. ( <i>Regimental</i> [ <i>duty temporarily.</i>
Bt. Major L. Brown, 5th N. I.....	Political Supt. Pahlunpoor.
Bt. Major R. Leech, c. B., Engineers..	1st Assistant to the Govr. Genl.'s Agent [of the N. W. Frontier.
Capt. W. G. Duncan, 24th Regt. N. I..	Assist. Pol. Agent in Cutch (S. C. Cape, [5th Jan. 1844.)
Capt. K. Jopp, 16th N. I. ....	Offg. Assistant.
Capt. P. T. French, 23rd N. L. I. ....	Pol. Agent in Nimar.
Capt. W. Lang, 21st do.....	Political Agent in Myhee Kaunta.
Capt. J. R. Kripy, 20th Regt. N. I. .	Assist. Political Agent, Myhee Kaunta.
Capt. G. LeGrand Jacob, 2d Gr. Regt. .	1st Assist. to Political Agent in Katiwar. [S. C. Neilgherries, 5th April 1843.)
Capt. H. Aston, 10th Regt. N. I. ....	Assist. to ditto. ( <i>Actg 1st.</i> )
Capt. G. C. Stockley, 7th N. I. ....	Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps.
Lieut. W. Loch, 1st Lt. Cav.....	Supt. of Guicowar's Contingent of Horse [in Katiwar.
Captain J. Burrows, 14th N. I.....	Sup. of Police ( <i>Regtl. duty temporarily.</i> )
Captain D. Graham, 19th N. I. ....	Officiating Supt. of Police.
Lieut. W. R. Simpson, 17th Regt. N. I.	Bheel Agent and Comdt. of the Ahmed- [nugur Police Corps.—(on service
Bt. Capt. C. Gilberne, 16th Regt. N. I...	Acting do. do. [Scinde.)
Capt. J. Liddell, 23d N. L. I. ....	Comg. Poona Police Corps & city police.
Bt. Capt. W. Reynolds, 14th Regt. N. I.	Magistrate, and Assist. Genl., Supt. of [the Suppression of Thuggee, ( <i>Regi-</i> [ <i>mental duty temporarily.</i> )
Lieut. C. R. W. Hervey, 2d E. L. I. .	Acting do do.
Bt. Capt. E. W. Agar, 3d N. I. ....	Comg. the Guzerat Cooly Police Corps. [(S. C. to Cape, 18th Nov. 1843.)
Lieut. C. F. Grant, do.....	Adjutant to do. ( <i>Acting Commandant.</i>
Lieut. E. Grant, 3d N. I. ....	Acting Adjutant.
Capt. G. G. Malet, 3d Cav.....	Resident with Meer Ali Moorad of Khyr- [pore.
Capt. Jackson, 2d Cav.....	Supt. and Comdt. at Balmeor.
Major A. Troward, 14th N. I. ....	Comg. Sawunt Warree Local Corps.

DIVISIONAL, BRIGADE, AND GARRISON STAFF.—Continued.

CIVIL, POLITICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

Major C. Benbow, 15th N. I. ....	Acting Commd. Sawunt Warree Local Corps.
Lieut. A. Price, 4th Rifles. ....	Adjutant ditto.
Capt. W. F. Curtis, 1st Lancers. ....	Supt. of Ghaut Police and Commandant of the Tannah Rangers.
Ensign S. N. Raiker, 18th N. I. ....	Coming. Irr. horse, Cutch.
Captain W. Brown, 12th N. I. ....	Inspector of Police in Scinde.
Captain E. Baynes, 20th N. I. ....	Supt. of Police at Hyderabad.
Captain J. Tait, 6th N. I. ....	Lieutenant of Police at Shikarpore.
Captain H. W. Preedy, 25th N. I. ....	Collector in Scinde.
Lieutenant J. Forbes, 3d Cavalry. ....	Depty. Collector and Magistrate at Meerpoor.
Lieutenant G. Stack, 24th N. I. ....	Depty. Collector in Scinde.
Lieutenant A. Rathborne, 24th N. I. ....	Ditto. do. do.
Captain F. Wells, 15th N. I. ....	Magistrate and Collector of Sukkur.
Bt. Captain H. Jones, 12th N. I. ....	Deputy Collector.
Captain H. Lavie, 13th N. I. ....	Acting Depty Collector in Scinde.
Captain R. St. John, 1st Fusiliers. ....	Post Master at Poonah.
Captain S. Parr, 23d N. L. I. ....	Post Master at Tannah.
Lieut. A. McDonald, 18th N. I. ....	Post Master in Guzerat. (Scinde.)
Captain J. Ramsay, 24th N. I. ....	Post Master in Candeish, (Regtl. duty)
Bt. Capt. J. A. Eckford, 19th N. I. ....	Acting Ditto.
	Post Master in Charge of Dawk line between Poona and Nagpore.

# GRADATION LIST

OF OFFICERS OF THE

## BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

Above the Rank of Major.

### GENERALS.

1838.	
1775 Sir H. McLean, K.	
C. B. ....	28 June M I
1841.	
1776 A. Cuppaga. ....	23 Nov. M I
1782 C. Rumley. ....	do M C
1779 T. Clarke. ....	do M A

### LIEUT. GENERALS.

1837.	
1783 Sir J. Doveton, G.	
C. B. ....	10 Jan M C
1782 N. Forbes. ....	do M I
1779 J. W. Morris. ....	do B I
1789 T. Marriott. ....	do M I
1841.	
1788 T. Bolea. ....	23 Nov M I
1790 Sir H. Fraser, K. C. B. do	do
1793 Sir H. S. Scott, K.	
C. B. ....	do

### MAJOR GENERALS.

1837.	
1788 H. S. Osborne. ....	10 Jan B I
do Sir J. L. Caldwell, G.	
C. B. ....	do M E g
1781 G. Carpenter. ....	do B I
1788 W. Roome. ....	do B I
do J. L. Richardson. ....	do B I
1795 Sir D. Leighton, K.	
C. B. ....	do B I
1789 J. Welsh. ....	do M I
1788 Sir T. Corsellis, K.	
C. B. ....	do B I
1795 Sir J. Russell, K. C. B. do	do M C
1782 M. White. ....	do B I
1790 E. Boardman. ....	do M I
1793 D. C. Kenny. ....	do do
1790 J. Marshall. ....	do do
1795 R. Podmore. ....	do do
1794 Sir B. Houston, K.	
C. B. ....	do B I C

Major-Generals.—Continued.

1737.

1795 J. Greenstreet.....	10 Jan	Bl I
1794 C. Fagan.....	do	do
1793 W. Croxton.....	do	do
1794 Sir. J. R. Lumley,		
K. C. B.....	do	do
1796 M. L. Pereira.....	do	M I
1792 T. Pollock c. B... ..	do	do
1795 Sir J. Rose K. C. B.	do	Bl I
1796 G. R. Kemp.....	do	Bl I
1790 J. Munro.....	do	M I
1796 C. T. G. Bishop....	do	do
1795 J. A. P. McGregor..	do	Bl I
1794 Sir J. Prendergast,		
Kt.....	do	M I
1793 Sir W. Richards, K.		
C. B.....	do	Bl I
1795 A. Duncan.....	do	do
1793 Sir T. Whitehead,		
K. C. B... ..	do	do
1795 R. J. Latter.....	do	do
1792 T. Stewart.....	do	M I
1797 J. F. Dyson.....	do	Bl I
do W. D. Cliland... ..	do	do
1793 W. H. Perkins, c..	do	Bl I
1797 Sir J. Doveton, K.		
C. B.....	do	M C
1792 A. Fair, c. B... ..	do	M I
1794 D. McPherson....	do	Bl I
1796 Sir J. L. Lushington,		
c. B... ..	do	M C
1797 B. W. D. Sealy.....	do	Bl I
do W. C. Fraser.....	do	M I
1795 W. Gilbert.....	do	Bl I

1838.

do B. Kennett.....	28th June	Bl I
1794 W. Innis, c. B. ..	do	Bl I
1795 J. P. Dunbar.....	do	B C
do A. Archison....	do	Bl I
1796 A. Hogg.....	do	do
1797 C. Hodgson....	do	B A
1801 R. Whish.....	do	do
1793 A. Andrews, c. B..	do	M I
1790 J. Almuty... ..	do	Bl A
1795 J. Cock.....	do	Bl I
1794 C. Macleod, c. B... ..	do	M I
1795 T. Garner ..	do	Bl I
1796 R. Pitman, c. B... ..	do	do
1797 E. W. Shuldham ..	do	Bl I
1798 R. H. Yates... ..	do	M I
1797 J. Mayne, c. B... ..	do	Bl I
1799 W. Sandwith, c. B. ..	do	do
1795 M. Boyd.....	do	Bl I
1798 I. McInnes.....	do	do
1799 J. F. Salter, c. B... ..	do	Bl I
do Sir E. G. Stannus,		
Kt., c. B... ..	do	do
1794 P. Byres.....	do	Bl I
1795 E. Cartwright.....	do	do
1798 H. G. A. Taylor, c. B.	do	M I

Major-Generals.—Continued.

1838.

1794 A. Richards, c. B... ..	28 June	Bl I
1796 Sir J. Sutherland,		
K. L. S. ....	do	B I
1795 H. Bowen c. B... ..	do	Bl I
1794 A. Watson... ..	do	Bl C
1795 W. Dickson, c. B... ..	do	M O
1797 J. W. Fast ..	do	Bl I
do W. P. Price... ..	do	do
do J. Durant... ..	do	do
1798 B. B. Parlbly, c. B. ..	do	M I
do H. Hodgson... ..	do	Bl I
1797 F. D. Ballantine... ..	do	B I
1798 Sir R. H. Canliffe,		
Kt. c. B... ..	do	Bl I
1796 W. Clapham... ..	do	M I
1798 J. Truscott... ..	do	Bl I
do J. Woulfe... ..	do	M I
1797 G. Waugh....	do	do
1798 E. M. G. Showers... ..	do	M A
do W. Woodhouse... ..	do	M I
do F. W. Wilson, c. B..	do	do
1795 T. Tumba... ..	do	Bl C
1797 J. H. Collette... ..	do	M C
1799 G. L. Wahab... ..	do	M I
1802 P. Cameron... ..	do	M C
1797 J. Carfae... ..	do	M I
1799 R. West... ..	do	do
1800 G. Jackson... ..	do	do
1798 H. Hathwaite ..	do	Bl I
1795 T. Wilson, c. B... ..	do	do
1796 F. V. Raper... ..	do	do
1802 G. Swinev... ..	do	Bl A
1803 Sir G. Pollock, c. c. B.	do	do
1795 S. Goodfellow... ..	do	B Eg
1804 A. Lindsay, c. B. ..	do	Bl A
1799 R. A. Willis... ..	do	B I
do J. S. Fraser... ..	do	M I
1798 J. Alexander... ..	do	Bl I
1797 P. Delanotte, c. B... ..	do	B C
1799 V. Kennedy... ..	do	B I
1800 W. R. Gilbert ..	do	Bl I
1796 T. P. Smith... ..	do	do
1799 E. Frederiek, c. B... ..	do	B I
do G. B. Brooks ..	do	do
1800 A. Robertson ..	do	do
1797 H. Bowdler ..	do	M I
1799 P. Lodwick... ..	do	B I
1804 Sir J. F. Dundas, Bt.	do	Bl A
1802 J. Morse... ..	do	B I
1798 E. H. Simpson... ..	do	Bl I
1799 Sir W. Nott, c. c. B.	do	do
1792 G. Cooper... ..	do	do
do S. H. Todd... ..	do	do
1800 J. Briggs... ..	do	M I
1792 H. Thompson... ..	do	Bl C

1841.

1797 J. Kennedy, c. B... ..	23d Nov.	Bl C
1798 B. Roope... ..	do	Bl I

## Major-Generals—Continued.

1841.	
1799 P. LeFerie... ..	23 Nov BI I
1798 Sir J. Bryant, Kt. & c. B... ..	do do
1799 C. W. Hamilton... ..	do do
do T. Murray... ..	do do
do E. F. Walters, c. B. do	do do
1798 J. Nesbitt... ..	do M A
do W. M. Burton... ..	do BI A
1804 W. S. Whish, c. B. do	do do
do W. Battine, c. B... do	do BI I
1800 G. Hunter, c. B... do	do do
1799 R. C. Andree... ..	do do
do A. Galloway, c. B. do	do do
1798 E. Wyatt... ..	do M I
1802 G. M. Stewart... ..	do do
1800 M. Cuthbert... ..	do B A
1802 S. R. Sirover... ..	do BI I
1800 H. T. Tapp... ..	do BI C
1796 T. Shubrick... ..	do BI I
1799 W. H. Kemon... ..	do M I
do T. King... ..	do M Eg
1808 W. Monteath, K.L.S. do	do M C
1803 M. Riddell... ..	do M I
1799 J. T. Trewman... ..	do do
1800 R. L. Evans, c. B. do	do M A
1799 W. Marison, c. B. do	do B I
1800 T. Morgan... ..	do B A
1802 L. C. Russell... ..	do BI Eg
1794 D. McLeod... ..	do BI I
1799 J. Dunn... ..	do M A
1804 W. Cullin... ..	do M I
1800 J. Napier... ..	do B I
1803 D. Barr... ..	do M I
1800 J. Ogilvie... ..	do do
1799 Sir J. H. Little, K. c. B... ..	do BI I
1801 W. Vincent... ..	do M I
1802 T. Marrett... ..	do BI I
1798 J. A. Hodgson... ..	do BI C
1800 S. Smith... ..	do BI I
do T. H. Paul... ..	do do
1799 E. Barton... ..	do BI C
1798 H. T. Roberts, c. B. do	do M I
1800 J. T. Gibson... ..	do B I
1802 F. Farquharson... ..	do do
1803 F. Roome... ..	do do
1804 Sir H. Pottinger, Bt. c. B... ..	do do
1798 J. Caulfield, c. B. do	do BI C
1802 R. Tickell, c. B... do	do BI Eg

## COLONELS.

1841.	
1800 J. Gibbon... ..	26 Dec B I
do J. Henry... ..	do M I
1803 S. Hughes... ..	do B I
do M. C. Webber... ..	do BI I
1842.	
1803 J. Shirreff... ..	14 June B I
1804 C. R. Skardon... ..	do BI I

## Colonels.—Continued.

1842.	
1803 S. Swinhoe... ..	23 June BI I
1800 J. Henderson... ..	7 July do
1803 H. Walpole... ..	26 Aug M I
1802 P. M. Hay... ..	do BI I
1801 F. Young... ..	3 Oct do
1805 T. Monteath... ..	4 Oct do
1801 W. R. C. Costley... ..	22 Oct do
1803 E. Rich... ..	19 Dec do
do G. P. Wymers... ..	23 Dec do
1843.	
1804 A. Cooke... ..	19 Jan M I
1803 C. Herbert... ..	do do
do A. Dick... ..	8 Feb BI I
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.	
1831.	
1802 H. Cock... ..	4 June BI I
1804 G. Moore... ..	18 do do
do T. Fildes... ..	19 do do
1805 J. S. Perry... ..	13 July M I
1802 H. Ross... ..	6 Aug do
1804 W. H. L. Frith... ..	20 do B A
do J. Anderson... ..	do M I
1805 John Holbrow... ..	23 do BI I
1806 J. Kitchen... ..	1 Sept M A
1803 R. Taylor... ..	7 do B I
do A. Roberts... ..	28 do BI I
1800 J. Morgan... ..	24 Dec M I
1832.	
1802 C. A. G. Wallington... ..	4 Apr BI I
1803 T. Oliver... ..	3 July do
1808 T. Rickett... ..	10 do BI E
1803 T. Palmer... ..	1 Oct BI I
do M. E. Bagnold... ..	7 Oct B I
1804 D. G. Scott... ..	20 do BI I
1833.	
1804 H. Hall... ..	9 Jan BI I
1798 W. Patte... ..	27 April BI C
1810 J. G. Griffiths... ..	6 May B A
1800 J. Wilson... ..	25 do M I
1810 A. Manson... ..	28 do B A
1804 T. Shaw... ..	31 do BI A
1806 F. L. Docton... ..	do M C
1803 H. L. White... ..	14 June BI I
1800 C. B. James... ..	8 July B I
1803 J. H. Dunsterville... ..	10 do do
1804 A. Speirs... ..	29 Aug BI I
do C. M. Paul... ..	15 Sept do
1803 C. Payne... ..	16 do B I
1805 C. F. Wild... ..	19 do BI I
1806 J. P. James... ..	10 Oct M I
1834.	
1807 H. Burrey... ..	17 July BI I
1809 J. Cheape... ..	22 Jan BI Eg
1804 J. Low... ..	21 Feb M I
1803 J. Harris... ..	5 Apr BI I
1804 J. Talloch... ..	30 do do
1803 D. Harriot... ..	1 Sept BI C
1802 W. A. Yates... ..	29 Nov BI



## Lieut.-Colonels.—Continued.

1835.

1804 L. R. Staey...	23 Feb	Bl I
1805 R. Powney...	3 Mar	Bl A
1803 H. M. Wheeler...	27 June	Bl I
1805 G. E. Gowan...	2 July	Bl A
do J. Stuart...	6 Aug	Bl I
1808 C. Ovens...	5 S-pt	Bl I
1806 W. H. Hewitt...	11 Nov	Bl I
1807 W. Strahan...	24 Dec	M I

1836.

1803 J. Home...	7 Jan	Bl I
1804 G. W. A. Lloyd...	do	do
1812 F. Halem...	19 Feb	M I
1803 A. Tulloch...	6 Mar	do
1816 A. B. Dyce...	31 Mar	do
1803 F. Buckley...	10 Apr	Bl I
1807 J. W. Cleveland...	do	M I
1805 R. Blackall...	22 Apr	Bl I
1809 D. Capon...	30 May	Bl I
1803 G. B. Bell...	do	Bl I
1806 W. D. Robertson...	25 July	Bl I
1805 J. Orchard...	27 do	Bl I
1804 J. Frushard...	9 Aug	Bl I
1809 D. Sim...	2 Sept	M Eg
1805 G. W. Moseley...	17 Sept	Bl I
do N. Wallace...	8 Oct	do
1811 C. M. Bird...	16 Nov	M I

1837.

1805 J. Tennant...	18 Jan	Bl A
do J. Pereira...	27 do	do
1804 T. G. Newall...	3 Apr	M I
1803 F. Hicker...	23 do	Bl I
1806 C. Graham...	27 do	Bl A
1812 G. Sandys...	13 May	M C
1803 C. Davies...	4 Sept	Bl I
1804 W. Burroughs...	27 do	Bl I
1810 B. Sandwith...	7 Nov	B C
1804 J. Eckford...	11 do	Bl I

1838.

1805 S. Speck...	21 Jan	Bl I
1803 M. Soppitt...	26 do	Bl I
1809 J. Sutherland...	28 Feb	B C
1804 P. Wannell...	5 Mar	M I
1806 G. Everest...	7 do	Bl A
1805 A. Hervey...	16 do	Bl I
do S. W. Steel...	9 Apr	M I
1808 J. Leggett...	2 June	do
1810 F. Schuler...	4 do	B A
1811 J. H. Winbolt...	15 do	M I
1803 W. Spiller...	28 do	Bl I
1804 H. D. Robertson...	do	do
1807 G. Moore...	do	do
do T. Leighton...	do	do
1818 F. Stalker...	do	do
1810 G. R. Jarvis...	do	B Eg
1804 M. Tweedie...	6 Sept	M I
1805 C. M. C. Smith...	1 Nov	Bl C
1818 H. L. Worrall...	12 do	do
1809 J. Blair...	2 Dec	Bl I
1807 J. B. Hearsey...	28 do	Bl C

## Lieut.-Colonels.—Continued.

1839.

1805 G. R. Pemberton...	11 Feb	Bl I
1812 D. Macleod...	19 Mar	M C
1808 F. Derville...	20 do	MA
1804 S. D. Riley...	19 Apr	Bl I
1816 D. Cunningham...	29 do	B C
1804 C. D. Dun...	4 May	M I
1808 J. Maclaren...	23 July	Bl I
1806 P. L. Pew...	do	B A
1805 J. Parsons...	do	Bl I
1818 G. Warren...	do	do
1807 H. F. Salter...	do	Bl O
1809 Sir C. M. Wade, kt.	do	Bl I
1805 R. Benson...	30 July	do
1807 T. M. Taylor...	5 Aug	Bl C
1813 H. Dowker...	28 do	M I
1806 H. Sargent...	2 S-pt	do
1804 R. Ross...	3 Sept	Bl I
do G. Kingston...	4 Sept	do
1803 G. J. Wilson...	8 Oct	B I
1805 R. Fernie...	do	Bl I
1804 O. Stubbs...	do	do
1806 L. W. Watson...	do	M I
1810 J. Garnault...	do	do
1805 A. Pope...	4 Nov	Bl C
1809 J. S. H. Weston...	13 do	Bl I
1810 J. Wallace...	23 do	M I
1806 E. Biddulph...	6 Dec	Bl I
1810 P. Montgomerie...	20 do	M A
1805 R. Hawkes...	23 do	Bl C

1840.

1808 A. F. Richmond...	24 Jan	Bl I
1805 C. Godby...	1 Feb	do
1816 J. Bell...	15 do	M I
1810 G. Coman...	26 do	M A
1817 T. Marshall...	27 do	Bl I
1804 D. Williamson...	28 do	Bl I
1810 C. D. Wilkinson...	26 Mar	do
1806 W. Taylor...	13 June	M I
1805 J. Oliver...	9 July	Bl I
1807 M. Ramsay...	18 do	do
1810 W. Watkins...	31 do	M I
do J. Smith...	3 Aug	M C
1809 J. Laurie...	4 do	M I
1810 F. P. Lester...	9 do	B A
do F. Bond...	14 do	M A
1819 J. E. Williams...	24 Sept	M I
do M. McNeill...	30 do	M C
1810 S. Bullock...	10 Oct	do
1818 J. Campbell...	31 do	M I
1813 R. Delamain...	7 Nov	Bl I
1816 F. T. Farrell...	29 do	B I

1841.

1810 W. H. Marshall...	4 Jan	Bl I
1803 T. Robinson...	17 do	do
1818 R. Alexander...	23 do	M I
1816 C. J. Conyngham...	6 Mar	B C
1808 H. A. Hedman...	10 do	Bl C
1805 W. W. Foord...	15 do	Bl I
1817 J. D. Stokes...	6 Apr	M I

## Lieut.-Colonels.—Continued.

1841.

1819 R. W. Wilson...	26 May	Bl I
1814 F. S. Hawkins...	26 do	do
1817 W. J. Butterworth,	17 June	M I
1818 J. K. Luard...	23 do	do
1804 J. Graham...	11 July	Bl I
1819 J. Kerr...	26 Aug	M I
1821 E. Garstin...	28 do	Bl Eg
1806 G. Hutchinson...	1 Sept	M I
1816 A. Derville...	10 do	do
1804 R. Home...	17 do	Bl I
1807 J. B. Smith...	14 Oct	do
1818 R. J. H. Vivian...	15 do	M I
1813 W. N. Forbes...	22 do	Bl Eg
1811 C. Cathcart...	28 do	B I
1819 T. L. Green...	31 do	M I
1810 A. Carnegie...	5 Nov	Bl I
1816 F. H. Ely...	5 do	M I
1806 N. Penny...	23 do	Bl I
1817 Sir E. A. Campbell,		
Kt...	23 do	Bl C
1806 G. Tomkins...	23 do	Bl I
1818 H. G. Roberts...	23 do	B I
1817 W. Cavaye...	23 do	do
1816 D. Forbes...	23 do	do
1818 H. Sandwith...	23 do	do
1805 J. J. Farrington...	23 do	Bl A
1810 F. Straton...	23 do	M C
1805 J. J. Earle...	24 Dec	Bl I
1806 C. R. W. Lane...	26 do	do
1842.		
1807 W. J. Gairdner...	12 Jan	Bl I
do W. Burlton...	13 do	Bl C
1804 H. Norton...	2 Feb	Bl I

## Lieut.-Colonels.—Continued.

1842.

1808 G. Brooke...	28 Feb	Bl A
1818 J. Yaldwyn...	15 Mar	M I
1805 H. Moberly...	18 Apr	do
1815 J. J. Underwood...	9 May	MEg
1806 B. R. Hitchins...	12 do	M I
1805 S. Moody...	14 June	Bl I
1818 W. L. G. Williams...	28 do	M I
1807 E. E. Bruce...	29 do	do
1804 E. Guatkin...	1 July	Bl I
1806 C. St. J. Grant...	21 do	M I
1819 H. Conyngham...	24 Aug	M C
1804 G. Young...	26 do	Bl I
1818 W. Justice...	29 Sept	M I
1819 J. Clough...	2 Oct	do
1805 T. Dickinson...	3 do	Bl I
do H. O. M. Cox...	22 do	do
1808 C. Coventry...	19 Dec	do
1807 J. Hoggan...	22 do	do
1819 G. Huish...	23 do	do
1810 G. Dods...	23 do	M I
1813 F. Blundell...	23 do	M A
1818 C. W. Young...	do	M I
1819 J. Campbell...	do	do
1818 T. B. Foster...	28 Dec	do
1813 F. F. Whinyates...	31 do	M A
1843.		
1819 J. A. Howden...	2 Jan	M I
1817 A. Clarke...	6 do	do
1818 G. Fryer...	7 do	do
1817 C. Hamilton...	19 do	Bl I
1819 E. Armstrong...	19 do	M I
1827 J. R. Ouseley...	5 Feb	Bl I
1813 G. Grantham...	17 Aug	M I

## FIELD OFFICERS.

## By Regimental Succession.

AS THEY STOOD ON THE 15TH DECEMBER 1844.

NAMES.	Date of Rank.	NAMES.	Date of Rank.
<b>ARTILLERY.</b>		<b>Lieut. Colonels. 2.</b>	
<b>Colonels 4.</b>		C. Waddington, c. B...	10 May 43
1 C. Hodgson...	30 Sept 25	C. W. Grant...	16 Aug
2 R. Whish...	23 do 26	<b>Majors, 2.</b>	
G. S. R. St rover...	1 Jan 33	A. C. Peat, c. B...	10 May 43
H. B. L. C. Russell, c. B	26 Dec	W. Harris...	16 Aug
<b>Lieut. Colonels, 4.</b>		<b>CAVALRY.</b>	
H. B. J. G. Griffith...	6 May 33	<b>Colonels, 3.</b>	
I. A. Manson, c. B...	28 do	2 J. P. Dunbar...	1 May 24
G. F. Schuler...	4 June 38	3 P. Delamotte, c. B...	2 Apr 26
2 F. P. Leser...	9 Aug 40	1 B. Sandwith, c. B. L.	
<b>Majors, 4.</b>		[c.c.]	22 Apr 30
G. J. W. Watson...	30 Sept 39	<b>Lieut. Colonels, 3.</b>	
H. B. M. C. Decluzeau...	13 Dec	2 J. Sutherland...	28 Feb 38
2 W. Jacob...	9 Aug 40	1 D. Cunningham...	29 Apr 39
G. J. Lloyd, c. B...	7 Jan 44	3 C. J. Conyngham...	6 Mar 41
<b>ENGINEERS.</b>		<b>Majors, 3.</b>	
<b>Colonels 2.</b>		2 J. Brooks...	29 Apr 39
S. G. Godfellow...	29 July 25	3 M. Stack, c. B...	22 Sept
G. R. Jervis (L. C. C.)...	16 Aug 43	1 S. Poole...	3 June 41

## FIELD OFFICERS.—Continued.

NAMES.		Date of Rank.	NAMES.		Date of Rank.
<b>INFANTRY.</b>			<b>Lieut. Colonels, Continued.</b>		
<i>Colonels, 29.</i>					
1 E.	R. J. W. Morris..	1 Nov 17	1 E.	R. M. Soppitt....	26 Jan 38
14	S. Osborne..	25 June 19	23	W. Spiller.....	28 June
24	W. Rooms..	4 May 20	2 E.	R. H. D. Robertson	28 do
7	Sir D. Leighton, K.		19	G. Moore.....	28 do
	c. B..	4 July 21	26	T. Leighton..	28 do
9	Sir T. Corsellis, K.		1 Gr.	F. Stalker, c. B..	28 do
	c. B..	19 Sept 22	14	G. J. Wilson....	8 Oct 39
13	G. R. Kemp..	1 May 24	21	T. Marshall....	27 Feb 40
18	J. T. Dyson..	do	19	F. T. Farrell....	29 Nov
19	W. D. Cleland..	do	24	C. Cathcart....	28 Oct 41
3	B. W. D. Sealy..	do	16	H. G. Roberts...	23 Nov
21	W. Gilbert..	do	6	W. Cayave..	23 do
22	B. Kennett..	do	9	D. Forbes.....	23 do
23	A. Aitchison..	do	3	H. Sandwich....	23 do
11	A. Hogg..	21 do	22	H. Crackiow....	19 Aug 43
25	E. W. Shuldham..	8 Sept 26	18	E. W. Jones.....	22 Feb 44
26	J. Mayne, c. B..	do	15	J. Saunders.....	3 July
12	W. Sandwich, c. B.	2 Apr 27	12	A. T. Reid.....	1 Oct 44
5	J. Salter, c. B..	4 Sept 20	20	W. Ogilvie.....	27 Nov 44
2 E.	L. I. Sir E. G. Stan-		<i>Majors, 30.</i>		
	nus, Kt. C. B..	21 Jan 29	4	C. Crawley....	19 Apr
2	Sir J. Sutherland,		19	H. Hancock... ..	28 June
	K. L. S..	8 Feb 16	16	B. Seton.....	9 Jan 39
8	F. D. Ballantine..	15 Dec 30	1 E.	R. J. P. Cumming..	10 do
15	R. A. Willis....	7 Sept 31	5	W. N. T. Smee..	6 July
4	V. Kennedy.....	4 do 37	7	T. C. Parr.....	19 Oct
10	E. Frederick, c. B.	28 June 38	9	M. M. Shaw....	1 Nov
30	G. B. Brooks....	8 Oct 39	6	J. R. Woodhouse..	29 Nov 40
1	A. Robertson....	12 Mar 40	2 E.	R. H. Spencer....	1 Apr 41
16	P. Lodwick....	9 Nov 18		H. N. Corsellis..	29 May
6	J. Morse.....	15 Jan 41	14	G. P. LeMessurier	15 Sept
17	T. Morgan....	19 Dec 43	17	H. Macan.....	17 Oct
	D. Barr..	4 July 44	13	E. W. Kennett....	23 Nov
<i>Lieut. Colonels, 38.</i>			21	W. Wylie, c. B..	23 do
1 Gr.	*F. Farquharson,	21 Jan 29	8	W. J. Brown, c. B.	23 do
9	*F. Rooms.....	3 Feb	1 E.	R. C. Hagart.....	23 do
25	*Sir H. Pottinger		11	N. Campbell.....	27 Dec
	Bart., c. C. B..	17 Mar 23		J. Scott.....	23 Jan 42
21	J. Gibbon.....	25 May 10		J. D. Browne....	25 Feb
10	S. Hughes, c. B..	9 Feb 30	20	R. Bulkley....	31 Mar
1 E.	R. J. Shurreff....	7 Apr 25	2 Gr.	G. Boyd.....	6 Apr
2 E.	R. R. Taylor....	7 Sept 31	25	A. Woodburn, c. B.	17 Feb 43
5	M. E. Bagnold....	7 Oct 32	24	J. E. G. Morris..	10 Nov
8	C. B. James.....	8 July 33	22	J. Hale.....	30 do
7	J. H. Dunsterville	10 do 3		C. Johnson....	22 Feb 44
13	C. Payne.....	16 Sept 1	Gr.	J. S. Down....	5 May
4	C. Ovens.....	5 do 35	15	C. Benbow....	3 July
2 Gr.	D. Capon.....	30 May 36	2 E.	R. J. Fawcett.....	27 Aug
17	W. D. Robertson..	25 July 12		S. Hennell.....	1 Oct
			26	G. Smith.....	27 Nov.

\* Supernumerary.

PART 5TH.

**H. H.'s Fourteenth (The King's) Regt. of Light Dragoons.**  
 THE "PRUSSIAN EAGLE"—"DOURO"—"TALAVERA"—"FUENTES, D'ONOR."—  
 "SALAMANCA"—"VITTORIA"—"ORTHEZ"—"PENINSULA."

KIRKEE.

Arrived in India, 6th Sept. 1841.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
Sir E. Kerrison, Bt. K. C.	18 Jan 1830	LG 10 Jan 1837	Europe.
B. & G. C. H. ....			
<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i>			
J. Townsend....	16 April	29 c 23 Nov 41	Europe.
W. Havelock, K. H. ....	30 do	41 31 Dec 30	
<i>Majors.</i>			
E. Harvey....	30 April	L c 31 Dec 41	
C. P. Ainslie . ....	3 Feb	43 14 Oct 42	
<i>Captains.</i>			
W. H. Archer....	1 June	38 1 June 38	Europe.
H. E. Doherty....	4 Sept	40 17 May 39	At Regimental Depôt,
G. Weston....	29 Dec	16 Mar 30	[Maidstone.
C. Steuart....	30 April	9 Nov 38	
G. G. Shaw....	30 do	31 May 39	
A. E. Bromwich....	30 do	30 Nov	
J. H. Tonge....	30 do	30 Apr 41	Europe.
G. K. M. Dawson..	25 Nov	42 25 Nov 42	
W. Clarke....	25 do	25 do	
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
G. F. Griffiths....	27 July	38 27 July 38	Riding Master.
J. H. Goddard....	15 Jan	41 15 Jan 41	
J. Boalth....	26 Feb	c 24 Sept 27	
J. Chamber....	30 April	c 17 July 41	
F. Holder....	30 do	22 July 36	
A. Scudamore....	30 do	18 Feb 38	Europe.
R. H. Gall, H. M....	30 do	7 Dec	Interpreter.
J. F. FitzGerald....	30 do	31 May 39	Europe.
J. A. Todd....	30 do	14 June	
R. B. Prettjohn....	30 do	18 Oct	
H. F. Hodson....	30 do	7 Dec	Eur. S. C. 10th Sept.
C. W. Thompson....	30 do	17 Jan 40	[1843.
T. W. Smith....	30 do	31 July	Europe.
C. Morant....	30 Dec	20 Oct 40	[Govr. Genl.
G. E. Hiller....	31 do	16 Apr 41	Aid-de-Camp to the
J. C. Barrett....	25 Nov	42 25 Nov 42	Europe S. C.
W. Nettleship....	25 do	26 do	
B. W. Ramsay....	22 Mar	44 5 Aug 42	
<i>Cornets.</i>			
F. D. Gray....	5 Feb	41 11 Jan 39	Europe.
C. P. Rosser....	26 do	8 do 41	
W. F. Buller....	30 April	15 May 40	
J. Coater....	1 May	1 do 41	
R. J. Brown....	31 Dec	31 Dec 42	
W. McMahon....	26 Nov	42 26 Nov 41	
W. Greenham....	14 April	43 27 Aug	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Pay Mr. S. C. Rose...	3 Sept	12 3 Sept 12	
Adj't. R. P. Apthorpe...	25 Nov	42 25 Nov 42	
Qr. Mr. S. Brodrick....	24 April	38 15 Jan 29	
Surgeon R. D. Smith....	21 July	43	
Asst. do. E. W. Stone....	30 April	41 5 Oct 38	
Do. A. S. Thompson, M. D.	15 do	19 do	Queen's Troops De pôt
Vet'y. do. J. G. Phillips....	28 Aug	38 28 Aug	[Colabah.

Coat, Blue ; Facings, Blue ; Agents, Messrs. Cox &amp; Co.

**R. H.'s Second (The Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot.**

"THE PASCHAL LAMB" with the Mottos, "*Pristinæ Virtutes Memor*," and "*Vel Exuvie Triumphant*"—The Queen's Cypher within the Garter, having the Crown over it—On the Grenadiers Caps the "King's Crest" and the "Queen's Cypher and Crown" and on the Drums "the Queen's Cypher." The "SPHINX"—"EGYPT"—"VIMIERA"—"CORUNNA"—"SALAMANCA"—"VITTORIA"—"PYRENEES"—"NIVELLE"—"TOULOUSE"—"PENINSULA"—"AFGHANISTAN"—"GHUZNEE"—"KHELAT."

**HEAD QUARTERS, POONA.**—Arrived, 9th Feb. 1844.

**LEFT WING, BOMBAY.**—Arrived, 7th March 1844.

Under orders for England.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
The Right Hon'ble Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. & G. C. H. ....	20 Dec	1834 G. 23 Nov 1841	<i>Europe.</i>
<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i>			
J. G. Baumgardt, C. B. ....	24 Dec	29 M. G 23 Nov 41	Comd. the Garrison of Bombay.
R. W. Brough. ....	27 Nov	41 26 Nov	
<i>Majors.</i>			
R. Carruthers, C. B. ....	19 Feb	36 L c 23 July 39	
J. G. S. Gilland. ....	29 May	43 13 Nov 39	
<i>Captains.</i>			
J. Carney. ....	29 May	31 16 Feb 32	<i>Europe.</i>
M. S. H. Lloyd. ....	13 Sept	16 Dec 26	
O. Robinson. ....	19 Feb	36 M 13 Nov 30	Comd. Regtl. Depot.
J. O'Grady. ....	8 May	40 26 May 31	
P. Grehan. ....	18 Sept	41	
S. W. Jephson. ....	28 Dec	42	
H. W. Stisted. ....	29 April	42	<i>S. C. Europe.</i>
T. W. E. Holdsworth. ....	16 Aug	43	
G. V. Hamilton. ....	6 Mar	43 2 Feb 29	
J. Stirling. ....	29 May	43 10 Jan 43	
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
H. Reynolds. ....	1 Mar	33 c 8 Oct 40	<i>Europe.</i>
T. Wingate. ....	8 Nov	c 13 May 41	Rebuiting at Glasgow.
P. N. K. A. Younge, H. ....	29 June	37	Intr. in Hindoostanee.
G. Piercy. ....	16 Apr	38	<i>Leave to Europe.</i>
T. Addison. ....	31 Jan	39	Adjutant.
H. C. Faulkner. ....	26 July	39 18 May	
H. Piercy. ....	14 Nov	40	
F. Connor. ....	27 Jan	40	<i>Europe.</i>
R. Stephenson. ....	10 July		
J. H. Grant. ....	15 Dec		
C. E. A. Tobin. ....	15 do		
D. W. G. James. ....	15 do		
T. J. D. Reed. ....	26 Jan	41	
A. J. Otway. ....	26 Feb		<i>Europe.</i>
W. J. Oldham. ....	3 Aug		
G. G. Webb. ....	28 Dec		
J. King. ....	29 April	42	
T. H. Ratcliffe. ....	16 Aug		
F. Gildea. ....	6 Mar	43	
E. S. Smyth. ....	29 May		
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
M. H. Mainwaring, H. ....	28 Dec	41	
H. E. Redmond. ....	20 May	42	<i>Europe.</i>
R. O. Potts. ....	1 July		
A. Gillespie. ....	16 Aug		
W. W. Kirkby. ....	20 Jan	43	
J. T. Sadlier. ....	2 June		
B. McCarty. ....	9 June		Depôt Chatham.
R. Inglis. ....	22 Nov		
<i>Staff.</i>			
Pay Mr. ....			
Adj. T. Addison. ....	8 Apr	42 L 24 Sept 31	
Qr. Mr. W. H. S. Hadley. ....	12 Aug	30	
Surgeon W. Harvey. ....	30 July	44	
Assist. Surgeon. ....			
Do. J. Jopp, M. D. ....	22 Feb	39	
Do. T. W. Barrow. ....	8 June	41	

*Facings, Blue ; Lace, Gold ; Agent, J. Lawrie, Esq.*

**H. M.'s Seventeenth (or the Leicestershire) Regiment of Foot.**  
**THE ROYAL TIGER, Superscribed "HINDOOSTAN"**  
**"AFGHANISTAN"—"GHUZNEE"—"KHELAT."**

**HEAD QUARTERS.—ADEN.**

Arrived 3d October 1842.

WING.—AHMEDNUGGER.

Arrived, 16th November 1842.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
Sir P. Maidland, K. C. B....	2 Jan 1843	Lt. c.....	Europe.
<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i>			
W. Croker, C. B....	1 April	36.....	Commanding Aden Force.
J. Pennycuik, C. B., K. H....	12 June	40 23 July	39 Comg. the Regiment.
<i>Major.</i>			
J. Gordon....	24 Feb	43 15 Dec	40
<i>Captains.</i>			
P. McPherson, C. B....	36 Nov	29 L c 4 July	43 A. D. C. to Sir C. J. Napier, G. [C. B.]
J. Lockhart....	11 Oct	33.....	
L. C. Bourchier....	20 July	38.....	
J. T. Nagel....	21 Oct	39 27 June	32 Leave to Europe.
W. Barnes....	2 June	40 4 Feb	28 Brig. Maj. Q. s. Troops, Bombay
T. Prendergast....	4 Sept	13 June	40
D. Cooper....	17 Nov	41 16 Nov	41 Leave Europe.
C. B. Owen....	6 Aug	42.....	Europe Sick Certificate.
E. M. Clarke, H....	30 June	43.....	
E. J. Grant....	23 July	44 22 Nov	39
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
F. A. Wetherall....	21 Sept	32.....	Europe.
O. P. Bourke....	27 Oct	37.....	Europe.
T. J. Rutledge....	23 Apr	38.....	
H. W. P. Welman....	28 Dec	39.....	Europe.
E. H. Cormick....	11 Jan	.....	
J. P. Percival....	16 May	.....	Leave to Europe.
J. L. Croker....	5 June	.....	Adjutant.
E. Croker, H....	21 Oct	40.....	
W. Gordon....	3 Apr	40.....	
G. H. Messiter....	4 May	29 Sept	34
A. McKinstry....	25 Sept	41.....	
J. Bourne....	19 Nov	42.....	
R. J. R. O'Conner....	1 Feb	.....	Interpreter.
L. J. McPherson, H....	30 do	.....	
L. C. Moore....	6 Aug	.....	
J. B. Gardiner....	19 Aug	10 Oct	40
C. Sawers....	13 Dec	2 Dec	42
A. Wedderburn....	23 June	43.....	
R. B. Codd....	30 June	.....	Europe.
W. A. Armstrong....	28 July	.....	
W. Belfield....	29 do	.....	
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
R. P. O. Shea....	16 July	41.....	
W. H. H. Ellison....	29 Apr	42.....	
R. Dudgeon....	14 Oct	19 Mar	41
T. A. Macan....	25 do	.....	
A. Baxter....	27 Dec	42 27 Dec	42
J. Bourke....	30 June	43.....	
R. C. McCrae....	28 July	.....	
J. Nolan....	29 do	.....	Europe.
H. P. Onslow....	14 Oct	.....	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Pay Mr. W. S. Hall....	10 July	40 6 Nov	40
Adj. E. Croker....	1 Feb	42.....	
Qr. Mr. J. Mulhall....	17 Aug	41.....	
Surgeon G. Archer, M. D....	21 July	43.....	
Assist. Surgeon J. B. Thomson, M. D....	15 Feb	39 11 Jan	39
Do. N. Hefferman, M. D....	11 June	41.....	
Do. J. S. Willes, M. B....	31 May	44.....	

Facings, White; Lace, Gold; Agent, J. Laurie, Esq.

**R. H.'s Twenty-Second (The Cheshire) Regiment of Foot.****"SCINDE", "MEEANEE", "HYDERABAD."**

Arrived in India, 18th May 1841.

FIELD SERVICE S. M. COUNTRY, arrived, 23rd May 1843.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
Sir C. J. Napier, O. C. B...	21 Nov	43 M. G. 10 Jan	37 Governor of Scinde.
<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i>			
J. L. Pennefather, C. B....	18 Oct	1839	Europe Sick cer.
S. B. Boileau....	18 Dec	40	Comg. the Regiment.
<i>Majors.</i>			
J. H. Poole, C. B....	18 Oct	39	L. C. 4 July 43
D. R. Smith....	23 Feb	44	
<i>Captains.</i>			
F. D. George, C. B....	6 Sept	33	M. 4 July 43
T. S. Conway, C. B....	9 Dec	36	M. 4 do
G. Mainwaring....	27 Jan	41	3 May 30
A. H. Russell....	31 Dec		
T. Chute....	18 Feb	43	18 Feb 43 Europe, S. C.
T. A. Souter....	25 July		4 Oct 42
J. Healdy....	24 May		
J. Ramsay....	14 June		
T. White....	17 Sept		Europe.
E. Dunbar....	11 Oct		
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
H. J. Coote....	17 Sept	39	Europe S. C.
A. W. Smith....	29 May		
F. P. Harding, H....	18 Dec		Europe S. C.
H. A. G. Evans....	19 do	9 Nov	30 Europe.
J. E. Thackwell....	4 Jan	41	23 Oct 39 Adjutant.
E. S. Smith....	4 do		5 Aug 40 Europe S. C.
F. G. T. Deshon, H. M....	4 do		Interpreter.
W. Sommerville....	24 do		
John Brennan....	30 April		
J. Meycock....	29 April	42	Europe Sick certificate.
C. Dakers....	4 May		
R. E. Blake....	27 May		
T. L. Leader....	6 Jan	43	
H. G. Bowden, H....	30 May		Acting. Intr. to H. M.'s 28th Foot.
W. J. D. O. Aplin....	24 Aug	40	20 May 40
A. Miller....	17 Nov	40	28 Nov 40 Dépôt.
W. Carrow, H....	15 Dec		
J. S. B. P. Boileau....	29 do		
R. Blackall....	10 May	44	6 Mar 40
T. Andrews....	25 June		Europe Sick Certificate.
F. N. W. G. Colleton....	23 July		
W. H. Budd....	11 Oct		
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
W. R. Goddard....	3 Feb	43	
T. Stack....	18 do		18 Feb 43
J. T. Usher....	30 May		30 May
J. Baldwin....	29 Dec		
A. G. Walsh....	16 Feb	44	
G. P. E. Morrison....	28 June		
W. F. de Wilton....	11 Oct		
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Pay Mr. J. E. Langford....	7 April	43	
Adj. J. E. Thackwell....	25 June	44	
Qr. Mr. W. Young....	24 Feb	45	
Surgeon A. Campbell....	30 Sept	42	
Assist. Surg. J. Anderson, M. D....	15 Dec	40	8 May 40
Do. T. McGrath....	8 June	41	
J. P. Moline....	7 Oct	42	

Facing, Buff: Agents, Messrs. Cox &amp; Co.

**R. H.'s Twenty-Eighth (The North Gloucestershire) Regt. of Foot.**

The Sphinx, with the word "EGYPT"—"CORUNNA"—"BAROSSA"—

"ALBUERA"—"VITTORIA"—"PYRENEES"—"NIVELLE"—"NIVE"—

"ORTHEZ"—"PENINSULA"—"WATERLOO."

POONA.—Arrived 30th Dec. 1843.

Arrived in India, 24th August 1842.

NAMES.	Regtl.	Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<b>Colonel.</b>				
The Hon'ble Sir E. Paget, G. C. B. . . .	26	Dec 1815	27 May 1825	Europe.
<b>Lieut.-Colonels.</b>				
John Messiter . . . . .	24	Aug 42	23 Nov 41	Comp. the Regiment.
S. J. Cotton . . . . .	8	Jan 43		
<b>Majors.</b>				
Thomas Wheeler . . . . .	24	Aug 42		
F. Adams . . . . .	29	Oct 43		
<b>Captains.</b>				
William Hunter . . . . .	19	Jan 36	28 Nov 41	Brigade Major, Sydney.
George Minter . . . . .	28	June 39	15 Nov 26	
R. J. Baumgartner . . . . .	23	April 41	10 April 40	Europe S. C.
Mottram Andrews . . . . .	24	Aug 42		
F. R. Russell . . . . .	13	Sept 43	27 Jan 43	
H. D. Smart . . . . .	8	Jan 43		
J. P. Mayers . . . . .	17	March 43		Depôt.
J. P. Vignoles . . . . .	21	April 43	21 April 37	
G. R. Cummin . . . . .	20	Oct 43		
H. F. Wakefield . . . . .	20	Dec 43		
J. E. H. Pryce . . . . .	24	May 44		
<b>Lieutenants.</b>				
J. G. R. Aplin . . . . .	2	May 49	23 April 41	Europe.
P. A. Butler . . . . .	2	do 49	20 May 42	
John Dane . . . . .	14	Oct 29	29 July 40	[1845.
E. A. Thompson . . . . .	14	do 30	30 April 41	Leave to Komptee until 31st Jan.
G. F. Moore . . . . .	4	do 13	9 Nov 42	Acting Quarter Master.
Samuel Rawson . . . . .	4	do 13	Sept 42	Europe.
Sydney Cotton . . . . .	14	do		Europe S. C.
F. L. Loinsworth . . . . .	14	do		
Andrew Browne . . . . .	14	do		Europe.
Henry Webb . . . . .	14	do		Acting Adjutant.
C. Stevens . . . . .	2	Dec 28	Dec 41	
E. B. Stavelly . . . . .	13	Jan 43	1 Nov 42	
H. W. Dennie . . . . .	24	Feb 30	Dec 42	
G. Burrell . . . . .	21	April 43		Europe S. C.
W. Roberts . . . . .	10	July 43		
A. Aitkin . . . . .	8	Nov 43		
G. D. Robertson . . . . .	9	Nov 43		Depôt.
W. F. J. Morphy . . . . .	10	Nov 43		
J. A. Macdougall . . . . .	12	Nov 43		
S. Read . . . . .	28	Feb 44		
J. D. Malcolm . . . . .	29	Mar 44		
Thomas Mitchell . . . . .	20	Mar 44		Europe.
S. L. A. B. Messiter . . . . .	24	May 44		
<b>Ensigns.</b>				
J. W. Shelton . . . . .	3	Nov 42		
F. G. Moore . . . . .	4	do 43		
J. G. Maycock . . . . .	2	July 43		
A. Wright . . . . .	10	Nov 43		
J. V. Ellis . . . . .	29	Mar 44		
J. Meacham . . . . .	19	April 44		
E. Collins . . . . .	24	May 44		
C. G. Walsh . . . . .	25	do 44		
<b>STAFF.</b>				
Pay Master, G. T. Benson . . . . .	20	May 36		
Adjutant H. Webb . . . . .	21	May 43		Europe S. C.
Qr. Mr. A. Cowan . . . . .	23	July 44		Not joined.
Surgeon W. H. Young . . . . .	10	July 44	4 Sept 28	
Asst. do. Archd. Alexander . . . . .	20	Feb 35		
Ditto B. W. Marlen . . . . .	25	Oct 42		
Ditto J. Grant . . . . .	2	Dec 42		

Facings, Yellow ; Agents, Messrs. Cox, &amp; Co.



**H. M.'s Seventy-Eighth (Highland) Regt. of Foot (or the Ross-shire Buffs.,**  
**"Cuidioh'n Rhi."—The Elephant, superscribed "ASSAYE"—"MAIDA"—"JAVA."**  
**Arrived in India, 30th July 1842.**

**On Service Scinde. Arrived, 20th May 1843.**

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.	
Colonel.				
P. Anderson C. B. ....	9 Feb	37 L G 10 Jan 37	Europe.	
Lieut.-Colonels.				
R. N. Douglas.....	28 April	28 Apr	Brigadier Comg. at Kurrachee. Comg. Poona Division and Brigade.	
R. Macneil.....	18 do	42 M. G 28 Jan 38		
Majors.				
J. Forbes.....	18 May	38 18 May	Europe.	
E. Twopenny.....	8 April	42 28 June		
Captains.				
R. J. P. Vassall.....	13 May	26 M 23 Nov	41	
T. J. Taylor.....	17 do	30 17 May	30	
W. Hamilton.....	15 Mar	33 15 Mar	33	
C. C. McIntyre.....	28 April	37 28 Apr	37	
J. Burns.....	18 May	38 18 May	38 Europe.	
A. W. Browne.....	8 April	42 8 Apr	42	
H. Hamilton.....	29 do	29 do	Acting Asst. Qr. Mr. General Sciude Force.	
W. M. G. McMurdo.....	20 Oct	7 July		43
J. R. Lamert.....	29 Dec	43 10 Apr		40
T. W. Elrington..	29 Mar	44 12 May		43
Lieutenants.				
J. F. Haliburton.....	28 April	37 28 Apr	37	
R. Shields.....	25 Aug	25 Aug	38 Interpreter.	
D. St. V. Hamilton.....	30 Nov	30 Nov		39 Adjutant.
E. F. Caldwell, H. ....	18 May	38 18 May	36 Leave Europe.	
C. Pattison.....	31 Aug	39 30 Aug	40 Leave Europe.	
P. R. Gordon.....	1 May	40 20 June	42	
T. Garratt.....	23 July	41 29 Dec	41 Europe.	
T. M. Keough.....	29 Mar	42 4 Mar	Leave to Meerut.	
W. H. Ridge.....	8 Apr	5 Mar	42	
J. D. McAndrew.....	8 do	21 May	Depôt Chatham.	
G. A. Lockhart.....	8 do	8 Apr		
T. M. Carick.....	8 do	8 do		
H. D. Gordon.....	8 do	8 do		
A. Mackenzie.....	8 do	8 do		
D. Hastings.....	8 do	8 do		
E. Fellows, H. ....	29 do	29 do		
M. E. Smith.....	3 March	43 20 Dec	39	
H. B. A. Purvis.....	14 April	15 May	40	
G. D. Prettjohn.....	29 May	26 July	42	
L. P. Bouverie.....	29 do	28 Dec		
R. H. Rocks.....	30 do	30 May	43	
J. W. Austin.....	30 June	18 July	41	
W. B. C. A. Parker.....	22 Dec	17 Feb	43	
J. M. Hewson.....	29 Dec			
Ensigns.				
W. McArcher.....	8 April	42 8 Apr	42	
H. D. Campbell.....	8 do	8 do		
T. C. Higginson, H. M.	8 do	8 do		
G. F. Sydenham.....	29 do	29 do		
J. Davidson.....	30 May	43 30 May	43	
R. MacLaine.....	31 May	8 Apr	42	
T. Collingwood.....	12 Sept	1 July		
W. H. Maclean.....	29 Dec			
STAFF.				
Pay Mr. M. G. Taylor.....	28 Feb	38 26 Aug	36	
Adj. C. Pattison.....	31 Aug	39 31 do	39	
Qr. Mr. J. Webster.....	31 May	31 May		
Surg. J. Burt.....	29 July	36 29 July	36	
Asst. Surg. J. Innes.....	8 April	42 8 Apr	42	
Do. D. R. McKinnon.....	26 Jan	44		
Do. W. Bowie.....	1 Mar	17 June		

**Facings, Buff; Agents, Messrs. Cox & Co.**

**H. H.'s Eighty-sixth (The Royal County Down) Regt. of Foot.**

On the Colours and Appointments the "*Harp and Crown*," with the Motto

"*Quis Separabit ?*" "*INDIA*"—The *Sphinx*, with the words "*EGYPT*"—

"*BOURBON*"—On the Buttons, the "*Irish Harp*" and *Crown*.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
Colonel.			
J. Maister.....	25 Aug.	43 L. G. 10 Jan 37	Europe.
Lieut.-Colonels.			
B. V. Derinzy, K. H. ....	7 Jan	42 26 Feb	Commanding Regiment.
A. S. H. Aplin.....	14 July	43 16 June	
Majors.			
J. Creagh.....	18 Jan	39 28 June	38
H. E. D. B. Sidley.....	8 April	42 8 April	42
Captains.			
R. H. Lowth.....	15 May	27 M 23 Nov	41
J. Holland.....	31 Oct	34 11 Mar	29
J. Edwards.....	11 May	41 11 May	41
W. Stuart.....	8 April	42 8 April	42
W. Lucas.....	3 June	26 June	40
G. Keane.....	23 Oct	22 June	42
H. T. Bowen.....	12 Feb	43 12 Feb	43 Europe.
W. H. Woodgate.....	14 Nov	43 13 Dec	42
J. H. Thursby.....	5 April	44	
W. Munro.....	22 Oct	..	.. Europe.
Lieutenants.			
G. B. Stoney.....	18 June	41 11 Jan	39
W. Edwards.....	28 Dec	28 Dec	41
W. W. R. Peacocke.....	1 April	42 1 April	42 Leave Europe, 26 Jan. 1843.
A. Lecky.....	2 do	2 do	
C. F. Heatly, R.....	8 do	7 July	37 Interpreter.
G. L. Wood.....	8 do	7 Aug	41 Depot.
J. H. Kirby.....	8 do	8 April	42
E. H. Kelly.....	8 do	8 do	
J. R. Barry.....	8 do	8 do	
J. R. Croker.....	8 do	8 do	
C. G. Butler.....	8 do	8 do	
A. L. Holland.....	6 May	6 May	
C. O. Creagh.....	5 Aug	5 Aug	
F. B. Cowper.....	6 Jan	43 5 April	
W. H. Weaver.....	23 Feb	23 Feb	43 Europe S. C.
J. A. Oldham.....	23 June	23 June	
R. M. Sparks.....	18 Aug	30 April	37
H. B. Archer.....	18 Aug	18 Aug	42
C. Darby, H.....	13 Oct	30 July	42
J. Jerome, H.....	14 Nov		
F. R. Creed.....	21 do		
J. J. Matthews.....	3 May	44	
Ensigns.			
M. W. DeLaPoer Beresford..	24 Feb	43 24 Feb	42
E. B. Weaver.....	25 do	25 do	
D. Gerahby.....	4 Aug	4 Aug	
W. C. Baird.....	22 Dec	47	
G. W. Robinson.....	22 Mar	44	
J. R. Stuart.....	23 do		
A. G. St. J. Mildmay.....	3 May		
W. C. Barclay.....	5 Sept	..	.. Europe.
STAFF.			
Pay Mr. G. Ormond.....	26 Feb	28 L 6 Dec	15
Adj. J. Boyd.....	8 April	45 L 13 Nov	43
Qr. Mr. J. Jerome.....	23 Mar	28 23 Mar	29
Surg. J. Coghlan.....	5 Sept	34 5 Sept	34 Leave to Europe.
Asst. do C. Stewart, M. D..	5 Oct	41 7 July	37
Do. J. Coghlan.....	5 do	5 Oct	41
Do. P. S. Laing.....	8 Apr	45 8 April	42

*Facings, Blue ; Agen's, Messrs. Cox and Co.*

## REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

HORSE BRIGADE — “ *Beni-Boo-Ali*,” — “ *Ghuznee*,” — “ *Khelat*,” — “ *Affghanistan*.”

1st or “ *LESLIE's*” Troop “ *Hyderabad*.”

1ST BATTALION — “ *Seringapatam*,” — “ *Egypt*,” — “ *Assaye*.”

2d Company “ *Hyderabad*.”

3d Company “ *Candahar, 1842*.”

2D BATTALION — “ *Seringapatam*,” — “ *Kirkee*,” — “ *Aden*,” — “ *Ghuznee*,” — “ *Affghanistan*.”

2d Company “ *Mecanee*” “ *Hyderabad*.”

GOLUNDAUZE BATTALION — “ *Aden*,” — “ *Ghuznee*,” — “ *Affghanistan*.”

3d Company “ *Mecanee*” “ *Hyderabad*.”

## Head Quarters, Bombay.

COMMANDANT OF ARTILLERY..... Lt. Col. Julius G. Griffith.

MAJOR OF BRIGADE... .. Bt. Major W. M. Coghlan.

## Brigade of Horse Artillery, Hd. Qrs. Poona.

1st (Or “ *LESLIE's*”) Troop ... Poona | 3rd Troop... .. Mhow  
2d Troop,..... | 4th Troop,..... .. Deesa

## Foot Artillery.

1st Bt. Hd. Qrs. AHMEDNUGGUR.	2D Bt. Hd. Qrs. BOMBAY.
1st Company.... .. Hyderabad.	1st Company.. .. Sukkur.
2nd Do.. .. Ahmednuggur.	2nd Do... .. Bombay.
3rd Do.. .. Ahmednuggur.	3rd Do... .. Bombay.
4th Do... .. Kurrachee.	4th Do... .. Vingorla.

## Golundauze Battalion, Hd. Qrs. Ahmednuggur.

1st Company... .. Bhooj.	6th Company.. .. Baroda.
2d Do.. .. Ahmednuggur.	7th Do .. .. Hyderabad.
3rd Do... .. Ahmednuggur.	8th Do... .. Ahmednuggur.
4th Do.. .. Ahmednuggur.	9th Do....do... .. Ahmedabad.
5th Do.... .. Hyderabad and Sattara.	10th Do....do.. .. Ahmedabad.

Years of Service.	Months.	Brigade or Battalion.	
46	2	1st	Christopher Hodgson ; Cadet 1797 ; Second Lieut. 21st September 1798 ; First Lieutenant 28th December 1798 ; Captain Lieutenant 21st September 1804 ; Regimental Captain 22nd September 1810 ; Major 1st September 1818 ; Lieutenant Colonel 19th June 1820 ; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant 30th September 1825 ; Regimental Colonel 5th June 1829 ; Major General 28th June 1838, (1).—Europe Furlough, 9th April 1828.
42	5	2d	Richard Whish ; Cadet 1801 ; Second Lieutenant 14th May 1802 ; First Lieutenant 15th May 1802 ; Captain Lieutenant 12th February 1808 ; Regimental Captain 7th September 1812 ; Major never ; Lieutenant Colonel 11th September 1820 ; Colonel 23rd September 1826 ; Major General 28th June 1838 ; (2).—Europe Furlough 26th January 1834.
41	11	Gol.	Samuel Roger Strover ; Cadet 1801 ; Second Lieutenant never ; First Lieutenant 26th November 1802 ; Captain Lieutenant 4th October 1808 ; Regimental Captain 2d February 1816 ; Major 11th September 1820 ; Lieutenant Colonel 31st May 1826 ; Colonel 1st January 1833 ; Major General 23d November 1841 ; (3).—Europe Furlough, 2d February 1834.

COLONEL.

(1) Colonel C. Hodgson, Present at the taking of the Fortress of Sunkeira in Kattywar in July 1802.

(2) Colonel R. Whish, Present at the Battle of Assaye 23d September 1803—Commandant of Artillery from 17th May 1827 to 31st July 1832.

(3) Colonel S. R. Strover—Commandant of Artillery from 7th January 1833 to 1st February 1834.

# REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Continued.

Years.	Months.	Brigades or Battalion.	COLONELS.—Continued.
40	5	H. B.	Leighmere Coore Russell, c. b., Cadet 1803; Second Lieutenant never; First Lieutenant 27th May 1804; Captain Lieutenant 7th September 1811; Regimental Captain 1st September 1818; Major 21st May 1826; Lieutenant Colonel 28th September 1827; Colonel 26th December 1833; Major General 23d November 1841; (4).—Europe Furlough 1st February 1836.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.			
34	5	H. B.	Julius George Griffith, Cadet 1808; Second Lieutenant 26th May 1810; First Lieutenant 27th May 1810; Captain Lieutenant 2nd February 1816; Regimental Captain 1st September 1818; Major 23d September 1826; Lieutenant Colonel 6th May 1833; (5).—Commandant of Artillery and Member of Military Board.
24	3	1st.	Alexander Manson, c. b., Cadet 1809; Second Lieutenant 2nd July 1810; First Lieutenant 3rd July 1810; Captain Lieutenant 20th September 1816; Captain 1st September 1818; Major 7th August 1829; Lieutenant Colonel 28th May 1833; (6).—Commanding Malwa Force
33	4	Gol.	Frederick Schuler, Cadet 1810; Second Lieutenant 8th June 1811; First Lieutenant 7th September 1811; Captain Lieutenant never; Captain 1st September 1818; Major 6th May 1833; Lieutenant Colonel 4th June 1838;—Commanding Artillery Scinde.
33	0	2nd.	Frederick Parkinson Lester, Cadet 1811; Second Lieutenant 25th October 1811; First Lieutenant 3d September 1815; Captain 1st September 1818; Major 14th May 1836; Lieutenant Colonel 9th August 1840.—Stipendiary Member of the Military Board.
MAJORS.			
31	5	Gol.	John Willis Watson, Cadet 1812; Second Lieutenant 9th May 1813; First Lieutenant 7th December 1816; Captain 11th September 1820; Brevet Major 10th January 1837; Major 30th September 1839.—Principal Commissary of Ordnance Bombay.
27	1	H. B.	Marcus Claudius Decluzean, Cadet 1816; Second Lieutenant 27th September 1817; First Lieutenant 1st September 1818; Captain 28th September 1827; Major 13th December 1839.—Commanding Horse Brigade, Poona.
27	1	2nd.	William Jacob, Cadet 1816; Second Lieutenant 30th August 1818; First Lieutenant 1st September 1819; Captain 28th September 1827; Major 9th August 1840; (7).—Europe Furlough to Europe, 1st January 1845.
26	3	Gol.	John Lloyd, c. b., Cadet 1817; Second Lieutenant never; First Lieutenant 1st September 1818; Captain 20th May 1829; Brevet Major 23d July 1839; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 4th July 1843; Regimental Major 7th January 1844. (8).—Agent for Gunpowder.

- (4). Colonel L. C. Russell, c. b., at the taking of Bhooj under Major General Sir W. G. Keir 26th March 1810, and Rangoon in 1824 and 1825; Commandant of Artillery from 1st February 1834 to 31st January 1836.
- (5). Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Griffith, Present at the storm and Capture of the Fort of Chyah by Colonel East's Force on the 20th April 1811, at the Capitulation of the Fort of Poocitra in Okamondel in August 1811, acted as Engineer and raised the works of the Fort by mining, and received the thanks of the Commanding Officer. At the Siege of Nqwanuggur on the 24th February 1812, by Colonel L. Smith's Force. Joined the 1st Troop of Horse Artillery on its formation in May 1812, and served with it in the Campaigns of 1814, 15 and 16 under the Command of Colonel Lionel Smith, Commanding Poona Subsidiary Force. Served as Commissary of Ordnance to 4th Division of the Army of the Deccan in 1817-18, and present at the Capture of the city of Poona on 16th November 1817, at the Sieges of Sattara 11th February 1818, Singbur 2d March 1818, Poorunder 16th March 1818, and Wassootah 7th April 1818, and at the Capture of the following Forts in the Deccan, Chundun, Woodun, Kenzelghur, Jooneer, Chowan, Joodhun Hurrychunderghur. Received the approbation and thanks of Major General Sir L. Smith in Division orders on the 21st February 1818, also General Orders by Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, on the 3d March 1818; also of the Government of Bombay 24th April 1818. Received the approbation of the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General Sir Charles Colville, in General Order on the 27th January 1820, and again in Division orders by Major General Sir L. Smith on the 9th August 1827. Commandant of Artillery from 1st February 1836.
- (6). Lieutenant Colonel A. Manson, c. b., Present at the storm and Capture at Chyah 20th April 1811, severely wounded in the Knee—at the taking of Asseerghur, 11th April 1815.
- (7). Major W. Jacob, served with Colonel Prother's Force in the Koncan and Deccan and present at the taking of the Hill Fort of Loughur, Vezeghur, and Bombardment of Koorie 6th March 1818, Capture of Ryghur, 9th May 1818—Present at the attack and Capture of the City of Mocha in the Red Sea, by details of the Fleet, under the command of Captain Lumley Her Majesty's Ship Topaze 30th December 1820; severely wounded; and conduct noticed in G. G. O. 31st March 1821, and Division orders 25th July 1829. Received the approbation of Government 30th September 1837, the thanks of Government 19th December 1838, and the thanks of the Military Board 11th November 1839; Again the thanks of Government 19th May 1842, and the approbation of the Honorable the Court of Directors on the 1st July 1840, No. 39. The thanks of Government a third time on the 11th December 1844.
- (8). Major J. Lloyd, Storm and Capture of Ghuznee 23d July 1830, taking of Cabool 7th August 1839, Battle of Meccar 17th Feby. 1843, and Battle of Hyderabad 24th March 1843.

## REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Continued.

## CAPTAINS.

Years.	Months.	Battalion.	Company.	NAMES.	Cadet.	Second Lieutenant.	First Lieutenant.	Captain.	REMARKS.
25	3	2nd	3rd	J. S. Leeson, (9).....	1811	Never	1 Sept 18	7 Aug 26	Eur. S.C. 15 July 1842
26	1	2nd	4th	7. Yeadell, H.....	1811	Never	17 Oct	3 April 31	Comg. 2d Bat. Bombay
26	1	2nd	1st	J. Sinclair.....	do	Never	18 do	30 Dec	Comy. of 6rd. Poona Dr.
26	5	2nd	3rd	E. Stanton, (10).....	do	Never	5 July 1819	1 Jan 1831	Agent for Gun Carriages.
25	5	1st		J. H. M. Martin, (11)	do	Never	6 do	6 May	Eur. S. C. 12 Jan. 1844.
24	5	2nd		J. T. Leslie, C. B.*..	1821	Never	17 June 20	24 Dec	Eur. Furlough. (ing.
23	10	H. B.	2nd	A. Rowland.....	do	19 Dec	20 Dec	26 do	Comg. 2d Troop. (Cloth.
23	10	1st	3rd	P. J. Pontardent (12)	do	19 do	20 do	7 Feb	Actg. Agent for Army.
23	10	H. B.	2nd	W. M. Coghlan +....	do	19 do	20 do	16 June	Brigade Major Arty. and Sec. to the Select Com.
23	10	1st	4th	M. F. Willoughby, c.					of Arty. Officers.
23	10	1st	3rd	B. § (13).....	do	19 do	20 do	14 May 30	Fort Adjt. Bombay.
23	10	1st	1st	W. Brett.....	do	19 do	20 do	8 Sept 31	Comg. 4th C. 1st Bt. Scind.
23	10	1st	1st	C. Lucas.....	do	19 do	20 do	30 Mar 38	Comy. of Ord. N. Div.
23	10	Gol.	4th	H. W. Trevelyan.....	do	19 do	20 do	4 June	At the displ. of Sup. Gov.
23	10	H. B.	4th	T. E. Cotgrave, (14)...	do	19 do	20 do	20 Jan 38	Comg. 4th Troop.
23	5	2nd		T. Stamford, (15).....	do	4 June 21	10 June 21	8 July	Acting Comy. of Ord.
23	5	H. B.	1st	W. T. Whittle, C. B.,					Ahmednuggur.
				H. §.....	do	4 do	10 do	30 Sept	Comg. 1st of Leslie's Tp.
23	5	2nd	4th	I. Grant.....	do	4 do	10 do	13 Dec	Senr. Dep. Com. of Ord.
23	5	1st	1st	E. A. Farquharson..	do	4 do	10 do	19 Dec 41	Bombay.
23	5	H. B.	3rd	Blood** (16).....	do	4 do	10 do	27 June 41	Comy. of Ord. N. Div.
23	5	1st	4th	R. Warden, (17).....	1821	10 June	10 Nov 22	7 Jan 43	Comy. of Ord. N. S. D.
18	6	Gol.	3rd	1st LIEUTS.					Army, Belgium.
18	5	Gol.	4th	T. Huft.....	1821	10 April 26	21 Sept 27	Bt. 15 Oct 40	Eur. S. C. 5 June 1844.
18	5	Gol.	4th	T. W. Hicks.....	do	7 June	21 do	16 Dec	Eur. Fur. Sept. 1841.
18	5	Gol.	6th	T. Ash.....	do	7 June	21 do	14 June 41	1st Asst. Road & Tank Dep.
17	10	Gol.	7th	J. W. Brett.....	1821	5 Dec	21 do	15 Dec	Imm. Dep. Comr. Ord.
17	10	2nd	1st	J. S. Unwin.....	do	15 do	21 do	15 do	Presr. Service Scinde.
17	5	2nd	1st	H. Forster.....	do	5 June 27	21 do	15 do 42	Adj. & Qr. Mr. 2d B. B. by.
17	5	1st	4th	M. Glasce.....	do	15 do	21 do	15 do	Comg. 1st C. 2d B. Scind.
17	5	1st	4th	C. Bailey.....	do	15 do	20 May 29	15 do	Adj. to Gol. Batt.
17	5	2nd	2nd	W. A. St. Clair.....	do	5 do	28 do	35 do	1st C. 1st Bat. Scinde.
17	5	Gol.	5th	C. C. Wormald.....	do	5 do	10 Oct	15 do	Eur. S. C. 27 Jan 1844.
17	1	1st	3rd	F. H. Gierme.....	1821	9 Sept	26 Dec	9 Sept	Adj. & Qr. Mr. Art. N.D.A.
17	1	Gol.		S. Turnbull, E.....	do	13 Dec	7 Feb 34	13 Dec	Dep. C. of O. Hyderabad.
17	1	H. B.	1st	A. F. Rowan.....	do	13 do	7 Nov	13 do	5th Compy. Gol. Baroda.
17	1	Gol.	1st	J. Jacob.....	do	11 Jan 28	14 May 36	5 Jan 42	1st Tp. Poona. (Acting Extve. Eng. at Poona.
16	5	H. B.	3rd	H. Creed.....	do	2 June	9 Sept 37	12 June 42	Comg. Scinde Irregular Horse. Honorary Aid- de-C. the Gov. Genl.
16	5	2nd	2nd	F. Ayton.....	do	12 do	19 Nov	12 do	Eur. Fur. 23 Aug. 1844.
16	5	Gol.	8th	T. Gaisford, H.M. (18)	do	12 do	30 Mar 38	12 do	Eur. S. C. 11 Mar. 1841- On special duty.)
15	10	Gol.	7th	J. B. Woosnam, H (19)	1821	12 Dec	4 June	.....	Eur. S. C. 21 Aug. 1844.
15	5	Gol.	3rd	S. S. Blake.....	do	12 June 29	4 Sept	12 June 42	Eur. S. C. 19 Aug. 1842.

\* Brevet Major 23d Dec. 1842, Lieut. Colonel 4th July 1843. + Brevet Major 13th November 1839.

¶ Brevet 4th July 1843.

§ Brevet Major 4th July 1843.

\*\* Brevet 23d December.

- (9). Captain J. S. Leeson, Served in the Field Force against Kolapoor in 1827.
- (10). Captain E. Stanton, Expedition in Arabia under Major General Sir L. Smith, December 1830. Battle of Beeni-Bou-Alli 24 March 1821, under Detachment Artillery in Lieutenant Colonel Henry Smith's Field Force April 1826, Commanded Detachment Artillery in Colonel Salter's Field Force April 1830.
- (11). Commanded 3rd Troop of Horse Artillery with Sir John Keane's Force in Scinde and Afghanistan, in 1838, 1839--and was present at the capture of Ghuznee.
- (12). Captain Pontardent served at the Capture of Kittoor in 1824.
- (13). Present at the seizure and Capture of Kittoor on 5th December 1824, Commanding Artillery, at the attack and taking of Aden 19th January 1839, Battle of Hyderabad on 24th March 1843.
- (14). Captain T. E. Cotgrave, Present at the Storm and Capture of Ghuznee, 23d July 1839.
- (15). Captain Stamford, served with the 1st Battalion in Ava in 1824, Kolapoor in 1827, in Scinde from 1839 to the present date was present in the Action at Nuffosk in August 1840.
- (16). Major Blood, served with General Nott's Division in the second Campaign in Afghanistan.
- (17). Lieutenant N. Warden, Capture of Kittoor 5th December 1824, and with the Field Force against Kolapoor in 1827, Commissary of Ordnance, Lieutenant General Sir J. Keane's Army in Afghanistan, present at the storm and Capture of Ghuznee 23d July 1839.
- (18). Lieutenant T. Gaisford, Present at the storm and Capture of Ghuznee 23d July 1839.
- (19). Lieutenant J. B. Woosnam, Present at the storm and Capture of Ghuznee, 23d July 1839, and Ebelat on 13th November 1839.

## REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Continued.

## 1ST LIEUTENANTS.—Continued.

Years.	Months.	Brigade or Bat.	Troops or Compy.	NAMES.	Cadet.	Second Lieut.	First Lieut.	REMARKS.
14	10	H. B.	1st	T. C. Pownall.....	1829	11 Dec.	29 30 Sept 39	Adj't. & Qr. Mr. to H. Brigade.
14	10	1st	3rd	G. A. Pruett.....	do.	11 do	13 Dec	Offg. 2d Asst. Supt. of Roads.
14	5	2nd	4th	C. R. Dent, H. M.....	do.	11 June	30 25 Feb 40	Eur. S. C. 29th July 1840.
12	5	1st	2nd	J. Pottinger.....	1830	9 June	31 20 Feb 41	Adj't. & Qr. Mr. 1st B. Ahmednuggur.
12	5	Gol.	5th	G. P. Sealy, H.....	do.	8 Dec	17 Aug	Qr. Mr. & Int. to Gol. Batt. Scinde.
12	5	Gol.	7th	G. K. Bell.....	1831	14 June	32 17 do	Scinde.
11	5	Gol.	2nd	W. Hodgson, H.....	1832	11 June	33 17 do	S. C. New S. Wales.
6	11	1st	4th	A. B. Kembell, H. M.....	1836	11 Dec	37 17 do	Offg. Asst. to the Resident in Persan. Gulph & Comg. Residency Escort.
5	11	Gol.	1st	W. C. Onthwaite.....	1839	11 do	38 17 do	Ahmedabad.
5	8	Gol.	6th	C. J. Bruce.....	do.	17 Mar	39 17 do	Offg. first Class Asst. to Supt. of roads.
4	11	H. B.	2nd	R. B. Brett.....	1840	10 Dec	19 Dec	2nd Troop, Scinde.
4	11	H. B.	2nd	J. R. Hawkins.....	do.	10 do	9 May 42	2nd Troop, Scinde.
4	5	Gol.	4th	J. Hamilton, H.....	do.	11 June	40 27 do	Line Adj't., Ahmednuggur.
4	5	H. B.	3rd	W. D. Aitkin.....	do.	11 do	27 June	2nd Troop, Scinde.
4	5	2nd	1st	C. B. Fuller.....	do.	11 do	28 do.	1st Troop, Ahmednuggur.
3	11	2nd	1st	J. Worzan.....	do.	11 Dec	25 Aug.	Scinde.
3	11	H. B.	4th	E. Wray.....	do.	11 do	9 Nov.	4th Troop, Deesa.
3	11	Gol.	2nd	J. G. Lightfoot.....	do.	11 do	27 Dec	Rajcote.
3	11	2nd	2nd	J. G. Petrie.....	do.	11 do	26 May 43	Scinde.
3	11	H. B.	4th	J. D. Woolcombe.....	do.	11 do	15 Nov.	4th Troop, Deesa.
3	11	Gol.	5th	W. Davidson.....	do.	11 do	7 Jan. 44	Eur. S. C. 1st May 1843.
2d LIEUTS.								
3	5	Gol.	1st	T. Biggs, H.....	1841	10 June	41	Rev. Sur. S. M. Country. (Field Service.)
3	5	2nd	2nd	W. S. Hatch.....	do.	10 do		Bombay.
3	5	Gol.	4th	H. L. Gibbard.....	do.	10 do		Ahmedabad.
3	5	H. B.	2nd	J. T. Kier.....	do.	10 do		Scinde.
3	5	Gol.	1st	A. Crawford.....	do.	10 do		Sattarah.
3	5	2nd	2nd	G. R. Douglas.....	do.	10 do		Europe S. C. 24th April 1844.
3	5	H. B.	3rd	D. Macdougall.....	do.	10 do		Mbow.
3	5	H. B.	1st	D. Gaye.....	do.	10 do		Ahmednuggur.
2	11	H. B.	3rd	W. Stevenson.....	do.	18 Dec		Mbow.
2	9	H. B.	4th	A. C. Romer.....	do.	1842 2 Feb.	42	Deesa.
2	4	1st	1st	J. B. Stanley.....	do.	10 June		Adjutant to Artillery in Scinde.
2	4	2nd	4th	H. M. Douglas.....	do.	10 do		Bombay.
2	4	Gol.	4th	V. S. Kembell, H. M.....	do.	10 do		Rev. Sur. S. M. Country. (Field Service.)
2	4	Gol.	7th	A. M. Murray.....	do.	10 do		Scinde.
2	4	Gol.	7th	B. K. Finnimore.....	do.	10 do		Scinde.
2	4	1st	1st	H. S. Osborne.....	do.	11 do		Scinde.
2	4	1st	4th	H. Scott.....	do.	11 do		Scinde.
2	4	1st	2nd	G. Hossack.....	do.	11 do		Scinde.
2	4	H. B.	3rd	R. H. Keatinge.....	do.	11 do		Mbow.
2	4	1st	4th	J. M. McKenna.....	do.	11 do		Scinde.
Supernumerary.								
1	11	1st	4th	T. R. Teschemaker.....	do.	10 Dec	42	Bhooj.
1	11	1st	1st	W. Cameron.....	do.	10 do		Bhooj.
1	4	Gol.	6th	A. Aytoun.....	1843	9 June	43	6th Co. Gol. Batt. Baroda.
1	4	Gol.	4th	H. Wallace.....	do.	do		4th Co. Gol., Surat.
1	4	1st	1st	G. Rennie.....	do.	do		Ahmednuggur.
1	4	1st	1st	H. P. B. Berthon.....	do.	do		Europe S. C. 12th June 1844.
STAFF.								
				Adjts. & Qr. Mrs.....				
				T. C. Pownall.....				
				J. S. Unwin.....				
				J. Pottinger.....				
				Adjutant.				
				J. M. Glasse.....				
				Qr. Mr. & Inter.				
				G. P. Sealy.....				

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—*Continued.*

Years.	Months.	Brigade or Bat.	Troop or Coy.	NAMES.	Regl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
				<i>Surgeons.</i>			
	2nd			T. Hobson.....	3 Feb 41	4 June 36	Bombay.
	1st			J. A. Sinclair.....	15 Mar 42	5 Apr 25	Ahmednuggur.
				<i>Assist. Surgeons.</i>			
	H. B.	4		J. Cramond.....	3 Feb 40	28 Feb 33	Dessa.
	H.	3		E. Impey.....	18 Dec 41	4 Dec 40	Mhow.
	H.	1		W. S. Cameron.....	31 May 43	12 do	Poona.
				<i>Vety. Surgeons.</i>			
	H.			T. Hilton.....	30 Nov 31		Awr. S. C. 2d Oct. 1840.
	H.	2		J. J. Stockley.....	26 Feb 41		2nd Troop.
	H.			F. McDowell.....			Attached to the Horse Brigade.
				<i>Riding Master.</i>			
				J. Randall.....	20 Mar 43		Horse Brigade, Poona.

*Coat, Blue ; Facings, Scarlet ; Lace, Gold.*

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

"Ghuznee"—"Khelat"—"Afghanistan."

4th COMPANY "Beni-boo-Ali."

HEAD QUARTERS,—BOMBAY.

CHIEF ENGINEER..... Lieut. Col. Comm't. G. R. Jervis.

ADJUTANT OF ENGINEERS....

## CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,—SCINDE.

ARRIVED,—22d January 1844.

OFFICER COMMANDING..... Lieut. F. Wemyss.

ACTG. ADJUTANT AND Q. R. MR..... 2d Lieut. W. Kendall.

NAMES.	Regt. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
S. Goodfellow..	10 July 1825	Major 28 June 1838	Eur. Furlough 28th Jan. 1835.
Lieut. Colonel Commandant.			[Military Board.
G. R. Jervis..	16 August 43	....	Chief Engineer and Member of the
<i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>			
C. Waddington, C. B....	10 May	43	Eur. Furlough 1st Jan. 1845.
C. W. Grant..	16 August	....	Supg. Engr. Southern Provinces.
<i>Majors.</i>			
A. C. Peat, C. B....	10 May	43	28 July 39
Sir W. O. Harris, Knt. H. M. P..	16 August	43	....
<i>Captains.</i>			
W. B. Goodfellow..	28 August	34	....
W. Scott..	26 March	35	....
H. B. Turner, H....	25 do	36	....
T. M. B. Turner....	28 June	40	....
J. Kilner..	7 October	....	....
H. Berthou....	30 Dec	41	15 Dec 41
J. J. F. Cruickshank, H....	4 June	42	15 June 42
J. Estridge..	28 October	....	....
W. G. Hebbert....	10 May	43	....
J. H. G. Crawford, H....	16 August	....	....
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
G. Wingate, M....	27 July	32	c. 13 June 44
W. S. Jacob....	1 do	33	....
C. W. Tremeneheers....	17 April	34	....
F. Wemyss, H. M....	8 August	....	....
T. Studdert..	20 do	....	....
H. J. Margary....	26 March	35	....
W. Graham....	21 Oct	36	....
G. B. Munbee, H....	25 March	36	....
R. Leech, C. B....	28 June	....	....
J. A. Curtis, H....	18 do	....	....
A. Nash, H. M....	7 October	....	....
P. L. Hart....	30 Dec	41	....
C. F. North....	4 June	42	....
W. S. Stuart, H....	28 October	....	....
F. Wemyss..	10 May	43	....
J. Hill....	16 August	....	....
<i>2d Lieutenants.</i>			
J. H. Burke, H....	13 June	40	12 Dec 34
W. F. Marriott, H. +....	7 October	11 do	36
H. W. B. Bell..	31 March	41	11 June 39
H. Rivers....	30 Dec	11 do	....
W. Kendall..	4 June	42	11 June 41
M. K. Kennedy..	28 October	11 do	....
A. De Lisle..	10 May	43	10 Dec 41
W. Chapman..	16 August	10 June	42
<i>Superannuated.</i>			
W. R. Dickinson..	....	....	....
C. Scott....	....	....	....
<i>Sub-Conductor.</i>			
G. Miller..	22 April	42	....

\* Lieut. F. Wemyss, served in the First Campaign in Afghanistan and Scinde.

+ 2d Lieut. W. F. Marriott, D.M.O. D.M.O.

Coat, Red; Facings, Blue Velvet; Lace, Gold.



## NATIVE CAVALRY.

## 1st Regiment (Lancers.)

"Ghuznee."—"Afghanistan."

RAJKOTE.—arrived, 14th May 1843.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Lt. Col. Comdt.</i>			
B. Sandwith, C. B..	9 Aug 1839	29 April 1839	
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>			
D. Cunninghame.	9 do	29 do	
<i>Major.</i>			
S. Poole...	3 June 41		Europe sick. cert. 29th Nov. 1844.
<i>Captains.</i>			
J. Penny...	7 Nov 37		Eur. S. C. 18th Nov. 1843.
C. J. Owen...	30 Oct 38		Europe, 24th Mar. 1842.
G. K. Erskine...	1 Nov		Comp. Poona Aux. Horse.
A. Tweedale...	6 Mar 41		
W. F. Curtis...	3 June		Rupt. of Ghaut Police & Comdt. of the Tannah Rangers.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
H. Spottiswoode...	31 July 36		Adjutant.
W. Loch...	15 Feb 37		Rupt. Guicowar's Horse.
G. C. Kemball, H...	23 Nov 38		Qr. Mr. & Interpreter.
L. M. Valiant, H. M...	3 June 41		
H. R. Parker...	5 Apr 42		Europe, sick cert. 21st March 1843.
W. W. Anderson, H. M...	23 May		
E. A. Hardy...	22 Sept		
E. P. Arthur, H...	9 Oct 44		
<i>Cornets.</i>			
F. Valiant...	6 Jan 43	6 Jan 43	
H. E. Forbes.	25 May 43	25 May 43	
J. H. B. Dennis...	1 Mar 44	1 March 44	
F. A. E. Loch...	9 Oct 44	7 Apr 44	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. H. Spottiswoode...	21 June 37		
Qr. Mr. & Intr. G. C. Kemball...	23 May 39		
Surgeon, A. J. Montefiore	17 Jan 40	1 May 31	
Asst. do...			
Vety. do. G. E. Nixon...	24 May 26		
Riding Master, J. Sterling...	2 Oct 41		

Jacket, French Grey; Fucings, White.

Lieut. Col. D. Cunninghame, served with the 1st Bombay Eur. Regt. in the Mahratta War of 1817 and 18 and was present at the Battles of Kiler and Poona. Commanded the Poona Auxy. Horse in the first Afghan Campaign, engaged with the Auxy. Horse in various out-post affairs, received a Medal for Ghuznee and 3d class Order of the Doodanee Empire.

Lieut. Col. Comdt. Sandwith, Major Poole, Captain Penny, and Captain Owen.—were present with the Regiment, during the first Campaign in 1839 in Scinde and Afghanistan under Lord Keane, including the Assault and Capture of Ghuznee on 23rd July of that year and the occupation of the city of Cabool on 6th August, for which they have received Medals.

Major Poole was present at the taking of Limbuj in 1824, Dongerpoor in 1826, Uckul-Kote in 1830, made a Forced March, in command of 50 men, of upwards of 100 miles in 38 hours, and captured a Katty chief in May 1837.

Captain Erskine.—Served as Second in command of the Poona Auxiliary Horse during the first Afghan Campaign, present at the Assault and Capture of Ghuznee on 23d July 1839 and the occupation of Cabool on 16th August, for which he has received a Medal.

Captain Tweedale, Lieut. Spottiswoode, Lieut. Loch, Lieut. Kemball, Lieut. Valiant, Lieut. Denys and G. E. Nixon, Esq. Vety. Sur., served with the Regt. during the 1st campaign in Scinde and Afghanistan, present at the Assault and Capture of Ghuznee, on 23d July 1839, and the occupation of Cabool on 6th August, for which they have received Medals.

**Second Regiment Light Cavalry.**

SCINDE.

Arrived, 17th February, 1844.

NAMES.	Regl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<b>Colonel.</b>			
J. P. Dunbar...	1 May 1842	M. G. 28 June 1838	Eur. Fur' 1st July 1826.
<b>Lieut. Colonel.</b>			
J. Sutherland..	27 March 40	28 Feb 38	Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana. (S. C. to Sea, 28th October 1843.)
<b>Major.</b>			
J. Brooks...	29 April 39		
<b>Captains.</b>			
* G. Rowley..	14 July 35	.....	Superintendent of Pensions & Family Payments.
W. Trevor-Lyan...	19 July	.....	Eur. S. C. 15th May 1844.
W. J. Otley, H..	1 Dec 37		S. C. Neilgherries 6th November 1844.
H. L. Salmon..	29 April 39	.....	Eur. S. C. 4th April 1842.
C. F. Jackson...	18 May 42	17 Feb 41	Supdt. & Comdt. at Balmeer.
<b>Lieutenants.</b>			
A. Prescott..	14 July 35	c. 18 Feb 42	
W. Kenyon .	22 April 38	...	Eur. S. C. 20th Feb. 1843.
J. McK. Taylor...	24 Dec		
W. Marriott, H..	29 April 39		
E. H. Simpson...	30 July 40	...	Adjutant.
W. F. Hunter...	12 Dec	...	Eur. S. C. 27th Dec. 1843.
E. M. McGregor...	18 May 42	...	Actg. Qr. Mr.
G. F. Loch...	2 do 43		
<b>Cornets.</b>			
O. H. Barnewell, M..	17 Nov 41	2 Feb 41	S. C. Neilgherries 13th Nov. 1843.
N. B. Tucker...	18 May 42	2 May 42	
C. V. Arthur..	1 Feb 43		
C. W. Bannister..	8 Nov 43		
<b>STAFF.</b>			
Adjt. E. H. Simpson..	24 July 44		
Act. Qr. Mr. E. M. McGregor...	4 Sept 44		
Surgeon C. F. Collier.	11 March 41		
Assist. do. T. W. Ward	29 April 44	5 Jan 41	
Vety. do. A. J. Poett...	3 Aug		
Riding Master, F. Eagan.	20 March 34		

Jacket, French Grey; Facings, White.

\* Regimental duty temporarily.

**Third Regiment Light Cavalry.**

"HYDERABAD."

Deesa.—Arrived, 8th March 1844.

NAMES.	Regl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<b>Colonel.</b>			
P. Delamotte, c. B., H.	27 Apr 1826	m. c. 28 June 1838	Comdg. Southern Division of the Army.
<b>Lieut. Colonel.</b>			
C. J. Conyngham. . . .	9 Apr 41	6 Mar 41	Eur. S. C. 20th Feb. 1843.
<b>Major.</b>			
M. Stack, c. B. . . .	22 Sep 39	L.C. 4 July 43	Supt. of the Alligaum Stud. (Regl. duty temporarily.)
<b>Captains.</b>			
O. H. Delamsin, c. B., H. . . . .	12 Sep 34	m. 4 July 43	Eur. S. C. 30th Apr. 1844.
E. Walter . . . . .	5 Dec ..	.. ..	Eur. Sick Certificate 16th Dec. 1843.
G. G. Malet. . . . .	28 Feb 38	4 Jan 38	Resident with Meer Ali Moorad of Khyrpore.
F. Farrant, x. L. S. . .	24 Mar 40	15 Aug 39	On duty in Persia.
T. Eyre. . . . .	28 Aug 42	11 Mar 41	
<b>Lieutenants.</b>			
F. F. Taylor. . . . .	12 Oct 35	.. ..	S. C. to Europe 31st Oct. 1843.
J. Farbes. . . . .	28 Feb 38	.. ..	Dep. Col. & Magistrate, of Meerpore.
J. C. Graves. . . . .	12 do 40	.. ..	Adjutant.
W. Ashburner. . . . .	24 Mar ..	.. ..	
T. A. Mackenzie. . . .	26 Oct 41	.. ..	[1844.
R. B. Moore. . . . .	28 Aug 42	.. ..	S. C. Neilgherries, 6th May
F. J. Oldfield. . . . .	24 Oct ..	.. ..	Eur. S. C. 25th Jan. 1844.
C. Buckle. . . . .	25 Feb 44	.. ..	
<b>Cornets.</b>			
R. F. Wren. . . . .	1 Feb 43	.. ..	
W. M. McC. Campbell. .	4 Nov 43	.. ..	
W. R. Dick. . . . .	1 Dec 43	.. ..	
W. M. Scott. . . . .	1 Mar 44	.. ..	
<b>STAFF.</b>			
Adjt. W. Ashburner. . .	3 Dec 42	.. ..	
Qr. Mr. & Intr. Vaccant. . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	
Surg. M. P. Hathorn. . .	1 Feb 44	1 Oct 42	
Asst. Sur. F. Lodwick. .	5 Feb 44	2 Feb 41	
Vety. do. E. Battersbee. .	24 Sept 36	.. ..	
Riding Master, T. Walter. . . . .	20 Mar 34	Lt. 11 Feb 44	

Jacket, French Grey; Facings, White.

# First Regiment of European Infantry, (Fusiliers.)

On the Colours the "ROYAL TIGER," Superscribed "Plassey" and "Buxar."—The  
 "ELEPHANT," superscribed "Carnatic," "Mysore;" "Guzerat," "Seringapatam"  
 "Kirkee."—"Beni-Boo-Ali."—"Aden."

DEESA.—Arrived. 12th February 1844.

## RIGHT WING.

NAMES.	Regl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
J. W. Morris... ..	1 Nov 1817	L. G. 10 Jan 37	Eur. Fur. 18th Jan. 1818,
<i>Lieut Colonels.</i>			
J. Shirreff....	11 Feb 42	c. 14 June 42	Comdg. at Asseerghur.
M. Soppitt....	21 Dec 41	26 Jan 38	
<i>Major.</i>			
C. Hagart....	23 Nov 41	13 Nov 39	Adj. Genl. of the Army.
<i>Captains.</i>			
R. Mignon, H....	11 Sept 30	....	Comt. Dept. Presidency.
A. McD. Elder....	17 Apr 32	....	Assistant Secy. to Military
J. Hobson....	5 Sept 35	1 Mar 35	Board.
T. Tapp....	17 Aug 40	4 Jan 37	Eur. S. C. 17th Feb. 1844.
T. G. Fraser....	23 Nov 41	5 Mar 38	2d in Command, Poona
<i>1st Lieutenants.</i>			Auxiliary Horse.
H. J. Woodward....	10 May 29	c. 16 Feb 42	Adjutant.
J. Ramsay....	11 Sept 32	c. 22 Apr 43	Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. P. D. A.
R. J. Shaw, H....	21 Apr 36	c. 5 Jan	Actg. Depy. Asst. Comy. Gl.
			Ahmednuggur, and in
			charge of Bazars.
H. B. Rose, H. M....	10 Sept	....	Qr. Mr. & Intr. (Actg. Ex-
			Engineer, Ahmedabad.)
W. E. Evans, H. M....	24 Dec 37	....	Asst. to Supr. of Deccan
			Revenue Survey.
A. P. Hunt....	8 Oct 39	....	Actg. Qr. Mr. & Pay Mr.
C. T. Trower....	3 Oct 40	....	
W. S. Furneaux....	17 July 42	23 Nov 41	Eur. S. C. 3rd Jan. 1844.
F. S. Kemp, H....	17 July	16 July 42	
W. C. Anderson, H. M.	2 Dec		Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.
			S. M. Country.
H. E. Pattullo....	17 Feb 43		Eur. sick cert. 11th Feb. 41.
H. Daly, H. M. G....	18 June	....	Eur. S. C. 22d Feb. 1844.
E. Dansey, H. M....	9 Aug	....	Actg. Interpreter.
G. Scriven....	19 Sept 44	....	Eur. S. C. 30th Nov. 1844.
<i>2nd Lieutenants.</i>			
G. E. Herne....	17 Mar 41	11 Dec 40	
T. T. Piers....	5 Jan 42	10 do 41	
F. Dacre....	21 Apr	6 Jan 42	
F. Phillips....	16 July	11 June	
R. Couper, H....	16 do	13 July	
H. N. Miller....	9 Dec		
W. G. Mainwaring....	9 Aug 43	1 Mar 43	
H. T. Walker....	7 April 44	8 Dec 42	
T. Bromley....	10 Sept	11 June 44	Sick cert. Neilgherries, 17th
W. M. Miles....	19 do	1 Jan	March 1843.
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. H. J. Woodward.	16 Oct 41		
Qr. M. & I. H. B. Rose	9 Feb 41	....	Actg. Ex.-Engr. Ahmedabad.
Surg. C. D. Straker....	2 June 42	5 June 39	
Asst. do.			

Facings, White.

**First Regiment of European Infantry, (Fusiliers.)***"Serlingapatam"—"Kirkee."—"Beni-Boo-Ali."—"Aden."***DEESA.**

Arrived, 12th February 1844.

**LEFT WING.**

NAMES.	Regl. Rank	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Major.</i>			
J. P. Cumming .....	24 Nov 1841	10 Jan 1839	
<i>Captains.</i>			
R. St. John... ..	5 July 36	....	Post Master, Poona.
H. Stiles, H. M... ..	6 Dec 37	....	Actg. Assist. Supt. of Bazars at Poona.
W. E. Rawlinson...	24 Nov 41	10 Jan 39	Depy. Judge Adv. Genl. N. D. A.
C. R. Hogg.. ..	2 Dec 42	18 Feb 42	Actg. Ex. Engr. at Deesa.
G. F. Sympton.. ..	....	19 May 42	Europe Furl's. 13th Oct. 1843.
<i>1st Lieutenants.</i>			
J. B. Seton.. ..	19 Aug 31	c. 19 Feb 43	Eur. sick cert. 28th Dec. 1842.
T. B. Morse.. ..	6 Dec 37	c. 9 Sept 43	Eur. sick cert. 16th March 1844.
F. E. Woodhouse.. ..	9 Oct 39	17 Oct 38	
R. W. D. Leith... ..	18 Aug 40	10 Jan 39	
W. A. Anderson... ..	3 Oct	....	Europe sick cert. 21st Dec. 1843.
D. Cameron... ..	16 July 42		

*Facings, White.*

# **Second Regiment of European (Light) Infantry.**

Raised, 8th October 1839.

**BELGAUM.—Arrived 11th Feb. 1844.**

NAMES.	Regt. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
Sir E. G. Stannus, Kt., C. B. ....	21 Jan 1829	M G 28 June 1838	Europe Furlo 25th Nov. 1826.
<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i>			
R. Taylor....	12 Oct	30 c. 10 Nov	4: Europe S. C. 28th Oct. 1844.
H. D. Robertson....	20 Sept	44 28 June	3:
<i>Majors.</i>			
H. Spencer....	1 April	41	Europe, sick cer. 11th Dec. 1841.
J. Fawcett, H. ....	27 Aug	44 23 Nov	41 S. C. Europe, 19th Dec. 1842.
<i>Captains.</i>			
G. Macan, H. M....	9 Feb	29	
T. R. Wynter....	13 Sept		
G. Thornton....	30 June	32	Supg. the erection of Salt Chow- [kies in the Rutnagberry Collec- torate.
A. P. LeMessurier....	8 Oct	39 21 May	3: Acting Asst. Adj. Genl. N. D. A.
J. S. Ramsay....	8 do	27 Aug	Acting Asst. to Civil Engineer [in Candish.
F. N. B. Tucker....	8 do	M. 4 July	4: S. C. Europe, 30th Oct. 1843.
J. B. M. Gillanders....	5 do	40 14 May	
R. Shortrede....	1 April	41 4 Jan	3: 1st Asst. Trigl. Survey.
E. A. Guerin....	22 Feb	44 7 Dec	3:
H. C. Jones....	27 Aug	3 Jan	4:
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
C. F. Christie....	8 April	36	Europe, S. C. 24th April 1844.
H. J. Barr, H....	25 July		Asst. Aud. General.
A. E. Saunders....	24 Dec	37	
M. F. Gordon, G. H. M. P....	16 Sept	38 c. 5 July	44 On duty Calcutta.
H. J. Willoughby....	8 Oct	39	Sur. Furlough 8th March 1844.
C. R. W. Hervey, G. H. M....	8 do		1st Mr & Intr. (Acting Asst. in [the Thuggee Department.
J. A. Evans, R....	11 Nov		Acting 2d in Command Guzerat [Irregular Horse.
C. S. Whitehall....	12 do		Adjutant.
W. F. Sandwith, H....	15 Oct	40	
W. Brassey....	11 Apr	41	
A. P. Campbell....	16 July	42	
H. Shewell....	16 do		
J. P. Winfield, H....	4 May	43	
H. E. G. Close....	8 June		
H. P. Tyacke....	20 Nov		
J. W. Saville....	22 Feb	44	
C. F. G. Church....	1 April		
C. T. Aitchison....	27 Aug		
M. Bruce....	13 Sept		Quarter Master to Scinde Camel [Corps.
C. Thompson....	30 Sept		
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
M. G. Head....	16 Nov	42 2 Feb	42
G. Soames....	10 May	43 1 Jan	43
J. E. Westropp....	8 June	1 Feb	
W. H. Walton....	4 July	21 do	
C. S. Jessop....	20 Nov	1 Aug	
B. R. Whittaker....	22 Feb	44 5 Sept	43
L. Turquand....	1 Apr	8 Dec	
R. D. Hassard....	27 Aug	1 Jan	44
A. C. Frankland, H....	13 Sept	1 do	
W. C. Faure....	29 do	6 do	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. W. F. Sandwith....	22 Feb	44	
Qr. Mr. & Intr. C. R. W. Hervey....	21 July	43	(Acting Assistant in the Thuggee [Department.)
Surg. T. S. Cahill, M. D....	2 Jan	42	
Asst. do. W. Braikenridge....	5 July	41	

Facings, White.

**First (or Grenadier) Regiment Native Infantry.***"Mangalore"—"Hyderabad."***RAJCOTE—Arrived, 1st March 1844.**

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
A. Robertson....	19 Mar 1825	M. G. 28 June 1838	Eur. Furlough, 26th Jan. 1837.
<i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>			
* F. Farquharson, H. M....	21 Jan	29 M G 23 Nov 41	S. C. Eur. 6th July 1842.
F. Stalker, C. B....	19 Jan	44 28 June 38	Comg. at Rajcote.
<i>Major.</i>			
J. S. Down....	5 May	44 23 Nov 41	
<i>Captains.</i>			
T. Donnelly.....	8 July	30	Assist. Adj. Genl. South
T. Foulerton....	2 Mar	37	[Div. Army.]
P. C. N. Amiel, H....	31 Aug	40	Eur. S. C. 21st Feb. 1843.
W. C. Stather, G. H. M....	3 Sept		Assist. in the Deccan Sur-
H. C. Rawlinson, C. B., H. M. P....	5 May	44 M 2 June 37	[vey. Political Agent in Turkish [Arabia.]
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
H. W. Prescott..	2 Mar	37	
C. D. Delamotte....	17 Oct		Aid-de-Camp, to Maj. Genl., Delamotte, C. B.
A. C. Honner, H....	19 July	38	Actg. Qr. Mr. & Intr.
E. T. Peacocke..	27 Apr	40	Line Adj. at Rajcote.
G. Malcolm, H....	31 Aug		2d in Command Scinde [Horse.]
E. C. Fanning, H....	31 do		Adj. Guz. Prov. Bat.
G. L. Lye....	3 Sept		Adjutant.
G. U. Price....	3 Oct		
R. M. Johnstone..	16 July	42	Sub Asst. Comy. Genl.,
J. P. Sandwith....	5 May	44	[Hyderabad.]
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
R. W. D'Arcy, H....	10 Sept	40 17 Dec 39	
W. Pirie.....	17 Mar	41 12 do 40	
P. W. Hewett, H....	16 July	42 11 June 42	
W. Lambert....	9 Dec		
W. Walker....	8 May	44 9 Dec 43	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. G. L. Lye....	17 Jan	44	
Qr. Mr. & Intr. Vacant....			
Surgeon Vacant.....			
Asst. do. R. H. Davidson....		16 Jan 39	Attached.

*Facings, White.*

• Supernumerary.

**Second (or Grenadier) Regiment Native Infantry.***"Egypt"—"Koregaum"—"Kirkee."***SATTARA.**

Ordered to Ahmedabad and Baroda.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
Sir J. Sutherland, K. L. S.	8 Feb 1829	M G 28 June 38	<i>Eur. Furlo' 10th Feb. 1826.</i>
<i>Lieut Colonel.</i>			
D. Capon, H. M. . . . .	12 Dec	44 30 May	36
<i>Major.</i>			
G. Boyd....	6 Apr		
<i>Captains.</i>			
G. LeGrand Jacob, H. M. P. . . . .	5 Sept	36 6 June	36 1st Asst. to the Pol. Agent in Kattiwar, (S. C. Neilgherries, 5th April 1843. <i>Eur. S. C. 23d Apr. 1842.</i>
S. V. W. Hart, H. M. . . . .	21 Mar	39 .. .. .	
P. W. Clark, H. . . . .	23 Nov	41 .. .. .	
R. H. Mackintosh. . . . .	6 Apr	42 .. .. .	Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Northern Div. of the Army.
R. P. Hogg, G. H. M. P. . . . .	8 Sept	.. .. .	Persian Intr. and Extra Aid-de-Camp to H. E. the Comdr-in-Chief.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
J. Bedford, H. . . . .	31 Aug	40	
G. R. Grimes....	9 do	41 .. .. .	Adjutant.
J. W. Schneider H. M. . . . .	27 Oct	.. .. .	Qr. Mr. and Intr.
J. Alexander... ..	23 Nov		
W. F. Leeson... ..	2 Jan	42	
H. R. C. Moyle, H. . . . .	6 Apr	.. .. .	<i>Eur. S. C. 15th May 1844.</i>
T. Jermyn, H. M. . . . .	16 July		
St. J. O. N. Muter. . . . .	16 do		
A. H. Curtis... ..	8 Sept		
G. W. Harding, H. . . . .	26 May	43	
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
G. O'M. O'Neil....	14 June	42 11 June	42
W. M. S. Boltone... ..	16 July	11 do	
A. F. Lloyd... ..	21 Oct	1 Oct	
G. Skipton... ..	12 Jan	43 9 Dec	
J. Black... ..	26 May	29 Jan	43
<b>STAFF.</b>			
Adj't G. R. Grimes... ..	23 Jan	43	
Qr. Mr. & Intr. J. W. Schneider. . . . .	23 Oct	43	
Surg. J. Bowstead... ..	30 July	42 1 Mar	42
Asst. do. Vacant... ..	1		

*Facings, White.*



**Third Regiment Native Infantry.**

"Sedaseer"—"Seringapatam"—"Beni-Bho-Ali."

AHMEDABAD.

Ordered to Bombay and eventually to Scinde.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
B. W. D. Sealy.....	1 May 1842	m g 10 Jan 1837	Eur. Furlo' 21st July 1825.
<i>Lieut.-Colonel.</i>			
H. Sandwith.....	24 Sept	44 23 Nov	41
<i>Majors.</i>			
C. Johnson, H. ....	22 Feb	44 23 Nov	41 Eur. Furlo' 28th Aug. 1841.
<i>Captains.</i>			
J. D. Hallett, H.....	29 Nov	33 .....	Actg. Asst. Comy. Genl. N. D. A., S. C. Neilgherries, 14th Nov. 1844.
J. Wright.....	14 Sept	35 .....	Assist. Readt. Hyderabad, Deccan.
D. A. Malcolm.....	30 Mar	37 .....	Sub-Assist. Comy. Genl, Mhow.
C. Birdwood.....	17 July	.....	Actg. Asst. to Garrison Engineer.
A. M. Haselwood, H.M.	22 Feb.	44 c. 22 Apr	42
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
E. W. Agar.....	15 Sept	34 c 7 Jan	44 Comdt. of Guz. Cooly Police Corps. (S. C. to Cape 18th Nov 1843.)
A. Crawford, H. ....	14 do	35 .....	Brigade Major at Baroda.
H. Richards.....	9 Mar	37 .....	Adjutant; Actg. Asst. Comy. Genl. N. D. A.
T. L. Jameson.....	14 do	.....	.....
F. Forbes.....	30 do	.....	.....
R. Richards.....	8 Oct	32 .....	Europe S. C. 24th Feb. 1844.
A. S. Young, H.....	3 do	40 .....	Acting Adj. to Guz. Irr. Horse.
C. F. Grant.....	26 Sept	41 .....	Acting Commdt. of Guz. Cooly Police Corps.
G. F. Barra.....	16 July	42 .....	Eur. S. C. 29th Oct. 1844.
E. Grant.....	22 Feb	44 .....	Acting. Adj. to Guz. Cooly Police Corps.
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
W. A. Neale.....	3 Oct	40 29 Dec	39 S. C. Neilgherries 12th Jan. 1844.
W. D. Dickson, H. M.	.....	.....	.....
G.....	26 Sept	41 8 Mar	41 Interpreter and Quarter Master.
W. N. Dyett.....	5 Nov	43 10 June	43
O. Probyn.....	22 Feb	44 1 Oct	.....
H. G. Raverty.....	10 Sept	..... 28 June	.....
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. H. Richards..	10 July	39	.....
Qr. Mr. & Intr. W. D. Dickson,.....	7 May	44	.....
Surgeon, Vacant...	.....	.....	.....
Asst. do. W. Thom..	5 Jan	41 .....	Attached.

Facings, Sky Blue,

**Fourth Regiment Native Infantry (or Rifle Corps.)***"Seringapatam," Flank Companies "Beni-Boo-Alli."***BARODA.****Ordered to POONA.**

<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>Regtl. Rank.</b>	<b>Army Rank.</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<b>Colonel.</b>			
Vans Kennedy, G. H. M. P.	4 Sept 1837	M. G. 28 June 1838	Oriental Translator to Govt.
<b>Lieut. Colonel.</b>			
C. Ovens.	20 Nov 38	5 Sept 35	Resident at Sattara.
<b>Major.</b>			
C. Crawley (1)	10 Apr 38		
<b>Captains.</b>			
F. C. Darke (2)	9 Feb 30		<i>Eur. S. C. 7th Nov. 1840.</i>
G. J. Jameson (3)	28 Apr 37	27 Apr 35	Depy. Mily. Aud. Genl. and Secy. to the Mily. Fund. S. C. <i>Egypt, 19th Aug. 1844.</i>
J. D. Smythe (4)	10 do 38	2 June	<i>Eur. S. C. 23rd Dec. 1842.</i>
R. W. Honner (5)	19 Apr 41	11 Feb 36	Commg. Poona Recruit depôt.
F. C. Holl	23 Nov 44	17 Jan 39	
<b>Lieutenants.</b>			
N. H. Thornbury, G. H. M.	6 Nov 26	c. 7 Dec 39	Secy. to Mily. Board.
C. C. Lucas, H.	16 Feb 30	c. 17 Feb 41	<i>S. C. Neil. 18th Mar. 1844.</i>
C. W. Prother	28 Apr 37	c. 8 Sept 40	<i>Eur. Furto' 22d Mar. 1843.</i>
A. Price	28 Jan 39		Adj't. Sawunt Waree Local Corps.
J. S. Aked, H. M. G.	8 Oct 40		<i>Eur. S. C. 29th Nov. 1842.</i>
W. G. C. Hughes	2 May 40		Adjutant.
A. Morris, H.	3 Oct 41		
J. Hunter, H. P.	19 Apr 41		
A. R. Manson, H. M.	16 July 42		Quarter Master & Interpreter.
J. B. Dunsterville, H.	23 Nov 44		
<b>Ensigns.</b>			
R. Gordon, H. M. G.	5 Jan 43	1 Oct 41	
J. Langston	16 July 44	11 June 42	
H. H. A. Wood	8 May 44	9 Dec 43	
J. F. Tolfrey	23 Oct 44	28 Jan 44	
Edwin Maude	23 Nov 44	1 Feb 44	
<b>STAFF.</b>			
Adj't. A. Morris	11 Jan 44		
Qr. Mr. & Intr. A. R. Manson	15 Oct 44		
Surgeon			
Asst. do. T. B. Larkins	18 Dec 41	2 June 41	Attached.

*Jacket, Rifle Green ; Facings, Black Velvet.*

(1) Major C. Crawley served in the Persian Gulph at the Siege and Capture of Ras-el Khyma under Sir W. G. Keir, 1819.

With Sir L. Smith at Beni-boo-Alli 1821.

With Colonel Kemp in Serobie Territories at Capture of Limbuj, 1824.

(2) Captain F. C. Darke, at Beni-boo-Alli, with Sir L. Smith's Force 1821.

(3) Captain G. J. Jameson, with Colonel Kemp in Serobie Territories and at Capture of Limbuj 1824.

(4) Captain J. D. Smythe. At Beni-boo-Alli, with Sir L. Smith, 1821.

(5) Captain R. W. Honner, served with Colonel Kemp in Serobie Territories at Capture of Limbuj 1824, and with a field force in the Myhee Kanta 1828.

**Fifth Regiment Native (Light) Infantry.**

"Sedaseer,"—"Seringapatam"—"Kahun,"—Flank Companies, "Beni-Boo-Ali."

BOMBAY.

Ordered to AHMEDABAD.

NAMES.	Regl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<b>Colonel.</b>			
J. Salter, C. B. ....	4 Sept 1827	M G 28 June 1838	Eur. Furlo' 5th Oct. 1839.
<b>Lieut. Colonel.</b>			
M. E. Bagnold...	20 June 42	c 7 May 44	Brigadier Comg. Anrungabad Div., Nizam's Army.
<b>Major.</b>			
W. N. T. Smee...	6 July 39		
<b>Captains.</b>			
R. A. Bayly....	28 June 34		
J. C. Heath ..	28 do 38	... ..	Pay Mr. Poona Div. of the Army.
L. Brown, H. ..	6 July 39	M 2 Apr 41	Pol. Supt. Pahlunpore, Honorary Aid-de-Camp to the Govr. Genl.
R. H. Wardell...	7 Mar 40	... ..	Europe S. C. 28th April 1843.
R. Dennis...	29 do 42		
<b>Lieutenants.</b>			
H. Rudd, H. M. ..	28 June 34	C 7 Jan 44	Eur. Furlo' 8th May 1844.
C. Mellorsh...	31 July 37		
A. J. Alcock, H. ....	7 do 38	... ..	Adjutant.
C. J. Symons, H. ..	7 Mar 40		[Seinde.
H. Stanley...	17 Sept ...	... ..	Employed under the Govr. of
W. W. Taylor, H. ....	3 Oct ...	... ..	Acting Qr. Mr. & Intr. to 21st N. I.
G. F. Shum, H. M. ....	2 Nov ..	... ..	Acting Qr. Mr. & Intr.
R. McCulloch...	16 Aug 41		
H. N. Robertson...	29 Mar 42		
C. W. Walker, H. ....	16 July ...	... ..	Acting Adjutant Poona Recruit Depot.
<b>Ensigns.</b>			
J. T. Francis, H. M. ....	16 Aug 41	12 Jan 40	Assist. to Supt. of Rev. Survey, S. M. Country.
J. P. Knowles...	29 Mar 42	2 do 42	
W. Miles...	16 July 44	11 June 44	
R. W. Mackechnie....	23 June 44	1 Jan 44	
S. Dobree...	16 July 44	1 do 44	
<b>STAFF.</b>			
Adj. A. J. Alcock....	15 Oct 41		
Qr. Mr. & Intr. Vacant....	...		
Surgeon....	...		
Assist. do. M. Thompson....	28 Aug 44	7 Nov 37	Attached.

Facing, Black.

## Sixth Regiment Native Infantry.

"Seringapatam."

SATTARA.

Arrived.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<b>Colonel.</b>			
J. Morse... ..	19 Aug 1841	M. G. 28 Jun [1838]	Comg. Nor. Div. of the Ar. [my. (S. C. Neilgher- ries.)
<b>Lieut. Colonel.</b>			
W. Cavaye... ..	15 Apr	43 23 Nov	41 Eur. S. C. 9th Feb. 1842.
<b>Major.</b>			
J. R. Woodhouse, H..	29 Nov	40 28 June	38
<b>Captains.</b>			
W. Macan, H.. ....	7 Sept	31	
D. Carstairs, .....	10 Oct	33	
R. Farquhar, H.....	8 do	39 13 Jan	37 Europe S. C. 23d Dec. 1842.
F. Mayor... ..	29 Nov	40 9 Apr	40 Eur. S. C. 29th Dec. 1843.
W. B. G. Blenkins, C.			
B. ....	26 Apr	42 m 4 July	43 Sub Asst. Commy: General, [Kunrachee.
<b>Lieutenants.</b>			
* J. Tait... ..	20 July	34 c 16 Mar	43 Comg. Guz. Provincial Bat- [talion. Lieut. of Police [at Shikarpore.)
C. D. Mylne, H. M...	13 Apr	37 c 5 June	44 Eur. S. C. 12th Jan. 1843.
E. B. Eastwick, H. M.			
P. G... ..	8 Oct	39	Eur. S. C. 21st April 1844.
C. C. Johnstone... ..	10 Sept	40	Eur. S. C. 11th Mar. 1844.
B. Kay, H.. ....	3 Oct		Eur. S. C. 23d Dec. 1842.
E. M. Nixon, H.. ....	29 Nov		Acting Interpreter.
C. Hodgkinson... ..	21 Sept	41	Acting Qr. Mr.
J. Field... ..	26 Apr	42	Adjutant.
J. A. S. Faulkner...	16 July		
H. A. Davis... ..	31 Mar	43	
<b>Ensigns.</b>			
H. T. Briggs.....	23 Dec	41 2 July	41
J. D. Simson... ..	4 Apr	42 2 Jan	42
T. D. Kerr... ..	26 do	30 do	
C. M. W. James... ..	16 July	11 June	
W. H. Blake... ..	31 Mar	43 22 Dec	
<b>STAFF.</b>			
Adj. J. Field... ..	7 April	42	
Qr. Mr. & Intr. Va- cant... ..			
Surg. Vacant... ..			
Asst. do. R. Hoskem.	6 May	44 22 Dec	39

Facing, black.

\* Regimental duty temporarily.

# **Seventh Regiment Native Infantry.**

"Sedaseer"—Seringsapatam—Flank Companies.—"Beni-Boo-Ali."

**BOMBAY.**

**FOR SERVICE IN SCINDE.**

Arrived, 25th October 1844.

NAMES.	Regl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
Sir D. Leighton, K. C. B.....	4 July 1842	m. g. 10 Jan [1837]	Europe Furlo' 11th March [1831.]
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
J. H. Dunsterville.....	20 Nov	38 10 July	33 Commy. General.
<i>Major.</i>			
T. C. Parr, H*..	19 Oct	39	
<i>Captains.</i>			
G. St. B. Brown, H.	12 Apr	29	Eur. S. C. 30th Jan. 1843. Secy. to Govt. Mily. and [Marine Depts.
P. M. Melvill....	18 do	33	
J. Cooper.....	20 Dec	34	Comdt. of the Malwa Bheel [Corps.
E. Skipper, H.....	19 Oct	39 29 May	
G. C. Stockley, H....	4 July	43 29 do	
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
E. Andrews....	15 Aug	34 c. 2 Jan	42 Comdt. of Infantry Malwa [Contingent.
W. Topham..	20 Dec	c. 7 Apr.	Adjutant.
H. T. Vincent....	8 Oct	39	Eur. S. C. 22d Feb. 1843. Adj. Marine Bat.
J. T. Barr, H....	19 do		
A. W. Lucas....	13 Feb	40	S. C. to Sea and Egypt, [20th Sept, 1844.
E. S. Niblock.....	3 Oct		
R. W. Wheatstone....	6 June	41	
F. G. Green....	16 July	42	
E. Bate.....	28 May	43	
G. A. Lister.....	4 July		
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
W. M. Brodie..	4 Feb	41 31 Aug	40
J. T. Jameson, H. M..	6 June	2 Jan	41
J. A. Collier....	16 July	42 11 June	42
H. G. Robison..	28 May	43 31 Jan	43
C. O. Maude....	4 July	1 Feb	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. W. Topham..	17 June	40	
Qr. Mr. & Intr. Vacant			
Surgeon, Vacant.....			
Asst. do. D. Davies....	12 Apr	41 1 do	37 Attached:

*Facings, White.*

\* Major T. Chase Parr.—Went with the expedition under Sir Lionel Smith to Arabia in 1821, and was present in command of the Light Company at the night attack made by the enemy upon the Camp at Zoor and at the Battle and Capture of the Fort of Beni-Boo-Ali.

**Eighth Regiment Native Infantry.***"Hyderabad."***SCINDE.**

Arrived, 1st October 1840.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
F. D. Ballantine... ..	15 Dec 1830	M. G. 28 June 1838.	Eur. sick cert. 13th Jan. 1836.
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
C. B. James... ..	19 May 43	8 July 33	Brigadier Commg. in Kandish.
<i>Major.</i>			
W. J. Browne, C. B.			
M. H... ..	23 Nov 41	L. C. 4 July 43	
<i>Captains.</i>			
* C. Richards... ..	11 Sept 28	M. 28 Nov 41	Pol. Agent at Kotah.
A. N. Maclean... ..	7 Apr 32	....	Paymaster Scinde Field Force.
A. S. Hawkins... ..	25 July 36	....	Sick cert. Neilgherries, 15th Jan. 1844.
H. C. Morse... ..	4 May 41	3 May 40	Eur. sick cert. 30th Dec. 1843.
* A. Thomas... ..	23 Nov	16 do 41	Line Adjutant at Sattara.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
F. Crisall... ..	6 Dec 30	C. 4 Jan 42	Adj. (Act. Dep. Judge [Ad. Gl. Scinde Force.]
T. R. Stewart... ..	7 Apr 32	C. 3 Apr	
M. Wyllie... ..	1 Jan 35	C. 16 Mar 43	Eur. sick cert. 17th Sept. 42.
E. C. Cotgrave, H....	2 May 36	C. 21 July 43	Qr. Mr. & Interpreter. Actg Adjutant.
H. J. Pelly, H. M. P.	3 Oct 40	..	Persian Interpreter to the Govt. of Scinde.
A. Austen, H. M... ..	12 Dec	..	Eur. sick cert. 9th Dec. 41.
G. E. Ashburner....	4 May 41	..	S. C. New South Wales, 14th June 1843.
D. H. Jameson... ..	23 Nov	..	Actg. Qr. Mr. & Intr.
E. Thompson... ..	16 July 42	..	
J. W. Younghusband.	24 Jan 43		
C. E. Brasnell... ..	8 Oct 44		
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
E. W. Mackenzie....	25 June 41	10 Jan 41	
J. Bates... ..	5 Jan 42	4 Dec 42	
A. Becher... ..	4 Apr 43	22 do	
C. C. G. Cowper....	1 Aug 43	1 Mar 43	
T. C. Allan... ..	23 Nov 44	15 Feb 44	
<b>STAFF.</b>			
Adj. F. Crisall... ..	20 Aug 43		
Qr. Mr. & Intr. E.			
C. Cotgrave... ..	1 Jan 35	..	Acting Adjutant.
Surgeon Vacant.			
Asst. do. J. Mac-			
Kenzie... ..	10 May 41	7 March 37	Attached.

*Facings, White.*

\* Regimental duty, temporarily.

## Ninth Regiment Native Infantry.

"Seringapatam."

DEESA.

Ordered to BOMBAY.

Arrived, 22d October 1840.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
Sir T. Corsellis, K. C. B...	19 Sept 1822	M. G. 10 Jan 1837	Eur. sick cert. 4th Dec. 1825.
<i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>			
* F. Roome...	3 Feb 29	M. G. 23 Nov 41	At Bombay, unemployed.
D. Forbes...	11 Feb 42	23 Nov	Eur. sick cert. 18th Feb. 1842.
<i>Major.</i>			
M. M. Shaw...	1 Nov 39		
<i>Captains.</i>			
R. J. Littlewood...	8 May 37	21 Feb 36	Brigade Major, Deesa.
J. B. Bellasis, H. M.	12 July	...	Actg. Comdt. Guz. Provincial Battalion.
W. Purves...	28 June 38	...	Asst. Comy. Genl. (sick cert. Cape, 23d Dec. 1842.)
E. Whicelo...	28 Aug	...	Depy. Judge Advocate Genl. P. D. A.
P. K. Skinner, H...	1 Nov 39	...	
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
W. J. Morris, H. (I)...	29 June 33	c. 16 July 40	2nd in Command of the Bh-el Corps, and Bheel Agent in Candeish.
J. Ramsay, H...	27 Aug 34	c. 23 Feb 41	Depy. Asst. Comy. Genl. Deesa. [1842.]
H. W. Evans...	15 June 36	c. 19 Feb 43	
J. C. Wright, H...	8 May 37	c. 7 Jan 44	Europe sick cert. 29th Nov. Adjutant.
A. Vaillant...	12 July 38	c. 13 May	Europe, sick cert 22d Feb. 1844. [May 1844.]
C. Halkett...	28 June 38	...	
W. G. Arrow, H...	25 Aug 39	...	Sick cert to N. S. Wales, 15th
S. Thacker, H...	1 Nov 40	...	Asst. to Supt. of Rev. Survey, S. M. Country.
F. Fanning, H. M...	3 Oct 43	...	
C. R. Baugh...	22 July 43	...	
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
E. Younghusband...	17 Mar 41	12 Dec 40	
A. B. Church...	16 July 42	11 June 42	
J. Thacker...	7 Apr 43	11 do	
T. Burd...	28 May 43	11 Jan 43	
W. Wylde Brown...	1 Aug 43	21 Feb	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. A. Vaillant...	11 Oct 40		
Qr. Mr. & Intr. Vacant.			
Surgeon Vacant.			
Assist. do. C. Black, M. D.	13 Apr 42	12 Feb 37	Attached.

*Facings, Black.*

\* Supernumerary.

- (1) Captain W. J. Morris, was present in Command of a Detachment at the Capture of the Fort of Warkeera, in Candeish in October 1844, and received the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council in General Orders, dated the 28th November, 1844.

**Tenth Regiment Native Infantry.**

BOMBAY.

Ordered to BARODA.

Arrived, 17th April 1844.

NAMES.	Regl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
E. Frederick, C. B. ...	28 June 1838	M. G. 28 June 1838	Eur. Fur' 7th Sept. 1838.
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
S. Hughes, C. B. ...	16 Aug 44	C. 26 Dec 41	Brigr. Comg. Northern Div. of the Army.
<i>Major.</i>			
J. D. Browne. ....	25 Feb 42		
<i>Captains.</i>			
J. G. Hume. ....	27 Apr 31		
C. B. Morton. ....	30 May 35		
W. S. Adams. ....	11 Mar 36		Amt. Qr. Mr. Genl. S. D. A.
H. Aston, H. M. ....	28 Oct 41	7 Jan 39	2nd Assist. to Pol. Agent in Kattywar (Actg. 1st Assistant.)
T. Jackson, H. ....	25 Feb 42	25 Jan 40	Eur. Furlo' 11th Nov. 1841.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
C. Threshie, H. ....	20 Feb 39	C. 20 Feb 41	Depy. Asst. Comy. General, Southern Div. A. (Actg. Asst. Commissary Genl.)
F. Fenwick. ....	30 May 35	C. 25 July 42	Eur. S. C. 6th Feb. 1841.
J. G. J. Johnston, H. ....	23 Feb 37	C. 2 Sept 43	
H. Vincent, H. M. ....	22 Sept 38		Qr. Mr. & Interpreter to the Marine Battalion.
J. H. Ayrton, H. M. ....	3 Oct 40		Adjutant.
H. Lodwick, G. H. M. ....	21 Sept 41		
J. S. Gell. ....	25 Feb 42		Eur. S. C. 29th Nov. 1844.
J. C. Coley, H. ....	16 July 43		Actg. Qr. Mr.
G. Moyle. ....	12 Jan 43		Eur. S. C. 26th Nov. 1842.
W. P. Pelly. ....	3 May 44		
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
F. Schneider. ....	25 Feb 42	10 Dec 41	
F. Macgowan. ....	25 do 42	11 do 41	
R. M. P. Billamore. ....	13 Oct 42	2 Aug 42	Acting Interpreter.
J. F. Lester, H. ....	12 Jan 43	9 Dec 44	
D. F. Fearon. ....	23 June 44	1 Jan 44	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. J. H. Ayrton. ....	5 Mar 39		
Qr. Mr. & Intr. ....			
Surgeon. ....			
Asst. do. G. R. O. Bloxham.	28 Aug 44	21 July 39	Attached.

*Facings, Black.*



**Eleventh Regiment Native Infantry.**

AHMEDABAD.

Ordered to Bombay &amp; Eventually to Scinde.

Arrived, 20th January, 1840.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
A. Hogg....	21 May 1824	m. g. 28 June 1838	Eur. Furlo' 15th Jan. 1821.
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
T. Marshall....	19 Jan 44	27 Feb 40	
<i>Major.</i>			
N. Campbell..	27 Dec 41	23 July 39	Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army. (S. C. to Sea, 6th May 1843.)
<i>Captains.</i>			
T. Gidley..	17 Oct 27	m. 23 Nov 41	
R. Blood...	28 July 32		S. C. Neil. 22d Nov. 1844.
J. E. Parsons...	24 Apr 37	4 July 34	Supt. of Bazaars, Poona.
A. A. Drummond, H..	24 Nov 43	3 May 40	
J. C. Bate....	1 Dec 42	2 Jan 42	
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
T. Minster...	24 Apr 37	c. 23 Feb 43	Adjutant, On Leave.
C. R. Whitelock, H..	8 Oct 39	c. 25 Apr 44	S. C. to Eur. 17th Dec. 42.
C. N. Treasure...	8 do 40	c. 7 Jan 44	Acting Adjlt.
D. Boyd, H....	8 do 41		Eur. S. C. 7th Aug. 1841..
C. F. Kneller, H..	8 do 42		Eur. S. C. 27th Nov. 1843.
D. Eicke..	27 Dec 43		Eur. S. C. 22d Mar. 1844
W. F. Anderson..	16 July 42		
W. L. Gahusac..	23 Oct 43		
W. S. Hewett, H...	24 Nov 43		Acting Interpreter.
J. D. Williams..	1 Dec 43		
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
H. R. Hathway..	16 July 42		
G. Davison....	21 Oct 43	4 Sept 43	
T. Thatcher..	23 Oct 43	10 June 43	
T. B. Jones....	24 Nov 43	7 Aug 43	Eur. S. C. 22 Aug. 1844.
A. B. Srettell..	1 Dec 43	26 Aug 43	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adjt. T. Minster..	10 Mar 42		
Qr. Mr. & Intr. Vacant....			
Surgeon Vacant..			
Assist. do. A. Durham,			
M. D..	17 Sept 44	17 Dec 36	

*Facings, Deep Buff.*

**Twelfth Regiment Native Infantry.***"Kirkee" — "Meeanee" — "Hyderabad."***SCINDE.**

Arrived, 12th December 1841.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
W. Sandwith, c. B. ....	2 Apr 1827	M G 28 June 38	Eur. Fur. 6th Jan. 1843.
<i>Lieut.-Colonel.</i>			
A. T. Reid, c. B. ....	12 Dec	44 4 July	44 Eur. S. C. 9th Dec 1843.
<i>Major.</i>			
S. Hennell. ....	1 Oct	44	Resident Persian Gulf.
<i>Captain.</i>			
R. M. Hughes, H. ....	29 Sept	35 22 Dec	34 Dep. Judge Adv. General Scinde Force (sick cert. Neilgherries, 22d Mar. 43.
G. Fisher, c. B. ....	20 Oct	37 m. 4 July	43
T. Maughan. ....	5 July	39 18 Jan	37 S. C. Eur. 29th Dec. 1841.
G. Clarkson. ....	17 Feb	43 5 do	39
J. Holmes. ....	1 Oct	44 5 do	40 S. C. Neilgherries, 19th Jan. 1843.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
W. Brown. ....	30 June	37 c. 27 June	42 Insptr. of Police in Scinde.
H. E. D. Jones, H. M. ....	20 Oct	c. 18 Feb	43 Qr. Mr. & Intr. Depty. Col- lector in Scinde.)
R. Fitzgerald. ....	10 July	39	At the disposal of the Gover- nor of Scinde.
F. F. Bruce. ....	3 Oct	40	Adjutant to Scinde Camel Corps.
E. L. Russell, H. ....	16 July	42	Adjutant.
W. Lodwick, H. ....	17 Feb	43	Eur. S. C. 18th Oct. 1844.
V. Carter, H. ....	17 do		Eur. S. C. 26th Oct. 1844.
J. Daun, H. ....	17 do		Eur. S. C. 18th Oct. 1844.
W. F. Holbrow. ....	1 July		Actg. Qr. Master.
M. J. Soppitt. ....	1 Oct	44	
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
J. O'B. Forrest. ....	17 Feb	43 10 Dec	
J. H. G. Dawson. ....	17 do	10 do	
H. Y. Beale. ....	17 do	10 do	Eur. S. C. 18th May 1844.
F. S. Hewett. ....	19 Aug	9 June	43
A. Y. Shortt. ....	23 Oct	44 1 Feb	44
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adjt. E. L. Russell. ....	8 Aug	43	
Qr. Mr. & Intr. H. E. ....			
D. Jones. ....	22 Oct	41	
Sur. Vacant. ....			
Asst. do. F. Ellis. ....	27 Sept	44 5 Jan	41 Attached.

*Facings, Deep Buff.*

**Thirteenth Regiment Native Infantry.***"Egypt"—"Kirkee"—"Beni-Boo-Ali."***SCINDE.**

Arrived, 8th November 1843.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
G. R. Kemp. ....	1 May 1824	M G 10 Jan 37	<i>Eur. Furlo' 8th Feb. 1825.</i>
<i>Lieut Colonel.</i>			
C. Payne. ....	11 Nov	39 16 Sept	33 Brigadier Com'g. at Baroda.
<i>Major.</i>			
E. W. Kennett. ....	23 Nov	41	
<i>Captains.</i>			
J. M. Shortt. ....	17 Aug	29 .. ..	... Agent for Army Clothing.
T. Dickson. ....	24 Dec	37	
G. Sparrow. ....	23 Nov	41 7 Jan	40
N. P. McDougall. ....	1 Aug	43 27 June	42 <i>Actg. Ex. Engr. Kurrackee.</i>
H. Lavie. ....	16 July	44 12 Dec	43 <i>Actg. Depy. Collector in Scinde.</i>
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
• P. E. Warburton, M	18 July	37	[Army. Asst. Adjt. Genl. Poona D.
• A. N. Atchison. ....	24 Dec		2nd in Comd. of Guzerat Irr. Horse.
W. H. C. Lye, H... ..	10 July	38	
J. L. P. Hoare. ....	3 Oct	40	<i>Eur. S. C. Dec. 1844.</i>
H. A. Adams. ....	19 Jan	41	Field Engineer, Hyderabad.
W. M. Leckie. ....	23 Sept		Adjutant. [Jan. 44.
D. J. St. Clair. ....	28 Nov		
C. D. Ducat, H. M. ....	16 July	42	<i>Eur. S. C. 16th June 1843.</i>
F. J. Groube. ....	1 Aug	43	
G. O. Gensch. ....	16 July	44	
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
W. Scott, H. ....	23 Sept	41 2 Feb	41 <i>Acting Qr. Mr. and Intr.</i>
H. W. Holland, H. ....	5 Jan	42 25 July	<i>Eur. S. C. 2nd Aug. 1844.</i>
J. Malcolm. ....	16 July	2 do	42
W. E. Walker. ....	1 Aug	43 21 Feb	43
A. E. N. Procter. ....	16 July	44 1 Jan	44
<b>STAFF.</b>			
Adj. W. M. Leckie. ....	20 June	43	
Acting Qr. Mr. & Intr.			
W. Scott. ....	17 June	43	
Surgeon. Vacant. ....			
Asst. do. J. Craig. ....	16 Dec	42 6 Feb	36

*Facing, Buff.*

• Regimental duty temporarily.

## Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry.

SCINDE.

Arrived, 9th February 1844.

NAMES.	Regl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
H. S. Osborne.....	25 June 1819	M. G. 10 Jan 37	Eur. Furl' 7th Feb. 1838.
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
G. J. Wilson.....	19 Jan 44	8 Oct 39	
<i>Major.</i>			
G. P. LeMessurier..	15 Sept 41	.....	Eur. sick cert. 29th Nov. 44
<i>Captains.</i>			
* A. Troward.....	9 May 27	M. 23 Nov 41	Comg. Sawant Warrec Local Corps.
C. S. Stuart. ....	29 Sept 31	.....	Eur. sick cert. 15th Nov. 1841.
A. B. Wilson, M ...	8 Oct 39	20 Feb 36	Eur. sick cert. 6th Dec. 1842.
D. M. Scobie.....	19 Nov 40	30 Dec	Eur. sick cert. 15th March 1844.
* J. Burrows, H.....	15 Sept 41	29 May 37	Supt. of Police, Bombay (Regl. duty temporarily.)
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
* W. Reynolds, H. M.	8 Oct 39	c. 5 June 44	Magistrate and Assistant in the Thuggee Department, sick cert. Neilgherries, 15th Nov. 1844.
J. D. Stewart, H. M..	3 Oct 40	.....	Qr. Mr. & Intr.
G. S. Montgomery..	19 Nov		
F. Wolley.....	28 ditto		
W. S. Horwood..	25 Aug 41		
S. Lowry.....	15 Sept		Adjutant.
C. H. Morse.....	21 Oct		Aid-de-Camp to Major Gl. J. Morse. (sick certificate Neilgherries.
H. Weston, M. ....	16 July 42	.....	Actg. Intr. 25th Regt. N. I.
P. S. Fearon.....	13 Oct		
O. D. Lancaster...	6 May 44		
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
R. M. Westropp....	15 Sept 41	2 Feb 41	
S. W. Long.....	27 Oct	11 June	
F. E. Francis. ....	16 July 42	14 ditto	42
W. R. Houghton...	13 Oct	2 Aug	
F. A. Fitz. Eustace			
Fanshawe.....	8 May 44	9 Dec 43	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. S. Lowry.....	15 Sept 42		
Qr. Mr. & Intr. J.			
D. Stewart. ....	5 May 41		
Surg. C. Lush, M. D...	1 Dec 40	4 Nov 40	
Ast. do. Vacant.			

Facing, Light Buff.

\* Regimental duty temporarily.

**Fifteenth Regiment Native Infantry.**  
**AHMEDNUGGUR.**

Arrived, 9th April 1844.

NAMES.	Regl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
R. A. Willis. ....	7 Sept 1831	m.g. 28 June 38	Eur. Furlo' 9th Sept. 1842.
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
J. Saunders. ....	16 Aug 44	3 July 44	
<i>Major.</i>			
C. Benbow. ....	3 July 44	23 Nov 41	Actg. Commt. of the Sa- want Waree Local Corps,
<i>Captains.</i>			
W. Ward, H. ....	26 Feb 30		Barrack Mr. Bombay.
A. Hamerton, H. ....	4 Sept 37		H. M.'s. Consul at Muscat.
H. S. Watkin. ....	8 Oct 39		Sick cert. Neilgherries, 3d May 1843. [1844.]
A. H. O. Matthews .	22 Nov 40		Eur. sick cert. 24th Jan.
F. C. Wells, H. M. P..	3 July 44	19 Feb 43	Magistrate & Collector of Sukkur.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
W. F. Cormack, G. H. M.	22 Dec 36	C. 21 July 43	Asst. Civil Engr. Candeish (sick cert. Cape 19th Jan. 1843.)
T. Postans, G. H. P..	4 Sept 37	C. 2 Sept 43	Adjutant.
G. R. Remington. ....	10 Mar 38		Eur. S. C. 21st Dec. 1843.
T. W. W. Whitard. ....	4 Nov 39		Acting Qr. Mr.
H. Heyman. ....	20 Sept 40		Acting Adjutant Candeish.
J. Rose, H. M. ....	3 Oct 44		Bheel Corps.
F. Levien, H. ....	16 July 42		S. C. Eur. 31st May 1842.
F. A. C. Kane. ....	10 May 43		
T. B. Webster. ....	29 June 43		
R. N. Laurie. ....	3 July 44		
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
R. Lawrie. ....	19 April 41	12 Dec 40	Acting Post Master Candeish.
L. B. Comyn. ....	9 May 43	1 Jan 43	
J. J. Pollexfen. ....	10 do 43	1 do 43	S. O. to China 11th June. 1844.
J. A. M. Macdonald. ....	4 July 43	21 Feb 44	
G. R. S. Burrowes. ....	3 July 44	1 Jan 44	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. G. R. Remington.	8 Oct 39		
Qr. Mr. & Intr.			
Assist. Surg. P. W. Hockin. ....		26 Feb 32	Attached.

Facings, Light Buff.

## Sixteenth Regiment Native Infantry.

BHOOJ.—Arrived, 4th Feb. 1842.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
P. Lodwick.....	9 Nov 1840	M. G. 28 June [1838]	Eur. S. C. 12th July 1837.
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
H. G. Roberts.....	1 Apr 44	23 Nov 41	Comg. in Cutch.
<i>Major.</i>			
B. Seton.....	9 Jan 39	.....	Town Major of Bombay & [Sec. Genl. Prize Comt.
<i>Captains.</i>			
D. G. Duff.....	25 Jan 29		
B. Crispin, H. M. ....	16 Sept 33		
C. Hunter, H. M. ....	15 Aug 35	.....	Pay Mr. S. D. Army. Cape [of Good Hope, S. C. 6th [Dec. 1844.
C. A. Stewart.....	23 June 38	25 Feb 37	Nizam's Army.
G. S. Brown.....	9 Jan 39	25 do	Line Adj. Bhoj.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
S. Landon, H. M. ....	8 Sept 26	c. 7 Jan 39	Assistant in the Deccan Sur- [vey.
E. P. Del'Hoste.....	7 Dec 28	c. 21 Feb 39	Asst. Qr. Mr. General N. [D. A. Acting Deputy [at the Presidency)
C. Giberne, M. ....	29 do	c. 28 May 40	Qr. Mr. & Intr. in Hindooos- [tanees. (Acting Bheel Agent & Comdt. of the [Ahmednuggur Police [Corps.
C. G. G. Munro ....	25 Jan 29	c. 17 Feb. 41	Commt. Agent at Bhoj.
E. P. Lynch, K. L. S. ....	16 Sept 33	c. 16 do 42	Furlo' Eur. 20th Dec. 1841.
K. Jopp, H. P. ....	15 Aug 35	c. 18 do 43	Adjutant. (Offy. Asst. to [Political Agent in Cutch. Eur. S. C. 30th Nov. 1844.
W. Orrock.....	23 June 38	c. 16 Mar	
C. P. Rigby, H. M. P. G. ....	24 Mar 40	.....	Eur. S. C. 16th Sept. 1844.
A. R. ....	3 Oct 42	.....	S. C. Neilgherries, 9th Nov. 1844.
J. L. Evans, H. ....	16 July 40	25 Feb 40	S. C. Eur. 25th Apr. 1842.
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
R. T. Goodwin.....	3 Oct 40	20 Sept 41	
F. O. Sunn.....	12 Dec 42	11 Dec 42	
A. Davison.....	12 Mar 42	2 Mar 42	
R. P. Warden, H. ....	21 May 42	11 June	
W. Soames.....	16 July 42		
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. K. Jopp.....	12 Dec 32	.....	Offy. Asst. to Pol. Agent in [Cutch.
<i>Qr. Mr. &amp; Intr. C.</i>			
Gib-rne.....	26 Oct 39		
<i>Surgeon, Vacant.</i>			
Asst. do. D. Clark.....	3 Mar 43	27 Apr 33	

Facings, Light Buff.

## Seventeenth Regiment Native Infantry.

SCINDE.

Arrived, 22d April 1842.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
T. Morgan.....	16 Aug 44	M G 23 Nov 1841	Europe.
<i>Lieut.-Colonel.</i>			
W. D. Robertson....	24 Sept 44	25 July 36	Brigadier Commanding at [Deesa.]
<i>Major.</i>			
H. Macan, H. M.....	17 Oct 41		
<i>Captains.</i>			
D. Davidson, H. ....	18 Feb 35		Depy. Comy. Genl.
J. Pope, H. M.....	21 Oct 36		
T. T. Christie, H....	30 April 40		
J. Anderson, M.....	17 Oct 41		Deputy Collector in Scinde.
W. H. Godfrey.....	9 May 42		
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
C. Mauger.....	30 July 35		Adjutant.
C. F. Sorell.....	29 Nov		
* W. R. Simpson....	5 Aug 38		Bheel Agent and Comt. of [Ahmednuggur Police Corps. Acting Fort Adjt. at Hyderabad (Scinde.)]
L. Scott, H. M. ....	14 May 39		
C. Ponsonby, H. ....	30 April 40		Eur. S. C. 17th July 1844.
H. L. Evans, H. ....	3 Oct 41		
J. Miles.....	17 Oct 41		
J. Pogson.....	2 Nov		Europe Furlough, 22d Nov. [1844.]
H. B. Hodgson....	9 May 42		
W. H. Palin, H.....	23 June 44		Acting Qr. Mr. & Intr.
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
L. Pelly, H. ....	19 April 41	12 Dec 40	Eur. S. C. 29th Sept. 1842.
D. Irving.....	12 May 42	2 Feb 42	
C. Waddington.....	14 June	10 June	
J. H. Reynolds.....	16 July	2 July	
A. D. Campbell, H.	23 June 44	9 Dec 43	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adjt. C. Mauger....	6 Nov 38		
Qr. Mr. & Intr. Vacant			
Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, M. D.....		27 Sept 42	
Asst. do. Vacant.			

*Facings, Pale Yellow.*

\* Regimental duty temporarily.

**Eighteenth Regiment Native Infantry.**

Flank Companies "Beni-Boo-Ali."

On Service, SCINDE.

Arrived, 4th January 1844.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
J. F. Dyson.. .. .	1 May 1824	M. G. 10 Jany. 1837	Europe, Fur. 7th Feb. 1827.
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
E. W. Jones.. .. .	31 Mar	44 22 Feb	S. C. Neilgherries, 6th Nov. 1843.
<i>Major.</i>			
H. N. Corsellis (1) ..	29 May	41	
<i>Captains.</i>			
J. St. C. Jameson.. ..	20 April	31	
H. James, H. (2)....	19 Aug		
S. H. Partridge . . . .	12 Dec	38	.... Offg. Deputy Collector in Scinde.
F. Westbrooke (3)....	29 May	41	
D. Davidson, H.....	5 July	44 c. 4 Dec	42 Supdt. Nassick Survey.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
R. Wallace, H... ..	18 Jan	33 c. 3 Jan	43 Sick cert. Eur. 19th Nov. 1841.
*C. W. Maude.... ..	20 April	34 c. 16 Mar	43 Nizam's Service.
H. Cracroft..... ..	5 Oct	36	.... Adjutant.
*A. Macdonald, H....	28 June	38	.... Post Master in Candahar.
*L. S. Hough.. .. .	12 July		.... Adjutant Poona Recruit Depôt.
D'O. T. Compton, H. G....	12 Dec		
J. E. Taylor, H. M....	3 Oct	40	.... Quarter Master and Intr.
R. L. Taylor, H. M....	29 May	41	
J. J. Combe... .. .	16 July	42	
*G. S. A. Anderson, H. M..	5 July	44	.... Asst. to Supt. of Revenue Survey, S. M. Country.
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
H. E. Jacob.. .. .	3 Oct	40 25 Feb	40
S. N. Raikes... .. .	12 Dec	18 Sept	Comg. Kutch Irr. Horse.
F. Harvey.. .. .	25 June	41 12 Jan	41
R. F. Burton, H.G.M....	16 July	42 18 June	42
J. Ashburner.. .. .	16 July	44 1 Jan	44
<b>STAFF.</b>			
<i>Adj. H. Cracroft.. ..</i>	12 Dec	38	
<i>Qr. Mr. and Intr. J. E. Taylor.. .. .</i>	26 June	43	
<i>Surgeon, Vacant.. ..</i>			
<i>Asst. do. F. S. Arnott, M. D. H.. .. .</i>	19 Dec	38 19 Feb	29

*Facings, Yellow.*

\* Regimental duty temporarily.

(1) Major H. N. Corsellis, served with Major General Smith's Force at Beni-Boo-Ali, in Arabia.

(2) Captain H. James, has been engaged with Details of the Regiment, in the Southern Concan, after the Pindarrees and Ramoses in 1822, in the skirmishes in Cutch with the Meyances in 1825-6, in the Barreah Jungles after the Naikras in 1838, and in the Myhee Khanta for ten months after the Boopal Raja and other noted Chieftains.

(3) Captain Westbrooke, served for ten months in 1839, with the Myhee Kaunta Field, Commanded by Major Aphorpy, K. I.



**Nineteenth Regiment Native Infantry.***" Ghuznee"—" Afghanistan."***SURAT.**—Arrived, 19th March 1843.**WING BROACH.**—Arrived, 23d March 1843.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
W. D. Cleland.....	1 May 1824	m. g. 10 Jany 1837	Eur. S. C. 9th April 1826.
<i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>			
G. Moore.....	1 Dec 43	28 June 38	Eur. S. C. 19th March 1844.
F. T. Farrell.....	18 Sep 44	29 Nov 40	
<i>Major.</i>			
H. Hancock, H. M. (1)...	28 June 38	.....	Depy. Adj. General of the Army.
<i>Captains.</i>			
R. M. M. Cooke.....	7 Dec 28	m. 23 Nov 41	
G. J. Mant.....	28 Nov 31	.....	Dep. Judge Adv. Genl. S. D. A.
J. Swanson, (2).....	26 Jan 32	.....	Paymaster at the Presy.
H. Jacob, G. H. M....	28 June 38	29 May 37	Executive Engineer, Alm-nuggur.
E. H. Hart, H (3)....	8 Oct 39	2 Sept	
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
J. A. Eckford, H. ....	5 Aug 25	c. 14 Feb 41	Post Master Deccan.
D. C. Graham.....	0 Aug 26	c. 11 Mar 39	Comg. the Bheel Corps in Candeish, Actg. Supt. of Police, (Bombay.)
J. McDonnell, (4)....	26 Jan 32	c. 7 Dec	Fort Adjutant, Surat. [Australia 31st Jan. 1843.]
W. B. Salmon, H. M. (5)	30 June	c. 20 Feb 41	Sub. Asst. Comy. Gl. (S. C.)
J. W. Renny, H. (6) ..	28 June 38	c. 16 Feb 42	Qr. Mr. and Intr. in Him., (Comt. Agent, Surat.)
H. Rolland, (7).....	8 Oct 39	c. 5 Jan 43	Eur. Fur. 27th April 1844.
C. M. Barrow, H. (8) ..	2 May 40	.....	Adjutant.
J. B. Dunsterville, H. (8)	3 Oct	.....	Sub Asst. Comy. Genl. B'by.
P. M. Briggs.....	16 July 42	.....	Eur. S. C. 27th Nov. 1843.
J. A. Anderton.....	11 Oct 43	.....	Actg. Fort Adj. Surat.
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
H. Fenwick.....	3 Oct 40	9 Feb 40	Eur. S. C. 9th Feb. 1844.
H. J. Day, H. M....	8 May 41	12 Dec	Asst. to Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Nassick.
W. H. R. Green.....	25 May	2 Jan 41	
C. T. Palin.....	16 July 42	11 June 42	
R. Brackenbury.....	13 Oct 43	10 June 43	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. J. McDonnell...	1 May 44		
Qr. Mr. and Intr. J. W. Renny.....	3 May 37		
Surgeon W. Leggett...	4 April 43	1 May 43	
Asst. do. Vacant....			

*Facings, Deep Yellow.*

(1) Major H. Hancock, served in the Afghanistan Campaign under Sir J. Keane, in 1838-39. Present at the Capture of Ghuznee in 1839.

(2) Captain J. Swanson, Do. do. do.

(3) Captain E. H. Hart, Sathpura Campaign under Captain Outram in 1833. Present at the Battle of Ramewar 1 May 1833, Scinde and Cutch Gundaia, in 1839-40.

(4) Brevet Captain J. Macdonnell, Afghanistan Campaign under Sir J. Keane, in 1838-39. Present at the Capture of Ghuznee in 1839.—Commanded one of the Infantry Regiments in the service of the late Shah Sooja and was present at the various actions at and near Kandahar under General Nott in 1841, was wounded by a Matchlock ball in the Head near Kandahar.

(5) Brevet Captain W. B. Salmon, Afghanistan Campaign under Sir J. Keane, in 1838-39. Present at the Capture of Ghuznee.

(6) Brevet Captain J. W. Renny, Commanded a Detachment from the Malligam Brigade under the present Major Outram against the Bheels in the Sathpura Hills in 1833, Afghanistan Campaign under Sir J. Keane in 1838-39. Present at the Capture of Ghuznee in 1839.

(7) Brevet Captain H. Rolland, Afghanistan Campaign under Sir J. Keane, in 1838-39. Present at the Capture of Ghuznee in 1839.

(8) Lieutenant C. M. Barrow, and Lieutenant J. B. Dunsterville, Do. do. do.

Those Officers who were present at the Capture of Ghuznee in 1839 have each a medal for the same.

**Twentieth Regiment Native Infantry.**

POONA.

Arrived, 2d March 1844.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
G. B. Brooks.. ...	8 Oct 1839	m. g. 28 June 38	Eur. Furlo' 29th March 1842.
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
W. Ogilvie.....	12 Dec 44	27 Nov 44	
<i>Major.</i>			
R. Bulkley.....	31 Mar 42		
<i>Captains.</i>			
H. H. Hobson.....	25 Aug 38	6 Oct 35	[1843. Eur. sick cert. 18th Nov.
T. Candy, H. M. ....	20 Apr 39	11 Feb 36	Superintendent of Government Schools.
C. Shirt.....	8 Oct	4 Jan 35	S. cert. Neilgherries, 28th Dec. 1842.
J. R. Keily, H. M. ....	15 Apr 42	....	A-sist. Pol. Agent, Myhee Kaunta.
E. Baynes.....	23 ditto	....	Supt. of Police at Hyderabad.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
T. H. Godfrey.. ....	25 Aug 38	c. 25 Apr 44	Sick cert. Neilgherries, 6th April 1843.
Sir F. J. Ford, Bart..	20 Apr 39	....	Eur. sick cert. 29th Feb. 44.
W. E. Macleod.. ....	8 Oct	....	Adjutant.
R. R. Young, husband,			
H.....	3 do 40	....	Staff Officer, Hyderabad.
H. Lancaster.....	14 July 41	....	Sub. Asst. Comy. Genl. Hyderabad.
J. F. Goodfellow... ..	23 Dec		
J. A. Wood.. ....	31 Mar 42	....	Eur. S. C. 30th Oct. 1843.
E. Campbell.. ....	15 Apr	....	S. C. to Sea, 20th Jan. 44.
R. J. Edgerly.....	23 ditto		Actg Adjutant.
R. M. Hammond.. ..	16 July	....	Eur. S. C. 10th Mar. 1843.
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
C. W. Barr, H. ....	23 Dec 41	12 June 41	
W. V. Shewell, H. ....	14 Apr 42	6 Jan 42	
G. McB. Barnes, H. ....	26 do	30 do	Actg. Interpreter.
B. Burgess, H. ....	30 May	15 Mar	
P. C. Wright.....	12 Jan 43	9 Dec	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. W. E. Macleod..	27 Aug 42		
Qr. Mr. & Intr.			
Vacant.			
Surgeon Vacant.			
Assist. do. W. P. Gil-			
landers.....	1 Sept 43	10 Mar 38	

Facings, Yellow.

**Twenty-first Regiment Native Infantry.**  
*"Hyderabad."*

VINGORLAH,—Arrived, 22d February 1844.

Ordered to Dharwar.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
W. Gilbert. ....	1 May, 1824	m. g. 10 Jan 37	<i>Eur. Furlo' 21 Sept. 1836.</i>
<i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>			
J. Gibbon. ....	19 Jan 44	c. 26 Dec 41	(Unemployed.)
<i>Major.</i>			
W. Wyllie, c. B., H..	23 Nov 41	L. C. 4 July 43	
<i>Captains.</i>			
W. Lang, H. M. ....	18 July 39	25 Feb 37	Political Agent Myhee Kaunta.
* G. N. Prior, H. ....	18 do 40	29 May	Adjutant to Native Veteran Battalion.
* S. J. Stevens, C.B., H.	2 Nov 41	m. 4 July 43	Actg. Supt. of Pensions & Family Payments.
E. Green, c. B., H. M.	23 do	m. 4 July	Actg. Asst. Adj. Genl., Scinde Force.
G. Rippon, H. M. ....	18 Feb 43	3 Jan	S. C. to Cape, 23d June 1843.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
* J. McGregor, G. H..	18 July 39	.....	Fort Adj., Hyderabad. [Scinde.
* H. Fenning, H. M. ....	8 Oct	.....	Deputy Collector in
G. A. Leckie. ....	8 do	.....	Adjutant.
W. E. Wilkinson. ....	19 July 40	.....	<i>Eur. S. C. 18th June 1844.</i>
E. A. Green. ....	17 Dec 41	.....	Actg. Qr. Mr. & Intr.
C. A. Moyle, H. ....	2 Nov 41	.....	A. D. C. to Maj. Genl. Simpson.
* M. J. Battye. ....	23 do 43	.....	Act. Adj. Scinde. Horse.
J. J. Laurie. ....	18 Feb 43	.....	
* W. L. Merewether. ....	5 April 44	.....	
E. L. Scott. ....	10 Dec 44	.....	
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
E. S. Leathes. ....	14 June 42	11 June	
G. W. West. ....	16 July 43	13 July	<i>Eur. S. C. 1st April 1844.</i>
G. H. T. Procter. ....	5 April 43	22 Dec	
P. Goldie. ....	28 May 44	1 Feb	
J. R. Palmer. ....	10 Dec 44		
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. G. A. Leckie. ....	20 June 44		
Actg. Qr. Mr. & Intr.			
Lieut. W. Taylor, 5th N. L. I. ....	8 May 44		
Surgeon, H. R. Elliott, M. ....	6 April 44	1 Mar 44	
Asst. do. Vacant.			

*Facings, Pale Yellow.*

\* Regimental Duty temporarily.

## Twenty-second Regiment Native Infantry.

MHOW.

Arrived, 7th. April 1844.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
B. Kennett.....	1 May 1824	M. G. 28 June 1838	Unemployed. (Leave to [Neilgherries.]
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
H. Cracklow..	1 Dec 43	19 Aug 43	
<i>Major.</i>			
J. Hale.....	30 Nov 43		
<i>Captains.</i>			
L. W. Hart, H.....	22 July 36	.. .. .	Actg. Line Adj. Sattara.
R. L. Shawe..	13 Sept		(Div.
G. Pope, G. H. P. M	10 Feb 28	.....	Assist. Comy. Genl. Poona
J. Holland, H. M. P..	19 Aug 43	4 Jan 38	Deputy Qr. Mr. Genl. of the [Army. (Acting Qr. Mr. Genl.)
H. Boye, H.....	30 Nov	5 Dec 42	Assist. in the Deccan Sur-vey.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
J. D. Leckie..	13 Sept 36	c. 5 Apr 43	Eur. S. C. 26th Sept. 1842.
E. C. Beale, H.....	24 Feb 40	.....	Acting Qr. Mr. & Intr.
T. A. Cowper, H..	3 Oct	...	2d Class Asst. to Sup. of [Roads and Tanks.
J. M. Macdonald..	14 May 41		
J. G. Soott.....	22 July		
J. G. Miller..	1 May 42		
W. S. Jones, H.....	16 July	.....	Acting Adjutant.
A. J. S. Hoesman..	19 Aug 43		
G. A. F. Nichol..	1 Sept	.....	Eur. S. C. 14th Aug. 1844.
J. Laing.....	30 Nov		
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
G. E. Stewart..	1 May 42	1 Feb 42	
G. F. Taylor..	7 Apr 43	9 Dec	
J. Campbell..	19 Aug	9 June 43	Rur. Furlough, 16th Sept. [1844.
W. L. Briggs.....	10 Nov	1 July	
G. C. Eveyard....	1 Dec	26 Aug	
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Acting Adj. W. S. Jones.....	14 July 43		
Qr. Mr. & Intr. Vacant.			
Surgeon A. Arnott, M. D.....	8 Apr 42	4 Nov 40	
Asst. do. Vacant.			

Facings, Dark Green.

**Twenty-third Regiment Native (Light) Infantry.***" Kirkee."***BOMBAY.**

Arrived, 14th September 1844.

Ordered to Deesa.—Detachment TANNAH.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
A. Aitchison.....	1 May 1824	M. G. 28 June [1838]	Eur. S. C. 25th Feb. 1824.
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
W. Spiller.....	13 Mar 44	28 June 38	Eur. Furlo' 12th Nov. 1842.
<i>Major.</i>			
J. Scott.....	5 Jan 42	24 Nov 41	
<i>Captains.</i>			
H. Lyons, M.....	25 May 27	M. 23 Nov 41	Pay Mr. N. D. A.
J. Outram, C. B.....	7 Oct 32	L. C. 4 July 43	On Political Employ.
J. Watkins.....	23 Apr 35	17 Sept 34	
J. Liddell, H.....	8 Oct 39	21 Feb 36	Commanding Poona Police [Corps.
P. T. French, H.....	5 Jan 42	25 May 37	Political Assistant in Ni- [mar.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
S. Parr.....	25 May 27	c. 6 Feb 40	Comt. Det. and Post Master [at Tannah.
T. Stock.....	26 Nov 38	c. 30 Nov 41	Brigade Major, at Poona.
R. Travers.....	10 Jan 42	c. 16 Mar 43	Actg. Depy. Assist. Adj. [G. P. D. A.
J. G. Forbes, H.....	8 Oct 39	....	Eur. S. C. 28th Oct. 1842.
S. J. K. Whitehill, H.....	3 do 40	....	Adjutant.
N. J. Newnham.....	5 Jan 42	....	
J. E. Bowles.....	30 do 43	....	
J. Peyton.....	16 July 44	....	
R. Bainbridge.....	11 May 44	....	
A. T. Etheridge, H. M.	5 Jan 44	....	Qr. Mr. & Intr.
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
T. G. Newnham.....	12 Mar 42	1 Dec 41	
J. S. Baird.....	16 July 43	9 Dec 43	
K. Waddington.....	29 Dec 43	1 Jan 43	
E. Henderson.....	11 May 44	1 Sept 39	
J. T. Nicholson.....	5 Jan 44	1 Sept 39	
<b>STAFF.</b>			
<i>Adjt.</i>			
<i>Qr. Mr. &amp; Intr. S. J. K. Whitehill.....</i>			
<i>Surgeon E. W. Edwards.....</i>			
<i>Asst. do. Vacant.</i>	17 Dec 39	1 Nov 39	

*Facings, Dark Green.*

**Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry.***"Aden."***ASSEERGHUR.**

Arrived, 26th July, 1842.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank	Army Rank	REMARKS.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
W. Roome... ..	4 May 1820	M G 10	Jan 1837 <i>Eur. Furlo' Dec. 7th 1839.</i>
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>			
C. Cathcart . . .	12 July	44 28 Oct	41
<i>Major.</i>			
J. E. G. Morris, H..	10 Nov	43	
<i>Captains.</i>			
H. N. Ramsay, H. M...	19 Dec	39 29 May	37 Brigade Major, Malligaum.
A. Shepherd, H..	18 June	40 25 Apr	39 <i>Eur. S. C. 30th Sept 1843.</i>
W. G. Duncan, H..	19 Aug	41 31 Mar	41 Assist. to Political Agent inutch. (S. C. Cape, 5th Jan. 1844.)
G. H. Bellasis...	13 Mar	42 16 May	<i>Eur. S. C. 19th Jan. 1843.</i>
F. Jackson....	10 Nov	43 c. 16 Mar	43
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
G. J. D. Milne, H....	8 Oct	39 c. 12 Dec	43 Sub-Assistant Commissary General and in charge of Bazars, Aden.
A. B. Rathborne...	8 do	c. 7 Jan	44 Collector in Scinde.
B. G. Morison...	6 Dec	...	Fort Adjutant, Asseerghur.
G. Stack, H. M. G..	19 do	...	Deputy Collector in Scinde.
W. Ballingall....	18 June	40 ..	Europe S. C. 3rd April 43.
J. Wray..	3 Oct	...	Adjutant.
W. Montrion..	19 Aug	41	
J. H. Champion, H...	12 May	42 ..	Acting Qr. Mr. & Intr.
J. Shrigley..	16 July	...	<i>Eur. S. C. 19th Oct 1843.</i>
G. R. Scatterd....	10 Nov	43	
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
W. E. McPherson, H ..	13 Mar	42 11 Dec	41
M. Haig, H....	12 May	2 Feb	42
C. Cameron...	13 Oct	15 Aug	
J. Webb....	18 Nov	14 Apr	
W. C. Parr....	27 Jan	44 1 Sept	43
<i>STAFF.</i>			
Adj. J. Wray....	5 Apr	42	
Qr. Mr. & Intr. ..			
Surgeon T. Mackenzie,	13 Feb	44 20 Nov	43
Assist. do. Vacant....			

*Facings, Dark Green.*

**Twenty-fifth Regiment Native Infantry.***"Meeanee" "Hyderabad."***SCINDE.**

Arrived, 2nd Sept. 1844.

NAMES.	Regtl. Rank.	Army Rank.	REMARKS.
<b>Colonel.</b>			
E. W. Shuldham...	8 Sept 1820	M. G. 28 June 1838	Eur. Fur 16th Jan. 1827.
<b>Lieut. Colonel.</b>			
*Sir H. Pottinger, Bart. G. C. B. ....	16 Sept 44	M. G. 23 Nov 41	Europe, Furlough.
<b>Major.</b>			
A. Woodburn, C. B., H.	17 Feb 43	L. C. 4 July 43	
<b>Captains.</b>			
J. Jackson, C. B. ....	15 Oct 39	M. 4 July 43	[Corps. Comdg. Scinde Beloochee
G. Fulljames....	27 Feb 40	... ..	Comdg. Guzerat Irregular Horse.
R. F. Willoughby, M....	4 June 41	20 Feb 41	
F. W. Follett....	1 May 42	... ..	Staff Officer, Kurrachee.
H. W. Preedy, H....	17 Feb 43	... ..	Collector in Scinde.
<b>Lieutenants.</b>			
C. P. Leeson....	15 Nov 37	C. 7 Jan 44	
G. H. Robertson, H. M.	8 Oct 39	C. 5 July	Eur. S. C. 27th July 1843.
A. Hall....	15 do	... ..	S. C. Neilgherries, 13th Nov. 1843.
E. Glennie....	27 Feb 40	... ..	Adjutant.
R. Phayre, W....	1 Dec	... ..	Acting Qr. Mr. & Intr.
E. C. Marston....	4 June 41	... ..	Supt. of Police at Kurrachee.
O. Bourdillon....	4 Nov	... ..	
G. Mayor....	16 July 42	... ..	Adjutant, Scinde Beloochee Corps.
G. F. Sheppard....	17 Feb 43	... ..	
E. Lowry....	30 Nov	... ..	
<b>Ensigns.</b>			
J. P. Nixon....	26 Nov 41	12 June 40	Eur. S. C. 17th May 1844.
H. Grice....	1 May 42	1 Feb 42	
A. B. Little....	12 Jan 43	10 Dec 43	
E. A. H. Bacon....	17 Feb	22 do	
W. Rice....	1 Dec	26 Aug 43	
<b>STAFF.</b>			
Adj. E. Glennie....	16 June 42		
Qr. Mr. & Intr., Vacant....			
Surgeon, Vacant....			
Assist. do. A. Wright..	10 May 41	3 Dec 57	

*Facings, Pale Yellow.*

• Supernumerary.

**Twenty-sixth Regiment Native Infantry.****MHOW.****Arrived, 1st May 1841.**

<b>NAMES.</b>	<b>Regtl. Rank.</b>	<b>Army Rank.</b>	<b>REMARKS.</b>
<b>Colonel.</b>			
J. Mayne, C. B. ....	8 Sept	26 M G 28 June 38	<i>Eur. Furlo' 5th Feb 1826.</i>
<b>Lieut.-Colonel.</b>			
T. Leighton, (1)...	4 Feb	43 28 June 38	
<b>Majors.</b>			
G. Smith.....	27 Nov	44	
<b>Captains.</b>			
T. H. Ottley, H. ....	8 Oct	39 6 Oct 35	<i>Actg. Asst. to Civil Engineer in Candiaish.</i>
R. J. Crozier, H.....	26 do	40 Feb 36	<i>Eur. S. C. 3rd April 1843.</i>
G. Wilson, H.....	30 Apr	40 5 Mar 38	<i>Brigadier Major at Mhow.</i>
J. W. Auld.....	22 Nov	44 20 Feb 41	
R. B. Powell.....	27 Nov	44 25 Apr 44	<i>Adjutant.</i>
<b>Lieutenants.</b>			
E. Bowen, H. M. ....	8 Oct	.....	<i>Qr. Mr. and Intr.</i>
S. W. Brown.....	8 do	.....	
J. D. DeViere, G. H. M.	26 do	.....	<i>Deputy Pay Master Mhow.</i>
E. H. S. Bowdich.....	30 Apr	40	
J. S. Kemball, H.....	3 Oct	.....	<i>Europe S. C. 1st Jan. 1844.</i>
W. B. Gray, H. M....	16 July	42	
G. B. Scott.....	13 Oct	43	
J. W. Cottell.....	14 Oct	44	
J. W. Hope.....	22 Nov	44	
J. T. Annesly.....	27 Nov	.....	
<b>Ensigns.</b>			
J. W. Carruthers....	17 Mar	44 5 Dec 43	
J. C. Douglas.....	22 Apr	8 do	<i>Eur. S. C. 19th Oct. 1844.</i>
C. E. Hobert.....	14 Oct	17 Jan 44	
A. Y. Sinclair.....	22 Nov	44 1 F-b	
G. L. Thomson.....	27 Nov	44 15 F-b	
<b>STAFF.</b>			
Adjt. B. R. Powell...	8 Oct	39	
Qr. Mr. & Intr. E. Bowen.....	3 Nov	43	
Surg. D. Buddo.....	9 July	41	<i>S. C. to Sea, 30th Aug. 43.</i>
Asst. do. G. J. Shaw, M. D.....	2 Jan	.....	<i>Attached.</i>

**Facings, Light Buff.**

(1) Lieut. Col. T. Leighton joined the 13th Regt. as Ensign at Goa in 1801, was present with it at the siege and surrender of Newsnagger in 1819, served with the Field Forces under the Command of Sir George Holmes and Colonel William East C. B. in 1814, 15; and 16, at the capture of Anjar in Cutch, and the surrender of Bhooj, served as Adjutant of the 13th Bn. during the Mahratta War of 1817-18, was present at the battle of Kirkee, capture of Poona, sieges of Singpur, Poorundher, Wassawah; escalade of the Petah and capture of the Fort of Bhoolapore, in 1818, appointed Fort Adjutant Surat, 1821. Major of Brigade at Malligum 1822, removed to Bhooj, in 1826, Assist. Adjt. General at Baroda.



**BOMBAY.**

**Capt. J. Tait, 6th Regt. N. I. Commanding.**

Rt. Capt. J. Jacob, Artillery, Commandant.  
 Lieut. J. Malcolm, 1st Grs. 2d in Comd. and  
*Actg. Adjt.*  
 Lieut. W. L. Merewether, 2nd Regt. N. I.  
*Acting Adjutant (On Leave.)*

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

	When Invalided.	Army Rank.	
Lieut.-Colonel.			
P. D. Otter, R. (1).....	27 Feb	40	8 Oct
Majors.			
G. Taylor.....	30 Mar	37	8 July
J. Forbes.....	23 Dec	41	25 Aug
E. Hallum.....?	24 Feb	42	28 Oct
H. J. Parkinson.....	30 Nov	43	19 Aug
Captains.			
A. P. Hockin.....	5 July	30	7 April
H. Pelham, H.....	11 Mar	56	1 June
C. J. Westley.....	2 do	38	17 Sept
J. Tyndall.....	10 Feb		19 Oct
S. C. Baldwin.....	23 Apr	42	17 Jan
W. Thatcher.....	26 do		25 April
R. H. Goodenough.....	22 Nov	44	14 July
Lieutenants.			
C. H. Boyle.....	20 Nov	34	28 Sept
T. Hook.....	11 Dec	43	
G. F. Duke.....	5 Jan	44	29 do
T. Walter.....	11 Feb		
Cristopher Kean.....	12 Oct	44	

Europe S. C. 1st Jan'y. 1843.  
Comg. Sion Fort.  
Eur. S. C. 18th Dec. 1843.  
Comg. at Depoolee.  
  
Complst. Agent. Depoolee.  
Staff Officer, Bazar Master and  
in charge of the Treasury  
Chest at Depoolee.  
Eur. S. C. 30th Sept. 1842.  
  
Pay Mr. of Pens. Concern.  
Eur. S. C. 19th May 1843.  
  
Riding Master 3d Cavalry.  
Deputy Assist. Commissary.

(1) **Lieut. Colonel Ottey's services.**—Joined Col. Walker's force in Hattaywar in 1809.—Served with the Field Brigade in Cutch in 1810, with Col. Imble's force in Wagur 1815.—Served during the whole of the Maharatta War from 1816, with Light Batt. under Sir Lionel Smith at the Capture of Poona & night attack with Col. Milner's Brigade Nov. 1817, with Major Turner's flying detachment to Singhar on the Staff with Col. Turner's Force in Myhee Kautia in 1821.—Brigade Major to Light Infantry Brigade at the investment of Kolapore in 1827.—Actg. Deputy Qr. Mr. General in 1828.—Brigade Major Poonah, &c.

**Medical Establishment.****Medical Department, Queen's Troops.**

H. Franklin, Esq. .... Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.  
 Assistant Surgeon Thompson, H. M.'s  
 14th Light Dragoons... In Medical charge, Colahah Depôt.

**Medical Board.**

Season of Apt.	NAMES.	Date of Commission as Surgeon.	Date of Appointment.	RANK.
1814	W. A. Purnell...	19 Mar 23	1 Mar 44	Physician General.
1815	R. Pinhey...	1 May 24	1 do	Surgeon General.
1817	J. Bird...	19 July 24	1 do	Inspector General of Hospitals.

**Superintending Surgeons.**

		RANK AS		
		Surgeon.	Date of Appt.	
1818	J. Glen...	21 Nov 25	3 Jan 41	Edr. S.C. 27th Feb. 1843.
do	C. Kane...	8 Sept 26	1 Mar	Southern Div. of the Deccan.
do	W. Gray...	6 do 27	1 April 43	Nor. Div. of the Deccan.
1819	R. Wight...	9 Feb 29	1 Jan 44	Presidency Division.
do	A. Duncan...	4 April	1 Mar	N. W. Div. of Guzerat.
1820	A. Tawse...	12 Jan 30	1 do	Officiating Scinde Force.

**Surgeons.**

		RANK AS		
		Surgeon.	Asst. Surg.	
1814	W. A. Purnell...	11 Mar 23	9 Aug 15	Physician General.
1815	R. Pinhey...	1 May 24	22 Sept 16	Surgeon General.
1817	J. Bird, H...	19 July	2 Aug 18	Ins. Genl. of Hospitals.
1818	J. Glen...	21 Nov	5 April 19	Eur. S. C. 27th Feb. 1843.
do	C. Kane...	8 Sept 26	1 May	Supt. Surg. Sou. Division of the Deccan.
do	W. Gray, H...	6 do 27	12 June	Do. Northern Div. of the Deccan.
do	W. H. Young...	4 do 28	4 Feb 13	H. M. 28th Foot.
1819	R. Wight...	9 Feb 29	27 April 20	Supg. Sur. Presidency Div.
do	A. Duncan, G...	4 April	27 do	Supg. Sur. N. W. Div. of Guzerat.
1820	A. Tawse, H...	12 Jan 30	6 Dec	Offg. Supg. Surg. Scinde Force.
do	J. Inglis, M. D., H...	6 July	2 Jan 21	Staff Surgeon, Mbew.
do	J. McLennan...	15 Nov 33	7 May	Medl. Storekeeper Presy., Civil Surg. and Surg. to the Hon'ble the Govr.
do	J. Patch...	29 Dec	6 June	Garrison Surg. at Surat.

## SURGEONS,—Continued.

Season of Apts.	NAMES.	RANK AS		REMARKS.
		Surgeon.	Asst. Surgeon.	
1820	A. Graham.....	26 May 1834	6 June 1821	Surgeon European General Hospital.
do	J. Burnes, K. H., M. D. ....			Secretary Medical Board.
	H. ....	26 do	6 do	Her Majesty's 86th Foot.
	J. Coghlan.....	5 Sept	19 Sept	1st Battalion Artillery.
1821	J. A. Sinclair.....	5 April	35 25 May	
1823	H. Johnston, H. M. P. ....	1 Sept	26 Feb	23
do	M. T. Kays, M. D. ....	24 Dec	4 April	Assay Master.
do	T. Robson, H. ....	4 June	3 May	2nd Battalion Artillery.
	J. Burt.....	29 July	4 Sept	Her Majesty's 78th Foot.
do	M. Montgomery.....	31 Dec	38 18 Feb	24 15th Regt. N. I.
do	H. Gibb, H. ....	2 Jan	39 21 do	S.C. to Eur. 14th June 1844.
1824	R. B. Owen, M. D. ....	30 do	21 do	Eur. S. C. 15th Jan. 1844.
do	W. B. Taylor.....	1 April	1 March	Eur. S. C. 10th Mar. 1843.
do	A. J. Montiflore ....	1 May	15 June	1st Rt. L. C. (Lancers.)
do	C. D. Straker, M. ....	5 June	4 Aug	1st Bombay Fusiliers.
do	E. W. Edwards.....	1 Nov	2 Oct	23d Regt. N. L. I.
1825	A. Gibson, H. M. G. ....	20 do	25 Jan	25 Supt. of Botanical Garden, Dapoorce.
do	J. Doig.....	3 Dec	6 Feb	Depy. Medl. Storekeeper & Staff Surg. Belgaum.
do	J. Don, M. D., H. ....	16 do	8 do	Depy. Medl. Storekeeper & Staff Surg. Poona.
do	J. Boyd.....	15 Jan	40 21 May	26 Marine Battalion.
do	T. S. Cahill, M. D. ....	18 June	6 June	2d Regt. E. L. Infantry.
do	B. P. Rooke.....	13 Oct	25 July	Eur. S. C. 21st Dec. 1843.
1826	A. Arnott, M. D. H. ....	4 Nov	2 Jan	27 22d Regt. N. I.
do	J. Stewart, M. D. ....	4 do	19 do	Nizam's Service.
do	J. Scott, H. ....	4 do	19 do	Garrison Surg. Bombay.
do	B. White, H. ....	4 do	16 Feb	Native Vet. Battalion.
do	C. Lush, M. D. ....	4 do	16 do	14th Native Infy. (Staff Surg. Kurrachee.)
do	R. Brown, M. D. ....	3 Jan	41 16 do	Europe Furlough.
do	C. F. Collier.....	1 Mar	3 do	2d Light Cavalry.
do	D. Buddo.....	9 July	16 do	26th Rt. N. I. (S. C. Sea.)
do	J. Bowstead.....	1 Mar	42 3 April	2d Gr. Regt. N. I.
do	J. J. Hamilton.....	31 July	4 June	17th Regiment N. I.
do	H. P. Hathorn.....	27 Sept	27 do	3d Light Cavalry.
do	A. Campbell.....	30 do	29 July	30 Her Majesty's 22d Foot.
do	J. Murray, H. ....	1 Oct	22 do	Under the orders of the Resident at Sattara.
do	J. Ross.....	23 Nov	22 do	Residency Surg. at Bus-sorah.
1827	W. Leggett.....	9 Jan	43 3 Jan	28 19th Regiment N. I.
do	R. D. Smyth.....	21 July		H. M.'s 14th Lt. Drs.
do	T. Mackenzie.....	12 Nov	22 Feb	24th Regiment N. I.
do	R. J. Behan.....	20 do	14 March	Eur. Fur. 24th Oct. 1842.
do	W. B. Barrington, L.L.D. ....	1 Jan	44 14 do	Eur. S. C. 24th April 1844.
do	H. R. Elliott, M. ....	20 Feb	15 May	21st Regiment N. I.
do	M. Stovell.....	1 March	8 Oct	Civil Occulist.
do	W. Harvey.....	30 July	28 Mar	34 H. M.'s 2d Foot.

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Season of Apt.	NAMES.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
1828	J. P. Malcolmson....	17 Dec	28 Offg. Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Aden.
do	F. S. Arnott, M. D....	18 Feb	29 18th Regiment N. I.
do	A. Burn, M. D....	1 Apr	Supt. Cotton Experiments, Broach.
do	C. Morehead, M. D., H.	25 do	Surgeon Eur. Genl. Hospital : Supt. of Grant Medl. College & Sur. to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.
1831	R. Kirk.....	24 July	30 Civil Surgeon at Tanneh.
do	T. Waller, P....	3 Apr	31 Vaccinator in the Concan.
do	D. Ritchie, M. D....	11 Aug	Asst. Garrison Surgeon and Depy. Mdl. Storekeeper.
do	J. H. Peart.....	11 do	Civil Surgeon, Poona.
do	J. Fraser.....	15 Sept	Eur. S. C. 30th Jan. 1843.
do	J. W. Ryan.....	18 Nov	Eur. S. C. 11th April 1843.
do	B. A. R. Nicholson....	18 do	Civil Surgeon, Rajpote.
do	Peter Gray.....	7 Feb	32 Convalescent station, Mahableshwur.
do	A. H. Leith.....	21 do	Surgeon to the Police, Coroner, and Assistant Civil Surgeon, Presidency.
do	P. W. Hoekin.....	26 do	Civil Surgeon, Dhoolis.
do	David Grierson, M. D., H....	2 June	Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.
	J. Mitchell, M. D....	13 Nov	H. M. 78th Highlanders.
1832	A. Walker, M. D....	16 Feb	33 Nizam's Service.
do	J. Cramond.....	28 do	4th Troop Horse Brigade.
do	D. Clark, H....	27 Apr	16th Regt. N. I.
do	John Keith.....	20 May	Eur. S. C. 29th April 1844.
do	F. W. Watkins, M....	17 July	Eur. on Fur. 1st Jan. 1845.
do	M. Alex. Ranchaud....	2 Aug	
1833	J. W. Winchester....	14 Jan	34 Civil Surgeon, Ruitnagherry.
1835	W. Pitcairn.....	5 do	35 Eur. S. C. 22d April, 1842.
do	F. Harrison.....	5 do	Staff Surgeon, and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Ahmedabad.
	A. Alexander.....	20 Feb	Her Majesty's 28th Foot.
1836	W. Arbuckle, M. D., C....	19 do	36 Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.
do	S. Sproule, M. D., C....	11 May	Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.
do	C. Thatcher, O....	1 Sept	Civil Surgeon, Keira.
1837	A. Durham, M. D....	17 Dec	11th Regt. N. I.
do	D. A. Carnegie, M. D....	19 Jan	37 Eur. S. C. 29th Oct. 1842.
do	D. Davies.....	8 Feb	General duty Bombay.
do	C. Black, M. D....	12 do	9th Regt. N. I.
do	J. Mackenzie.....	7 Mar	Attached to 8th Regt. N. I.
do	J. Deas.....	20 do	Eur. S. C. 5th Jan. 1844.
do	W. H. Bradley.....	12 Apr	Nizam's Service.
do	J. J. Atkinson, M....	6 June	Civil Surgeon, Ahmednuggur.
do	C. Stewart, M. D....	7 July	Her Majesty's 86th Ft.
1838	M. Thompson.....	7 Nov	5th Regt. N. L. Infantry.
do	A. Wright.....	3 Dec	Attd. to the 25th Regt. Native Infy.
do	R. Collam, M. D., H. M.	21 Feb	38 In Med. charge of the Ex. Amcers of Scinda.
do	W. Neilson, M. D....	10 Mar	S. C. Neilgherries.
do	W. P. Gillanders....	10 do	Attached to 20th N. I.
do	D. Costelloe, M. D., M....	10 do	Civil Surgeon, Nassick.
do	E. W. Stone.....	5 Oct	Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.
do	A. S. Thompson....	19 do	Ditto. (Colaba Dépôt.)
1839	H. D. Glasce....	13 Dec	Europe S. C. 18th Nov. 1813.

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Continued.

Season of Apts.	NAME.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
1839	R. H. Davidson, M. D. ....	16 Jan	39 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.
do	J. Craig .....	6 Feb	13th Regt. N. I.
do	J. B. Thompson .....	15 do	Her Majesty's 17th Regt.
do	W. F. Babington .....	18 do	Civil Surgeon, Broach.
do	J. Jopp .....	22 do	Her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royals.
do	C. R. O. Bloxham .....	21 July	10th Regt. N. I.
1840	R. Hosken .....	22 Dec	6th Regt. N. I.
do	R. Woosnam .....	15 Feb	40 On duty to Europe.
do	J. Anderson, M. D. ....	8 May	Her Majesty's 22d Regiment.
do	J. P. Morier .....	11 June	Marine and Port Surgeon. (In charge [Lunatic Asylum].)
do	C. M. S. Seaward, H. ....	25 July	Vaccinator in the Concan Division.
do	E. Impey .....	4 Dec	3d Troop Horse Brigade.
do	R. D. Smith .....	12 do	Her Majesty's 17th Regt.
1841	G. J. Shaw, M. D. ....	2 Jan	41 Attached to 26th N. I., Mhow.
do	F. B. Larkins .....	2 do	Attached to 4th Regt. N. I., (Rifles.)
do	H. S. Moore .....	2 do	Indian Navy.
do	R. Dent .....	4 do	Ditto.
do	T. W. Ward .....	5 do	2d Regt. Light Cavalry.
do	F. Ellis .....	5 do	12th Regt. N. I.
do	W. Thom. ....	5 do	Attached to 3d Regt. N. I.
do	P. Cruickshank, H. ....	10 do	7th Regt. N. I.
do	W. H. Pigou .....	11 do	Indian Navy.
do	R. DeC. Peele .....	25 do	Storekeeper Eur. Genl. Hospital.
do	G. K. Dickinson .....	25 do	Details at Balmeir.
do	F. Lodwick .....	2 Feb	3d Regt. Light Cav.
do	W. Bowie, M. D. ....	10 do	In charge of the Civil Medl. duties at [Broach].
do	N. Heffernan, M. D. ....	11 do	Her Majesty's 17th Regt.
do	T. A. Boyrenson, M. D. ....	2 Mar	Bhooj Residency.
do	G. F. Forbes .....	6 do	Vaccinator S. W. Div. of Guzerat.
do	J. E. Batho .....	7 do	Indian Navy.
do	F. Manisty .....	7 do	1st Battalion Artillery.
do	G. M. Ogilvie, M. D. ....	9 do	Indian Navy.
do	W. Collum .....	9 do	Eur. S. C. 16th Dec. 1843.
do	J. J. Faithful .....	11 do	Indian Navy.
do	W. L. Cameron .....	12 do	1st or Leslie's Troop Horse Brigade.
do	J. L. Lowry, M. D. ....	18 do	General duty, Scinde.
do	T. Cannan .....	18 do	General duty, Scinde.
do	H. Hudson .....	18 do	Kaira.
do	E. J. Wallace .....	2 Apr	4th Company, 2d Batt. Artillery.
do	G. Allender, M. D. ....	12 do	Depy. Med. Storekeeper, Staff Surgeon, [ & Sur. to the Field Genl. Hos., Scinde.
do	E. Sabben .....	21 do	Eur. S. C. 10th Oct. 1844.
do	S. M. Pelly .....	2 June	General duty, Scinde.
do	T. W. Barrow .....	8 do	H. M. 2d or Queen's Royals.
do	T. McGrath .....	8 do	H. M. 22d Regt.
do	W. Brakenridge .....	5 July	Attached to 2d E. L. I.
do	G. J. McKenzie .....	3 Aug	General duty, Bombay.
do	E. Mahaffy, M. D. ....	24 do	General duty, Hursole.
do	W. B. Dimock .....	2 Sept	General duty, Malligau.
do	C. T. Weston, M. D. ....	23 do	Detachment 3d Regt. N. I. at Kurrachee.
do	J. Coghlan .....	5 Oct	Her Majesty's 86th Foot.
do	J. R. Miller, M. D. ....	2 Dec	Guzerat Irregular Horse.
1842	H. J. Carter .....	2 Jan	42 Indian Navy.
do	W. Campbell, M. D. ....	3 do	Civil Surgeon to the Residency in the [Persian Gulph].
do	T. J. Young .....	1 Feb	Eur. S. C. 1st January 1844.
do	J. Vaughan .....	2 do	Indian Navy.
do	M. Style .....	25 do	2d Company, 2d Batt., Artillery.
do	G. G. W. Maitland .....	6 Mar	Eur. S. C. 19th Oct. 1844.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—*Continued.*

Season of Apt.	NAMES.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
1842	J. C. Tressail. . . . .	15 Mar 1842	General duty, Scinde.
	J. Jones. . . . .	8 April	Her Majesty's 78th Foot.
	P. S. Laing. . . . .	8 do	Her Majesty's 86th Foot.
do	W. J. Stuart. . . . .	22 do	Indian Navy.
do	R. J. Russell, M. D. . . . .	24 do	2d Troop Horse Brigade.
do	J. Peet. . . . .	2 May	Indian Navy.
	W. Bowie. . . . .	17 June	Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.
	J. P. Moline. . . . .	7 Oct	Her Majesty's 22d Foot.
	B. W. Marlen. . . . .	25 do	Her Majesty's 28th Foot.
do	H. Giraud, M. D. . . . .	2 Dec	European General Hospital.
	J. Grant. . . . .	2 do	Her Majesty's 28th Foot.
do	T. B. Johnstone, M. D. . . . .	22 do	General duty, N. W. Div. of Guzerat.
do	S. Osborn, M. D. . . . .	1 Feb	43 <i>Eur. sick cert. 27th Nov. 1844.</i>
1843	J. Turner. . . . .	14 do	General duty, Scinde.
do	F. Broughton, M. . . . .	16 Mar	Indian Navy.
do	C. J. F. Imlach, M. D. . . . .	24 June	Ditto.
1844	T. Ballantine. . . . .	1 Jan	44 Ditto.
do	D. Wyllie, M. D. . . . .	1 do	General duty, Cutch.
do	H. Pitman. . . . .	17 do	General duty N. W. Div. of Guzerat.
do	W. Fraser, M. D. . . . .	28 June	European General Hospital.

**Acting Assistant Surgeon.**

T. Murray. . . . . 1 Jan 44 | Scinde.

**Veterinary Surgeons.**

	T. Hilton. . . . .	30 Nov	31 <i>Eur. sick certificate, 2d Oct. 1839.</i>
1836	G. E. Nixon. . . . .	Not received.	1st Regiment Light Cavalry.
do	E. G. Battersbee. . . . .	do	3d do. do. do.
1839	J. S. Stockley. . . . .	do	2d Troop, Horse Brigade.
	J. G. Phillips. . . . .	28 Aug	38 Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.
1841	F. McDowell. . . . .	Not received.	Attached to Horse Brigade.
1844	A. J. Poett. . . . .	do	12d Regiment Light Cavalry.

**LIST OF WARRANT MEDICAL OFFICERS.****Sub-Assistant Surgeon.**

H. Spencer. . . . . 3 Nov 31 | In Medical charge of Detachment, at Sawunt Warres.

**Apothecaries. (23)**

Hector McLean. . . . .	28 Feb	22	Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.
Augustus Summers. . . . .	14 Jan	26	General duty, N. W. Div. Guzerat.
John Wright. . . . .	28 Oct	31	Poona Auxiliary Horse.
Michael Hearn. . . . .	28 Nov	34	Angrias Colaba.
Domingo Carvalho. . . . .	23 Dec	36	Civil Hospital, Dharwar.
D. Davidson. . . . .	23 do		Revenue Commr's Est. N. Division.
C. Hanson. . . . .	15 June	37	1st Battalion, Artillery.
C. Anding. . . . .	15 Aug		Revenue Commr's Est. S. Division.
J. Vitters. . . . .	25 Sept	38	Poor Dispensary, Bombay.
Jonas Wright. . . . .	19 do	39	Attached to H. M.'s 18th Regt. China.
† Gabriel Misquito. . . . .	5 Oct		Medical Stores, Presidency.
B. Burn. . . . .	15 Sept		Candeish Bheel Corps.
T. Baillie. . . . .	15 do		1st Bombay Fusiliers.
James Randall. . . . .	31 May	41	Commander in Chief's Establishment.
A. Ramsay. . . . .	31 do		Her Majesty's 28th Regiment.
Abraham Carapit. . . . .	31 do		Bushire Residency.

APOTHECARIES.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	REMARKS.
J. Powell.....	30 July 1842	Her Majesty's 22d Foot.
W. Griffiths.....	8 Sept	2d Regiment European Light Infantry.
R. Boswell.....	18 Feb	43 Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.
G. Villeneuve.....	19 Sept	H. M.'s 86th Regiment.
G. Brayson.....	23 Nov	43 H. M.'s 98th Regiment, China.
R. Bedford.....	8 April	44 H. M.'s 17th Regiment.
J. Chesson.....	27 Aug.	European General Hospital.

**Sub-Apothecaries.**

† C. Edwards.....	5 Oct	39 Medical Stores, Presidency.
† John Watson.....	12 March	41 Medical Depôt, Poona.

**Stewards. (12)**

Antonio Peres.....	13 July	36 1st Bombay Fusiliers.
J. Williams.....	15 Feb	37 1st Battalion, Artillery.
J. De Souza.....	25 Sept	38 European General Hospital.
E. T. Kinloth.....	30 July	42 Her Majesty's 28th Foot.
M. Alphonso.....	30 do	Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.
J. Gregory.....	8 Sept	Native General Hospital.
C. Warner.....	5 Oct	Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.
P. Cameron.....	18 Feb	43 2d Regiment European Light Infantry.
T. Mc.Guire.....	21 June	H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.
A. De Almeida.....	23 Nov	H. M.'s 17th Regiment of Foot.
P. J. De Souza.....	8 April	44 H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.
L. George.....	27 Oct	Her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royals.

**Assistant Apothecaries and Stewards. (57)**

G. J. Gracias.....	8 March	33 Central Schools, Byculla.
† P. Cordeira.....	17 Nov.	36 Medical Depôt, Ahmedabad.
† A. Fernandes.....	11 do	37 Medical Stores, Belgaum.
T. Mitchell.....	10 April	38 Medical Stores, Kurrachee.
E. Carvalho.....	13 March	39 2nd European Light Infantry.
J. Clements.....	20 May	Indian Navy.
D. G. Alvares.....	20 do	General duty Poona.
A. Gonsalves.....	20 July	Indian Navy.
† M. de Mello.....	5 Oct	Medical Stores, Presidency.
† F. D. Penha.....	9 Nov	Town Dispensary.
W. Waite.....	24 March	40 H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.
G. DeCruz.....	24 do	Presidency.—General Duty.
† A. F. Pereira.....	12 Jan	41 Country Dispensary.
J. A. Major.....	24 Sept	H. M.'s 28th Foot.
C. W. Godfrey.....	24 do	4th Company 2d Bat. Arty., Vingorla.
J. Pollock.....	24 do	Indian Navy.
J. M. DeSouza.....	24 do	1st Company, 2d Battalion, Artillery.
J. Ogilvie.....	24 do	Indian Navy.
B. Adams.....	24 do	4th Company 1st Bat. Artillery. [F. P.]
T. Frost.....	24 do	Doing duty under the Supt. Surg. S.
A. Pollard.....	24 do	1st or Leslie's Troop Horse Brigade.
J. Connell.....	24 do	Indian Navy.
H. Webb.....	24 do	2d Battalion, Artillery.
G. Warner.....	24 do	Her Majesty's 22d Foot.
F. Lonsome.....	24 do	General duty, Sionda.
J. Anderson.....	24 do	Indian Navy.
† S. D. Miranda.....	27 Dec	Medical Stores, Aden.
Ignacio Lorenzo.....	7 March	42 Her Majesty's Depôt—Colaba.
Thomas Blaney.....	7 do	Indian Navy.

+ These Servants constitute one class and are separate and distinct in every respect from the class hospital servants, vide Jameson's Code Sect. XXXIII. Art. 194.

## ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES AND STEWARDS.—Continued.

NAMES.	Date of Ap- pointment.	REMARKS.
J. Morris...	7 March 42	Convalescent Hosp. Mahabuleshwar.
J. M. Major...	30 July	General duty, Scinde.
D. Hayter...	30 do	3d Troop, Horse Brigade.
N. Witcomb...	24 Sept 41	2d Troop, H. Artillery.
J. Whitford...	30 July 42	Indian Navy.
D. Munday...	30 do	4th Troop, Horse Artillery.
A. Wilson...	30 do	Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.
C. Bromley...	8 Sept	Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.
W. Panton...	19 do	2nd Battalion, Artillery.
John White...	24 Oct	2nd Battalion, Artillery (on duty at the [Medl. Board.]
J. Lawrence...	6 June 43	1st Fusiliers.
J. Cross...	6 do	Indian Navy.
J. Mount...	6 do	General duty, Scinde.
J. Keefe...	6 do	Indian Navy.
J. McDonald...	6 do	General duty, Scinde.
W. Gordon...	6 do	Indian Navy.
T. Connelly...	6 do	General duty Scinde.
M. DeCruz...	1 Sept	Indian Navy.
J. Carpenter...	19 Sept	Indian Navy.
J. Collins...	23 Nov	41. M's. 17th at Ahmednuggur.
A. Butelbo...	2 Feb 44	General duty, Scinde.
T. Robinson...	8 April	Aden.
T. Watson...	20 June	1st Comp'y. 1st Bat., Artillery.
W. Brooker...	22 July	Indian Navy.
J. M. Sargon...	29 do	Indian Navy.
J. French...	27 Aug	Do. do.
J. J. de Almeida...	10 Dec	Her Majesty's 2d or Queens Royals.
R. Hudson...	10 do	Indian Navy.
<b>Acting Assistant Apothecaries and Stewards.</b>		
M. Nash...	20 June 44	General duty, Scinde.
P. S. DeSouza...	22 July	Do. do.
J. Power...	29 do	Indian Navy.
C. Aikens...	27 Aug	General duty, Scinde.
W. McDougall...	10 Dec	
R. de Cruz Souza...	10 Dec	General duty, Scinde.

## Riding Masters.

NAMES.	Date of Ap- pointment.	REMARKS.
J. Randall...	20 Mar. 1834	Horse Brigade.
F. Egan...	20 do	2d Rgt. L. Cavy.
T. Walter...	20 do	3d Rgt. L. Cavy.
J. Sterling...	2 Oct. 1841	1st Rgt. L. Cavy.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES.	Date of Ap- pointment.	STATIONS.
<b>COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.</b>		
<i>Senior Comy. of Ordnance.</i>		
Major J. W. Watson...	21 April 41	Grand Arsenal.
<i>Commissaries of Ordnance.</i>		
Captain R. Warden...	20 June 38	Belgaum.
Captain J. Sinclair...	20 Feb 39	Poona.
Captain C. Lucas...	2 Jan 40	Ahmedabad.
Captain J. Grant...	15 July 42	Grand Arsenal (Senior Deputy.)
<i>Deputy Commissaries of Ordnance.</i>		
Captain E. A. Farquharson	22 July 31	Ahmednuggur. [Scinde.
Bt. Capt. H. W. Brett...	...	Grand Arsenal (Junior Depy.) Service



## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

NAMES.	Date of Ap- pointment.	REMARKS.
<i>Depy. Asst. Commissary.</i>		
Lieut. T. Hook..	12 June 38	S. C. Eur. 19th May 1843.
<b>WARRANT OFFICERS.</b>		
<i>Deputy Assistant Commis- saries.</i>		
H. F. Dille..	6 Jan 41	S. C. Eur. 23d Dec. 1842.
<i>Conductors.</i>		
J. Hannsh..	12 Jan 25	Grand Arsenal (Actg. Dep. Asst. Comy.)
H. Goodall..	22 Mar 27	Dessa (Actg. Depy. Asst. Comy.)
J. Archer..	10 Nov 31	Poona (Actg. Depy. Asst. Comy.)
J. McDonald...	30 Apr 33	Bombay.
T. Heffernan....	18 Aug	Kurrachee (Actg. Depy. Asst. Comy.)
J. Read...	15 Aug 37	On duty in Persia, (Supernumerary.)
J. Seater...	18 Jan 38	Bombay (Permanent.)
D. McKenzie..	7 Mar	Bombay (Ditto)
J. Baldeck....	3 Sept	Sukkur.
P. Cowley...	12 June 39	Bombay.
T. Whittel..	1 Feb 40	Kurrachee.
R. Boulton..	6 Jan 41	Bombay.
J. Green...	5 Feb	Bombay.
C. Parsons...	3 Nov 42	Aden.
H. Purcell..	19 May 43	Belgaum.
R. Hoy...	24 July	Bombay.
R. Elliott..	14 Feb 44	Mhow.
W. Cockburn..	9 Mar	Ahmedabad.
S. Chetham..	7 Oct	Bombay (Permanent.)
<i>Sub-Conductors.</i>		
G. McKeon..	26 do	Attached to Mily. Board Office (Acting Conductor.)
D. Monk...	8 Mar 37	Ahmednuggur (Do..do..)
W. Thompson..	1 Aug	Kurrachee (Do..do..)
J. Mathieson..	18 Jan 38	Attached to Military Board Office. (Do..do...)
T. Channing..	26 do	Under the Colr. at Dharwar (Do...do..)
C. Lake...	2 Feb	Bombay, Permanent (Do..do..)
W. Sinkinson..	3 Sept	Poona. (Do..do..)
H. Collins...	4 Oct	Gun Carriage Department (Do...do..)
T. Bingham...	14 May 39	Hydrabad. (Do..do..)
T. Burrows..	18 June	Bhooj. (Do..do..)
T. Bloodwell....	19 Aug	Ahmedabad. (Do...do...)
F. Wilkins...	1 Feb 40	Artillery Repository, Ahmednuggur.
J. Coleman...	5 do	Belgaum.
W. Parkinson..	5 do	Gun Carriage Department.
R. Rirk..	5 do	Belgaum.
W. Taylor...	5 do	Kurrachee.
J. Roberts..	13 May	Kurrachee.
T. Hosty..	24 Sept 41	Ahmedabad.
R. Farrow..	2 May 42	Ahmednuggur.
J. Bain...	17 July	Aden.
C. Berry...	19 May 43	Powder works, Mazagon.
W. Bothwell...	24 July	Hydrabad.
H. Newman.....	17 Sept	Bombay.
S. Norris.....	10 Feb 44	Dessa.
J. Preston...	9 Mar 40	Gun Carriage Department.
T. Shore..	9 do	Grand Arsenal.
D. Hicks..	7 Oct	Hydrabad.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

NAMES.	Date of Ap- pointment.	STATIONS.
<i>Actg. Sub-Conductors.</i>		
M. Grogan....	31 Oct	41 Hydrabad.
J. Poyntz....	31 do	Sholapore.
J. Osborne....	31 do	Hydrabad.
J. Grady....	31 do	Bombay.
J. Corless....	23 May	43 Ahmedabad.
P. Gerrard....	30 do	Bombay.
J. Scroggie....	31 Oct	Ahmednuggur.
T. Mitchell....	14 Nov	Bombay.
J. S. Coleman..	20 Dec	Ditto.
R. Fell....	9 Jan	44 Ditto.
W. Craig....	16 July	Poonah.
F. Sinclair....	16 do	Bombay.
A. Cassie....	25 Oct	

## Army Commissariat Department.

NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of Ap- pointment.	WHERE SERVING.
<i>Commissary General.</i>			
Lieut. Col. J. H. Dun- sterville....	7th N I	18 Dec 1839	Presidency.
<i>Depty. Comy. General.</i>			
Capt. D. Davidson....	17th do	20 Nov 40	Presidency.
<i>Assists. Commissary Ge- neral.</i>			
Capt. E. Whichelo..	9th do	13 Sept 37	S. C. Cope, 23d Dec. 1842.
Capt. G. Pope....	22nd do	30 do 41	Poona Div. of the Army.
<i>Depty. Assistants Commis- sary General.</i>			
Capt J. D. Hallett....	3d do	1 Oct 41	Northern Div. of the Army S. C. to Neil 14th Nov. 1844.
Capt. C. Threshie....	10th do	2 Feb 42	Southern Div. of the Army. (Actg. Asst. Commy. Genl. 28th Nov. 1844.)
Bt. Capt. J. Ramsay....	9th do	5 July 43	In Charge of Comt. and Ba- zars, Deesa.
Sub-Assist. Comy. Genl.			
Bt. Capt. R. J. Shaw....	1st Fusiliers	10 Aug 40	In Charge of Comt. and Bazars at Ahmednuggur. (Acting Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl.)
Bt. Capt. W. B. Salmon.	19th N I	10 Aug 40	S. C. Australia, 31st Jan. 1843.
Capt. C. Birdwood....	3d do	1 Oct 41	In Charge of Comt. & Bazars, Mhow.
Bt. Capt. G. J. D. Milne.	24th do	5 Apr 42	Do. do. Aden.
Lieut. J. B. Dunsterville.	19th do	4 July 43	Presidency.
Bt. Major W. B. G. Blen- kins, C. B....	6th do	12 Apr 43	In charge of Comt. & Bazars, Kurrachee.
<i>Acting Sub-Assistant Commy. General.</i>			
Capt. R. Mignon....	1st Fusiliers	14 Mar 42	Presidency. [Hydrabad.
Lieut. R. M. Johnstone.	1st N I	8 May 43	In Charge of Comt. & Bazars,
<i>In Charge of Bazars.</i>			
Capt. J. E. Parsons....	11th do.	4 Dec	Supt. of Bazars, Poona.
Capt. H. Stiles....	1st Fusiliers	30 Mar 44	Acty. Assist. do. do.
<i>Depty. Asst. Commissary.</i>			
Jeremiah Mabbot....		6 Mar 44	Bombay.

## ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of Appointment.	WHERE SERVING.
<b>Conductors.</b>			
Edward Bean....	...	19 Dec	29 Poona.
Hiram Lawless...	...	17 Sept	38 S. C. Neilgherries, 29th Sept.
Frederick Ellis...	...	11 do	39 Deesa. [1843.]
Samuel Yates...	...	11 do	Ahmednuggur.
John McDonald...	...	13 Dec	41 Kurrachee.
Frederick C. Sherren...	...	21 Jan	42 Bombay.
John Dewey...	...	29 Sept	48 Belgaum.
John Scott...	...	11 Mar	44 Asseerghur,
Edward Keily...	...	7 Oct	44 Bombay.
<b>Sub-Conductors.</b>			
John H. Russell...	...	16 Nov	40 Mhow.
Richard Welsh...	...	21 Aug	41 Poona.
Edward Atkins...	...	13 Dec	S. C. Neilgherries, 24th May
Robert Finlay...	...	21 Jan	42 Hyderabad. [1843.]
David Yorrick...	...	11 Mar	43 Aden.
Thomas Desantes...	...	18 June	Mhow.
J. Rendell...	...	3 Sept	Bombay.
W. Stevens...	...	29 do	Poona.
J. Statuaford...	...	11 Mar	44 Ditto.
J. Murdock...	...	7 Oct	Bombay.
<b>Acting Sub-Conductors.</b>			
J. Harvey...	...	25 June	41 Bombay.
J. Delany...	...	9 Mar	42 Kurrachee.
J. Toole...	...	2 Aug	43 Deesa.
G. Benison...	...	30 Aug	44 Bombay.
W. Stanley...	...	28 Oct	44 Bombay.

## Revenue Survey Department.

DESIGNATION.	RANK.	NAMES.	CORPS OR REGIMENT.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
1st Assist. Trig S.	Captain.	R. Shortrede.....	2d Eur. L.I.	
2d Assist. to do...	2d Lieut.	H. Rivers .....	Bombay En-	
Supt. of the Rev.			gineers..	10 June 42
Sur. of Deccan.	Lieut. ...	A. Nash....	Ditto...	30 Oct 41
Assistant to ditto...				
Ditto...	Bt. Capt.	S. Landon..	16th N. I...	10 Oct 39
Ditto...	Capt...	W. C. Stather...	1st Gr. Rt.	do
Ditto...		W. H. Bell (uncovenanted.)		28 Aug 43
Ditto...		W. Price (uncovenanted.)		
Ditto...	Lieut.	W. B. Evans...	1st Fusiliers	
Ditto...	Capt.	H. Boye...	22d Rt. N I.	6 June 42
Acting Assistant...	Ditto.	F. Wells (employ Scinde)	15th Rt. N I.	22 Dec 41
Supt. of the Nas-				
sick Survey...	Bt. Capt.	D. Davidson ..	18th Rt. N I.	30 Aug 41
Assist. to ditto...	Ensign.	H. J. Day ..	19th N. I.	18 May 43
Sub-Assist. Supt.	Sub. Con.	R. N. Goodine...	B'bay Engr	26 Oct
Supt. of Survey of				
Myhee Kaunta.	Bt. Capt.	H. Giberne..	Artillery....	6 May 37
Do. of Kattywar.				
Acting Supt. of				
Rev. Sur. S. M. C.	Bt. Capt.	G. Wingste..	Engineers	
Assist. to ditto...	Lieut. ...	W. C. Anderson..	1st Fusiliers	8 Mar 42
Ditto...	Ensign.	J. T. Francis..	5th Rt. N. I.	8 Dec
Ditto...	Lieut. ...	F. Fanning.....	9th N. I.	16 Dec 43
Ditto...	2d Lieut.	T. Biggs...	Artillery...	Dec 43
Do. do...	Ditto.	V. S. Kemball..	Artillery...	24 Feb 44
Acting ditto,.....	Lieut. ...	G. S. Anderson (serv. Scinde.)	18th N. I.	3 Sept 41

## Department of Public Works.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	STATIONS.
<i>Superintending Engineers.</i>		
Lieut. Col. C. W. Grant...	10 May 43	Supg. Engineer Northern Provinces.
Major A. C. Peat, C. B. ....	27 Nov 44	Supg. Engr. Southern Provinces.
<i>Executive Engineers.</i>		
Capt. J. J. F. Cruickshank..	do	Suptg. of repairs, Bombay.
Capt. J. Estridge .....	26 Jan 41	Engineer in the Dock Yard.
Capt. T. M. B. Turner.....	10 May 43	Civil Architect, Garrison Engr. & Ex- [Officer Presidency.
Captain A. M. Haselwood, 3d N. I. ....	13 Mar 44	Acting Assist. to do. do.
*Capt. J. St. C. Jameson, 18th N. I. ....	.....	Acting Garrison Engr., Ex-Officer and Civil Architect at the Presidency. (On Service Scinde.)
Capt. G. Thornton, 2d E. L. I.	7 July 34	Superintending erection of Salt Chow- [kies, S. Concan.
Capt. H. B. Turner.....	.....	Mint Engineer.
Lieut. W. S. Stuart.....	12 Feb 42	Assistant do.
Captain Kilner.....	27 Nov 44	Executive Engineer at Aden.
Lieut. W. Graham.....	28 Oct 41	Ex. Engr., Dharwar Division.
Lieut. J. H. Curtis.....	.....	Employed on Special Service.
2d Lieut. J. H. Burke.....	27 Nov 44	Ex. Engr. at Mhow.
Lieut. H. B. Rose, 1st Fusi- liers.....	9 Feb 44	Acting Ex. Engr. Ahmedabad.
Lieut. C. W. Tremeneere..	24 May 43	Ex. Engr. Surat, and Broach.
Lieut. P. L. Hart.....	27 Nov 44	Civil Engr. in Candeish.
Lieut. H. W. B. Bell.....	27 Feb 43	Asst. Ex. Engr., at Aden.
Lieut. H. J. Margary.....	9 Feb 44	Ex. Engr., Belgaum.
Lieut. G. B. Munbee.....	24 Apr 44	Ex. Engr. at Poona.
Capt. Walter Scott.....	.....	Superintendent of Canals and Forests [in Scinde.
Capt. T. H. Outley, 26th N. I.	.....	Actg. Asst. Civil Engr. Kandeish.
*Bt. Capt. J. Jacob, Arty.....	.....	For the Civil works in the Ahmedabad [Collectorate, (On Service Scinde.)
Bt. Capt. W. F. Cormack, 15th Regt. N. I. ....	28 Oct 41	Assistant to Civil Engineer, Kandeish. (S. C. Cape, 19th Jan. 1843.
Capt. J. S. Ramsay, 2d E. L. I.	12 Apr 48	Actg. Asst. to do.
Capt. H. Jacob, 19th N. I. ....	24 Apr 44	Ex. Engr. at Ahmednuggur.
<i>Supt. of Roads, Tanks, and Bunds.</i>		
Captain H. Berthon.....	27 Nov 44	Supt. of Roads, Bunds and Tanks in the [Poona, Ahmednuggur, Tapna, and [Ratnagherry Collectorates.
<i>Assistants to Ditto.</i>		
1st Lieut. C. J. Bruce, Arty	6 May 43	Offg. 1st Class Asst. to do.
Bt. Capt. J. Ash, Arty.....	15 Nov 43	Ditto.
Lieut. T. A. Cowper, 23d N. I.	23 June 43	2d Class Asst. to do.
2d Lieut. W. R. Dickinson Engrs. ....	do	2d Class Asst. to Supt. of roads.
1st Lieut. G. Pruen, Arty.....	2 Apr 44	Offg. to do. do.
2d Lieut. W. Chapman, Engi- neers.....	1 June 44	Ditto.
Mr. James Muogavin.....	14 Mar 44	2d Class Assistant.
Mr. Robert Scott.....	14 Mar 44	2d Class Assistant.

\* Regimental duty temporarily.

## Subordinate Department of Public Works.

No.	DESIGNATION.	NAMES.	RANK IN THE SERVICE.	DEPARTMENT TO WHICH ATTACHED.
1	Vacant.			
1	Asst. Supervisor.	R. N. Gooddine...	Sub-Cond.	[Naessick Sub-Col.
2	do.	J. Viges.....	do.	Sub-Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur. Dept.
3	do.	J. Dwyer.....	do.	Road and Tank Dept.
				Under the Ex-Engr. Dharwar
				{ Div.
1	Overseer...	J. Allyman.....	Serjeant...	Road & Tank Dept.
2	do.	P. Donohoe...	do.	Under the Ex-Engineer, Decca.
3	do.	W. Whittenbury	do.	Do. do. Poona.
4	do.	H. G. Wilcox	do.	Military Board Office.
5	do.	T. P. Armitstead.	do.	
6	do.	A. Taylor...	do.	
1	Asst. do.	G. Leven.....	do.	} Road & Tank Dept.
2	do.	R. Hildreth...	do.	
3	do.	B. Brock.....	do.	Under the Ex-Engr. Kurrachee.
4	do.	W. Tudor.....	do.	Road & Tank Dept.
5	do.	J. Rushbrook.....	do.	Under the Ex. Engr. Bel. Div.
6	do.	E. Stapleton...	do.	Do. do. Poona.
7	do.	M. McNally...	do.	Do. do. Mhow.
8	do.	T. Angus.....	do.	Do. do. Surat & Broach.
9	do.	T. Butler.....	do.	Road & Tank Dept.
				Do. do. do.
1	Sub Asst. do.	C. James.....	Corporal	
2	do.	J. Davis.....	do.	
3	do.	B. Featherstone..	do.	} Under the Ex. Engineer
4	do.	P. Bond.....	do.	Aden.
5	do.	J. Colebrook.	do.	
6	do.	E. Nue.....	Serjeant...	Revenue Survey Dept. Deccan.
7	do.	F. Lincham.....	do.	
8	do.	F. Hayward..	Corporal	
9	do.	J. Mungavin..	Private.....	} Road and Tank Dept.

## Off-Reckonings.

## LIST OF OFFICERS ENTITLED TO FULL AND HALF SHARES.

"FULL SHARERS."  
Lieut. General.

J. W. Morris

## Major Generals.

Hugh S. Osburne

William Rooome

Sir David Leighton, K. C. B.

Sir Thomas Corsellis, K. C. B.

ONE HALF SHARE FROM THE FUND  
AND HALF FROM THE TREASURY.

## Major Generals.

G. R. Kemp

C. Hodgson

J. F. Dyson

## "HALF SHARERS."

W. D. Clelland

B. W. D. Sealy

W. Gilbert

Richard Whish

B. Kennett

J. P. Dunbar

"HALF SHARERS"—Continued.  
Major Generals.

A. Aitchison

P. Delamotte, C. B.

A. Hogg

E. W. Shuldham

J. Mayne, C. B.

W. B. Sandwith, C. B.

J. Salter, C. B.

Sir E. G. Stannus, Kt., C. B.

Sir J. Sutherland, H. L. S.

F. D. Ballantine

R. A. Wilks

V. Kennedy

E. Frederick, C. B.

G. B. Brooks

S. R. Strover

L. C. Russell, C. B.

Lieut. Colonel Comdt.

B. Sandwith, C. B.

# Members of the Military Order of the Bath.

## KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. Paget, H. M. 28th Foot.  
 The Rt. Hon'ble Gen. Sir J. Kempt, do. 2d or Queen's Royals.  
 Major Genl. Sir C. J. Napier, H. M. 22d Foot.  
 Major Genl. Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., 25th Regt. N. I.

## KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Lieut. Genl. Sir E. Kerrison, Bt., H. M. 14th L. D.  
 Lieut. Genl. Sir T. McMahon, Bart., do. 94th Foot.  
 Lieut. Genl. Sir P. Maitland, do. 17th Regt.  
 Major Genl. Sir D. Leighton, 7th Regt. N. I.  
 Major Genl. Sir T. Corsellis, 9th ditto.

## COMPANIONS.

Lieut. Genl. P. Anderson, H. M. 78th Highlanders.  
 Major Genl. Sir E. G. Stannus, Kt., 2d European Regt. Lt. Infantry.  
 ... .. J. Mayne, 30th Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. W. Sandwith, 12th do.  
 ... .. J. F. Salter, 5th do.  
 ... .. P. Delamotte, 3rd Lt. Cavalry.  
 ... .. E. Frederick, 10th Regt. N. I.  
 Colonel L. C. Russell, Artillery.  
 Lieut. Col. Comdt. B. Sandwith, 1st Light Cavalry.  
 Colonel S. Hughes, 10th Regt. N. I.  
 Lieut. Col. A. Manson, Artillery.  
 ... .. W. Croker, H. M. 17th Foot.  
 ... .. R. Macdonald, do. 40th do.  
 ... .. F. Stalker, 14th Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. J. G. Baumgardt, H. M. 2d or Queen's Royals.  
 ... .. J. Pennyquick, K. H., do. 17th Regt.  
 ... .. B. Carruthers, do. 2d or Queen's Royals.  
 ... .. R. Pennefather, H. M. 22d Foot.  
 ... .. A. T. Reid, 12th Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. C. Waddington, Engineers.  
 ... .. M. Stack, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry.  
 ... .. J. H. Poole, H. M. 22d Foot.  
 ... .. W. Wylle, 21st Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. P. McPherson, H. M. 17th Foot.  
 ... .. W. J. Browne, 8th Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. A. Woodburn, 25th Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. J. Lloyd, Artillery.  
 ... .. J. Outram, 23d Regt. N. L. I.  
 ... .. J. T. Leslie, Artillery.  
 Major A. O. Peat, Engineers.  
 ... .. F. D. George, H. M. 22d Foot.  
 ... .. C. H. Delamain, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry.  
 ... .. M. F. Willoughby, Artillery.  
 ... .. W. T. Whittle, Artillery.  
 ... .. T. S. Conway, H. M. 22d Foot.  
 ... .. G. Fisher, 18th Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. J. Jackson, 25th Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. S. J. Stephens, 21st Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. E. Green, 21st Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. W. B. G. Blekins, 6th Regt. N. I.  
 ... .. R. Leech, Engineers.  
 ... .. H. C. Rawlinson, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I.

## Members of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

### KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

The Right Hon'ble General Sir J. Kempt, G. C. B., H. M. 2nd Foot.  
 Lieut. General Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., K. C. B., H. M. 14th Light Dragoons.

### KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir G. Arthur, Bart. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

### KNIGHTS.

Lieut. Col. W. Havelock, H. M. 14th Light Dragoons.

... .. R. Macdonald, C. B., do. 40th Foot.

... .. Pennycuik, C. B., do. 17th Foot.

... .. B. V. Derinzy, do. 86th Foot.

Surgeon J. Burnes, H. E. I. Company's Service.

*List of Officers who have been invested with the Order of the Douranee Empire,  
 by permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.*

### 2ND CLASS.

Major General J. G. Baumgardt, C. B., H. M. 2nd or Queen's Royals.

Lieut. Col. N. Campbell, 11th Regiment N. I.

Major A. C. Peat, C. B. Engineers.

Lieut. Col. J. Outram, 23d Regt. N. L. I.

### 3RD CLASS.

Lieut. Col. W. Croker, C. B., H. M. 17th Foot.

... .. Comdnt. B. Sandwith, C. B., 1st Bombay Light Cavalry.

... .. F. Stalker, C. B., 14th Regt. N. I.

... .. D. Cunningham, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

... .. J. Pennycuik, C. B., H. M. 17th Regt.

... .. R. Carruthers, C. B., do. 2d or Queen's Royals.

... .. C. J. Deshon, do. 17th Regiment.

... .. C. J. Conyngham, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

... .. C. Hagart, 1st Fusiliers.

Major H. Hancock, 19th Regiment N. I.

... .. R. Leech, C. B., Engineers.

Captain D. Davidson, 17th Native Infantry.

## LIST OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

### BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF RETIREMENT.
Addison, J.....	Captain	21 September 1829
Aitchison, J. W.....	Major	10 October 1833
Aitchison, G. B.....	Do.	6 July 1839
Anderson, James.....	Surgeon	1 May 1839
Arden, G.....	Major	30 November 1839
Arding, W.....	Asst. Surgeon	25 Ditto 1830
Barclay, James.....	Lieut.-Colonel	25 July 1836
Barnewell, R.....	Do.	9 June 1833
Barra, R. T.....	Surgeon	1 April 1839
Barton, J. James.....	Captain	25 February 1822
Bell, D. C.....	L. G. of Hosptls.	1 January 184
Bell, T.....	Captain	15 June 1836
Beek, J.....	Do.	25 August 1839
Berthon, C.....	Lieutenant	28 February 1837
Blackall, R.....	Major	4 May 1808
Brackenbury, J. A.....	Lieutenant	1807
Breton, P.....	Captain	7 March 1821

RETIRED OFFICERS.— *Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF RETIREMENT.
Briscoe, Jas.	Conductor	7 February 1837
Brown, A.	Major	12 July 1818
Budden, H. W.	Lieutenant	20 April 1834
Byers, Jas. B.	Captain	18 June 1819
Campbell, A.	Lieut. Colonel	29 March 1831
Campbell, J.	Captain	29 June 1831
Campbell, A. B.	Major	1 December 1834
Cape, T.	Do.	28 June 1809
Carr, Jas.	Lieutenant	28 ditto 1837
Carpenter, W. L.	Lieut. Colonel	3 January 1821
Carstairs, W.	Surgeon	21 December 1831
Clarke, D.	Conductor	2 April 1817
Clark, J.	Major	22 July 1836
Clow, Rev. Jas.	Chaplain	3 October 1833
Clunes, J.	Major	20 ditto 1837
Colquhoun, G., M. D.	Surgeon	30 September 1821
Combe, B. H.	Lieutenant	23 May 1842
Cotes, W. P.	Do.	1843
Crofts, J. S.	Captain	22 May 1816
Crozier, R. B.	Do.	25 November 1812
Cruickshank, Jas.	Major	15 ditto 1833
Dalgairn, W., M. D.	Surgeon	30 April 1831
Daly, J.	Assist. Surgeon	25 ditto 1832
Daniell, M. R.	Cornet	27 March 1835
Davies, D.	Lieutenant	8 April 1818
Davies, Rev. M.	Chaplain	1 September 1839
Davies, Rev. H.	Do.	11 July 1834
Dawson, R.	Major	29 December 1832
DeWinton, W.	Do.	1 November 1833
Dickinson, T.	Br. Colonel	10 May 1843
Downey, C.	Surgeon	23 November 1842
Ducat, C.	Do.	15 March 1842
Dumeresq, Edw.	Captain	20 April 1827
Duff, Jas. G.	Do.	12 May 1827
Eastwick, W. J.	Br. Captain	1 July 1843
Eckford, R., M. D.	M. M. B.	1 May 1832
Elwood, C. W.	Lieut. Colonel	4 ditto 1829
Erskine, W.	Surgeon	20 February 1844
Evans, Arthur.	Lieutenant	23 April 1817
Eyles, James	Major	6 February 1814
Furquharson, J.	Do.	1 November 1830
Fitzroy, A. W. B.	Lieutenant	10 October 1832
Flemming, R. W.	Lieut. Colonel	3 November 1833
Foquett, W.	Major	1 April 1841
Fortnom, James.	Surgeon	15 September 1834
Forbes, A.	Captain	6 May 1809
Fraser, William.	Surgeon	5 September 1827



RETIRED OFFICERS.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF RETIREMENT.	
Freeman, W. C. ....	Captain	4 April	1836
Gibson, G. W. ....	Major	6 January	1844
Gillam, R. W. ....	Major	23 December	1833
Gordon, G. T. ....	Lieut. Colonel	1 December	1837
Gordon, J. G. ....	Captain	19 October	1840
Grafton, A. ....	Major	24 December	1834
Grant, William ....	Lieut. Colonel	1 June	1824
Grant, Hugh. ....	Bt. Captain	3 September	1834
Grindlay, R. M. ....	Do.	20 December	1820
Grigor, Alex. ....	Asst. Surgeon	23 April	1832
Groundwater, T. L. . .	Major	20 January	1839
Gunter, H. S. ....	Ensign	7 April	1831
Hall, J. H. ....	Captain	30 ditto	1840
Hamilton, E. F. ....	Major	20 December	1836
Hancock, J. ....	Do.	17 November	1832
Hardy, E. ....	Colonel	23 December	1833
Hartley, J. C. ....	Captain	8 September	1842
Hawkes, J. ....	Lieutenant	21 August	1805
Hay, Alexander. ....	Captain	27 July	1814
Hay, W. F. ....	Lieutenant	25 October	1841
Hemming, S. ....	Ensign	18 ditto	1826
Henderson, W. ....	Major	20 ditto	1838
Henderson, A. ....	M. M. B.	1 March	1841
Hewitt, W. V. ....	Captain	28 June	1834
Hill, John. ....	Lieutenant	28 August	1811
Hine, John. ....	Surgeon	27 September	1815
Horne, R. W. ....	Lieutenant	24 January	1843
Howison, A. Y., M. D. ....	Surgeon	1 November	1839
Howison, J. ....	Do.	1 October	1842
Hughes, Geo. F. ....	Captain	4 June	1817
Inverarity, J. ....	Surgeon	7 August	1820
Iredell, J. S. ....	Captain	24 April	1827
Iredell, F. M. ....	Major	15 August	1835
James, H. ....	Lieutenant	4 April	1838
Jeffery, R. ....	Do.	2 May	1840
Jervis, E. ....	Lieut. Colonel	9 November	1837
Jervis, T. B. ....	Bt. Major	30 December	1841
Johnson, J. C. B. ....	Do.	15 August	1819
Johnson, C. H. ....	Captain	5 July	1839
Johnson, A. F. ....	Do.	30 April	1840
Jones, Joseph. ....	Do.	3 September	1823
Jopp, J. ....	Major	28 October	1842
Keene, F. B. B. ....	Lieutenant	24 June	1832
Kemball, V. C. ....	M. M. B.	1 May	1835
Kempe, W. P. ....	Captain	17 June	1817
Kennedy, R. H., M. D. ....	Physician Genl.	1 May	1843
Kennett, V. F. ....	Captain	13 July	1839
Laug, J. E. ....	Captain		1843
Lawrie, Rev. J. ....	Chaplain	12 August	1841

## RETIRED OFFICERS.—Continued

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF RETIREMENT.
Lawrie, J. ....	Major	10 August 1842
Lawrie, W. P. K. ....	Captain	23 December 1819
Lecky, C. McC. ....	Do.	23 Ditto
Leslie, Pat., M. D. ....	Surgeon	22 February 1826
Lester, Henry, J. ....	Captain	26 August 1818
Lichfield, G. A. ....	Bt. Colonel	28 February 1838
Little, J. ....	Lieut. Col.	26 January 1838
Livingston, J. ....	Do.	
Lloyd, Richard. ....	Captain	
Long, Stephen. ....	Do.	5 May 1820
Lord, Eyre Coote. ....	Do.	29 July 1814
Mactavish, Colin. ....	Asst. Surgeon	17 January 1827
Malone, Walter. ....	D. A. C.	22 June 1835
Malone, James. ....	Conductor	
Mainwaring, Rev. E. ....	Chaplain	1 October 1841
Mann, G. K. ....	Lieutenant	5 Sept 1838
Mardon, T. T. ....	M. M. B.	3 April 1819
Marriott, Basil. ....	Ensign	
Marshall, W. ....	Captain	16 May 1817
Martin, James. ....	Do.	27 February 1807
Mason, E. ....	Major	8 April 1838
Massie, W. ....	Lieutenant	28 June 1842
Maunsell, W. ....	Captain	12 June 1842
Maxwell, J. A. ....	M. M. B.	7 February 1836
McMahon, B. ....	Major	1 May 1842
McNeil, Sir J., M. K. D. L. S. ....	Surgeon	4 June 1823
Meall, William. ....	Bt. Col.	1 December 1827
Meldrum, R. ....	Captain	21 July 1839
Miles, William. ....	Bt. Col.	28 Ditto 1830
Molesworth, J. T. ....	Captain	24 April 1837
Moor, Edward. ....	Major	17 June 1807
Moor, William. ....	Conductor	25 January 1842
Morison, William. ....	Lieut. Colonel	25 February 1830
Moyle, J. G. ....	M. M. B.	3 January 1838
Newell. ....	Conductor	
Nutt, J. ....	Major	3 July 1835
Oakes, G. W. ....	Captain	20 August 1835
Ogilvy, George. ....	Sup. Surgeon	24 May 1829
Orton, J. ....	M. M. B.	15 January 1840
Ord, R. ....	Major	17 March 1842
Page, Peter. ....	Captain	30 September 1812
Palmer, Thomas. ....	Surgeon	1 June 1822
Paton, Alexander. ....	Do.	17 August 1830
Pedler, P. W. ....	Lieut. Colonel	24 May 1829
Penley, G. F. ....	Major	1 December 1835
Phillips, Edwards. ....	Lieutenant	24 July 1803
Ponsonby, W. B. ....	Lieutenant	1 September 1840
Poole, O. ....	Captain	15 July 1845
Pouget, R. ....	Major	25 March 1836

## RETIRED OFFICERS.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF RETIREMENT.
Preston, James	Lt. Col.	24 May 1827
Price, H.	Ensign	14 September 1834
Prother, E. R.	Lieutenant	10 October 1833
Reynolds, J.	Major	2 March 1837
Riach, J. P.	Surgeon	16 December 1839
Ritherdon, T.	Lieutenant	14 Ditto 1836
Roberts, T. T.	Captain	10 November 1813
Roberts, W. B. C.	Cornet	2 April 1831
Robson, S.	Major	1842
Roe, Thomas	Do.	29 September 1835
Robertson, H.	Supg. Surgeon	27 April 1824
Bogers, L. M.	Vety. Surgeon	11 September 1832
Rollings, W.	Major	6 April 1842
Rutherford, C.	Lieutenant	23 February 1815
Ryhot, F. C.	Major	14 July 1835
Sheppee, F.	Physician Genl.	1 March 1844
Sloper, Thomas	Conductor	3 October 1840
Smith, George	Conductor	11 March 1844
Smith, H.	Lieut. Colonel	23 April 1832
Smytlan, G.	M. M. B.	11 December 1838
Speas, Archibald	Do.	27 November 1809
Stalker, T.	Captain	16 April 1828
Stuart, J. G.	Surgeon	16 October 1833
Stuart, G. A.	Supg. Surgeon	2 January 1839
Stirling, W.	Major	17 October 1841
Sutherland, B. J.	Lieut. Col.	2 February 1844
Sykes, W. H.	Lieut. Col.	8 June 1833
Tanner, J.	Conductor	29 September 1843
Tate, W. A.	Captain	5 December 1829
Taylor, T. E.	Lieut.	10 April 1826
Thew, R.	Major	6 August 1829
Thomas, B.	Lt. Col.	21 December 1832
Thomas, C. S.	Lieut.	29 November 1832
Thompson, Jacob	Lt. Col.	7 December 1802
Tennent, H.	Do.	24 April 1824
Towsey, Edward	Captain	6 Ditto 1822
Trash, Frederick	M. M. B.	14 January 1835
Twedie, G.	Lt. Col.	8 February 1830
Vincent, J.	Lieut.	23 October 1839
Wade, W.	Captain	16 September 1838
Walker, J.	Di to	25 February 1826
Walker, James, M. D.	Surgeon	5 June 1839
Wallace, R.	M. M. B.	3 January 1835
Walter, C.	Captain	10 September 1830
Watkins, F. D.	Do.	2 April 1831
White, W. G.	Lt. Col.	8 July 1834
Whitmore, J.	Captain	1 December 1848
Wiekie, W.	Captain	17 June 1828
Willis, W.	Conductor	19 May 1843
Worthy, J.	Major	12 December 1838
Young, Sir W., Bt.	Lt. Col.	5 January 1813

**General or Indiscriminate List of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Officers on the Bombay Establishment, Corrected to the 25th December 1844.**

Sea. of App.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut. Col.	Colonel.	Major Genl.	Lieut. Genl.	General.
	<i>Hon'ble E. Finch...</i>	HM 22d Foot	7 Dec 1778	7 Oct 79	5 Feb 83	.....	3 Oct 92	3 May 96	1 Jan 01	25 Apr 08	12 Aug 19
	<i>Hon. Sir E. Paget, G. C. B.</i>	Do 28th do	.....	23 Mar 92	7 Dec 92	14 Nov 93	30 Apr 94	1 Jan 98	1 do 05	4 June 11	27 May 25
	<i>The Right Hon'ble Sir J. Kempt, G. C. B., G. C. H.</i>	Do 2nd do	8 Apr 83	18 do 84	30 May 94	18 Sept 94	28 Aug 99	9 Mar 1800	1 do 12	27 May 25	23 Nov 42
	<i>Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B.</i>	Do 17th do	25 June 92	.....	30 Apr 94	.....	22 June 03	1 Jan 12	4 Jan 19	27 July 30	
	<i>P. Anderson, C. B.</i>	Do 78th do	11 Mar 88	31 Mar 91	1 July 95	25 June 01	17 Oct 05	4 June 13	12 Aug 19	10 Jan 37	
	<i>Sir E. Kerrison, Bt. K. C. B., G. C. H.</i>	Do 14th L.D.	23 June 96	1 Feb 98	18 Oct 98	12 May 03	4 Apr 05	4 June 13	22 Aug 19	10 do 21	
	<i>J. Maister, ...</i>	Do 80th Foot	13 Nov 93	14 Jan 94	30 Mar 95	20 June 01	20 Aug 07	4 June 14	19 July 21	10 do 21	
	<i>J. W. Morris, ...</i>	1st Fusiliers	11 Mar 81	1 May 81	7 Jan 96	19 Mar 02	4 Jan 06	1 Nov 17	19 July 21	10 do 21	
1779	<i>Sir T. McMahon, Bt. K. C. B.</i>	Do 94th Foot	2 Feb 97	24 Oct 98	8 do 03	6 Nov 06	4 May 09	4 do 14	27 May 25	28 June 38	
	<i>Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B.</i>	HM 22d Foot	31 Jan 94	8 May 94	22 Dec 03	29 May 06	27 June 11	27 May 25	10 Jan 37		
1788	<i>H. S. Osborne, ...</i>	14th N	.....	1 Oct 99	6 Mar 1800	25 Feb 07	6 July 11	27 do 28	10 do 30		
1795	<i>W. Roome, ...</i>	24th ditto	.....	13 Mar 91	2 do 29	Aug 29	25 June 12	5 June 28	10 do 30		
	<i>Sir D. Leighton, K. C. B.</i>	7th ditto	20 Jan 97	21 Jan 97	21 Oct 02	14 Sept 08	6 Jan 13	5 do 10	do 10		
1788	<i>Sir T. Corsellis, K. C. B.</i>	9th ditto	.....	13 Mar 91	6 Mar 1800	3 do 08	4 Dec 13	5 do 18	do 10		
1796	<i>G. R. Kemp, ...</i>	13th ditto	29 Jan 98	30 Jan 99	21 Aug 03	6 Jan 13	1 Jan 18	5 do 18	do 10		

## GENERAL OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST.—Continued.

	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d or Ensign.	Lieut.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut. Col.	Colonel.	Major Genl.	Lieut. Genl.
1797	J. F. Dyson.....	18th N	121 Sept 98	28 Dec 98	5 Dec 05	2 Mar 15	2 Feb 19	5 June 29	10 Jan 37		
do	W. D. Clelland....	19th do	21 do	28 do	24 June 06	2 do	15 Apr	5 do	10 do		
do	B. W. D. Sealy....	3d do	21 do	14 Jan 99	21 Oct 09	11 Feb 16	9 Oct	5 do	10 do		
1795	W. Gilbert.....	21st do	20 Jan 97	6 Sept 97	14 Dec 05	8 July 17	11 Dec	5 do	10 do		
do	B. Kennett.....	22d do	20 do	21 Jan	7 Feb 08	23 Aug	19 Jan 20	5 do	28 June 38		
do	J. P. Dunbar.....	2d L	C 30 do	98 30 May	21 July 05	1 Nov	4 May	5 do	28 do		
1796	A. Aitchison.....	23d L	129 Mar 97	6 Sept 97	23 April	1 do	4 do	5 do	28 do		
1797	A. Hogg.....	11th do	28 May 98	6 Nov 98	1 Oct 09	1 do	4 do	5 do	28 do		
1801	R. Hodgson.....	Artillery	21 Sept	28 Dec	22 Sept 10	1 Sept 18	19 June	5 do	28 do		
1797	E. W. Shuldham..	do	14 May 02	15 May	02 7 do	12 1 do	11 Sept	5 do	28 do		
do	R. MacNeil.....	25th N	121 Sept 98	24 Jan 99	3 Oct 06	22 Dec	17 15 Nov	21 5 do	28 do		
do	J. Mayne, C. B....	HM 78th Foot	27 Mar 08	9 May 09	1 Dec 14	9 Aug 21	25 Jan 22	5 do	28 do		
1799	W. Sandwith, C. B.	26th N	121 Sept 98	5 Jan 00	8 Oct 07	28 Mar 18	19 Apr	5 do	28 do		
do	J. Salt, C. B.....	12th do	6 Mar 00	26 May	18 Mar 10	13 do	11 Sept	5 do	28 do		
do	Sir E. G. Stannus,	5th L N	1 6 do	26 do	12 Oct 12	19 do	31 Oct	5 do	28 do		
1796	Kt. and C. B. ....	2d E L	1 6 do	26 do	6 July 10	8 Oct 31	31 do	5 do	28 do		
do	Sir J. Sutherland, K.	2d Gr Rt	29 Jan 98	30 Jan 98	23 Feb 18	20 Dec	2 Mar 23	5 do	29 do		
1797	L. S.....	8th N	1 6 Mar 00	26 May 00	7 do 21	25 Aug 19	1 Dec	5 do	28 do		
1795	F. D. Ballantine...	Engineers	20 Jan 97	1 Jan 98	1 July 17	19 July 21	11 do	5 do	28 do		
1799	R. A. Willis.....	15th N	1 6 Mar 00	26 do	00 18 Jan 14	9 Oct 19	1 May 24	5 do	28 do		
1797	P. Delantotte, C.	3d L	C 21 Sept 98	26 May	29 June 09	4 May 20	1 do	5 do	28 do		
1799	V. Kennedy.....	4th N	1 6 Mar 00	26 May	14 Sept 11	4 do	1 do	4 Sept 37	28 do		
do	E. Frederick, C.	10th do	6 do	26 do	28 July 14	17 Apr 21	1 do	28 June 38	28 do		
do	G. B. Brooks.....	20th do	6 do	26 do	11 Jan 13	4 July 1 do	1 do	8 Oct 39	28 do		
1800	A. Robertson.....	1st Gr Rt	22 May 01	17 Oct	1 Oct 12	9 Jan 22	21 do	2 Mar 40	28 do		
1799	P. Ludwick.....	16th N	1 6 Mar 00	26 May 04	23 May 11	8 Apr 22	1 May 24	9 Nov 28	28 do		

	6th N 1	1 May	3 Oct	01	1 Jan	18 19 Apr	22	2 June 24	15 Jan	41	28 June 38
1802 F. Morse.....		1 Aug	38 20 Mar	01	10 Jan	10 21 Oct	24	9 June 25	28 June 36	23 Nov 41	
J. G. Baumgardt, C. B.....	HM 2d Ft	25 Nov	02 26 Nov	02	2 Feb	16 18 Sept	20 31 May	26 30 do	31 do	23 do	
1802 S. R. Strover.....	Artillery	22 May	01 17 Oct	01	1 Nov	17 1 May	24	4 Sept	27 30 do	23 do	
1800 T. Morgan.....	17th N 1	1 do	04 27 May	04	1 Sept	18 21 do	26 28 do	30 do	30 do	23 do	
1802 L. C. Russell, C. B.....	Artillery	1 do	4 Oct		1 Nov	17 1 May	24	11 Apr	28 22 Jan	34 do	
1803 D. Barr.....	Infantry	1 do	9 Dec		1 do	1 do		21 Jan	29 22 do	23 do	
1802 F. Farquharson.....	do	2 June	05 13 Nov	07	21 May	21 29 July	3 Feb	22 do	23 do	23 do	
1804 F. Roome.....	do	18 Sept	06 16 July	09	15 Oct	1 May	25 17 Mar	22 do	23 do	23 do	
do Sir H. Pottinger, Bt.....	do										
do G. C. B.....	do										
J. Townsend.....	HM 14th L D	24 Jan	05 18 Mar	06	6 June	11 21 Jan	19 16 Apr	37 23 Nov	41		
1800 J. Gibson.....	21st N 1	18 Sept	01 21 Feb	02	1 Nov	17 2 Feb	20 25 May	26 Dec			
1803 S. Hughes, C. B.....	10th do	1 do	25 July	05	4 May	20 13 Apr	9 Feb	30 do			
do J. Shirreff.....	1st Fusiliers	12 Aug	05 29 June	09	7 Jan	20 29 May	20 7 Apr	14 June	42		
R. Taylor.....	2d E L I	14 Sept	98 1 Jan	07	4 May	20 2 Apr	27 7 Sept	31 10 Nov	43		
1803 M. E. Bagnold.....	5th N L I	14 May	04 2 Nov	05	1 Jan	19 25 Apr	27 7 Oct	32 7 May	44		
J. G. Griffith.....	Artillery	27 May	10 27 May	10	1 Sept	18 23 Sept	26 6 May	33			
do A. Manson, C. B.....	do	2 July	8 July		1 do	7 Aug	29 28 do				
1800 C. B. James.....	3th N 1	11 June	02 18 Dec	03	1 Jan	19 13 Nov	28 8 July				
1804 J. H. Dunsterville.....	7th do	20 do	05 13 May	06	6 Feb	20 8 Sept	26 10 do				
1803 C. Payne.....	13th do	12 Aug	1 July	12 19 Sept	22 29 Dec	28 16 Sept	35				
1808 C. Ovens.....	4th do	25 July	09 6 do	11 17 Dec	21 8 Feb	29 5 do	36				
do W. Croker, C. B.....	HM 17th Ft	27 May	03 2 June	04	20 Nov	06 12 Aug	19 1 Apr				
1809 D. Capon.....	2d Gr N 1	26 do	10 27 Mar	15 5 Nov	21 21 do	30 May					
1806 W. D. Robertson.....	17th N 1	10 Sept	07 1 Oct	13 5 Sept	20 16 Dec	25 July					
do H. A. Douglas.....	HM 73rd Ft	23 do	03 23 May	05 14 Dec	11 22 Oct	25 28 Apr	37				

## GENERAL OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST.—Continued.

Season	of App.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut. Col.	Colonel.
1810	B. Sandwith, C. B.	1st Lancers	8 June 11	6 June 13	1 May 18	2 Nov 33	7 Nov 37	Lt. Col. Comdt. 29 Apr 39	
1803	M. Soppitt	1st Fusiliers	1 May 04	20 Dec 05	9 Oct 15	15 Dec 30	26 Jan 38		
1809	J. Sutherland	2d Lt Cav	26 do	10 15 Nov 04	1 May 24	12 Oct 35	28 Feb		
1810	F. Schuler	Artillery	8 June 11	7 Sept 01	1 Sept 18	6 May 33	4 June		
1803	W. Spiller	23d N L I	20 do	05 29 Aug 07	4 Jan 21	1 do	31 28 do		
1804	H. D. Robertson.	2d E L I	12 Sept 07	14 Sept 10	4 May 26	10 June 28	do		
1807	G. Moore	19th N I	20 Mar 09	7 July 13	1 do 25	19 Aug 25	do		
do	T. Leighton	26th do	5 Nov 08	20 Jan 14	1 do 5	29 Sept 28	do		
1818	F. Stalker, C. B.	1st Gr Rt N I	10 Apr 19	11 Apr 19	5 Aug 25	30 June 30	28 do		
1810	G. R. Jervis	Engineers	8 June 11	1 July 17	21 May 24	8 May 34	23 June 38	Lt. Col. Comdt. 16 Aug 43	
1816	D. Cunningham	1st Lt C	1 Nov 17	28 Dec 20	1 May 24	1 Nov 38	29 Apr 39		
	J. Pennycook, C. B.	HM 17th Ft	31 Aug 07	15 Jan 12	14 June 21	25 Apr 34	23 July		
	R. Carruthers, C. B.	HM 2d do	19 May 14	25 do 23	16 Apr 29	19 Feb 39	23 do		
1803	G. J. Wilson	14th Rt N I	20 June 05	23 Apr 07	4 May 20	7 Oct 32	8 Oct		
	J. L. Pennefather, C. B.	HM 22d Ft	14 do	18 20 Feb 23	5 Nov 25	22 Mar 31	18 do		
1817	T. Marshall	11th N I	5 May 18	6 May 18	1 Mar 21	18 Nov 32	27 Feb 40		
1810	F. P. Lester	Artillery	25 Oct 10	3 Sept 15	1 Sept 18	14 May 9	Aug		
1816	F. T. Farrell	HM 22d Ft	4 Oct 21	1 Nov 17	10 Nov 25	10 Oct 29	Nov		
	S. B. Boileau	HM 2d Rt	4 Oct 21	1 Aug 20	25 do 28	9 Dec 36	18 Dec		
	B. F. Derigny, K. H.	HM 86th F	26 May 06	15 Mar 08	25 Oct 14	4 Jan 33	26 Feb 41		
1818	C. J. Conyngnam	3d Lt Cav	1 Nov 17	9 Aug 23	21 Apr 32	1 Nov 38	6 Mar		
	W. Havelock	HM 14 L D	12 July 10	12 May 13	19 Feb 18	31 Dec 30	30 Apr		
1816	C. Cathcart	24th N I	25 June 17	1 Nov 17	18 June 26	30 May 35	28 Oct		

J. H. Cotton.	H M 28th Ft.	19 Apr	10/13 Feb	12, 1 Jan	20/18 Jan	28/23 Nov	41
1814 H. G. Roberts.	16th N I	10 Apr	19/11 Apr	19/22 July	24, 9 Nov	21/23 do	
1815 W. Carvay.	6th ditto	22 May	18/23 May	18/14 May	28, 8 April	36/23 do	
1816 D. Forbes.	9th ditto	.....	1 Nov	17/21 do	24/30 May	23/23 do	
1816 H. Sandwith.	3rd ditto	14 Mar	19/25 Mar	19, 6 Apr	27/25 July	23/23 do	
R. W. Brought.	H M 2d Ft	10 Mar	07/15 July	08/10 Jan	22/28 May	35/26 do	
E. Harvey.	H M 14 L D	14 do	25, 4 May	26/12 Oct	30/30 April	41/Bt. 31 Dec.	
J. Messier.	H M 28 Foot	18 July	16, 3 July	23/19 Sept	26/27 Sept	33/24 Aug	42
1812 C. Wadlington, C. B.	Engineers	3 Apr	13/16 Aug	19/29 July	25/28 June	36/10 May	43
A. S. H. Apple.	H M 86 Foot	5 July	10/24 Sept	12, 9 Mar	25/28 June	38/16 June	
1813 A. T. Reid, C. B.	12th Rt. N I	22 May	14, 1 Nov	17, 3 Feb	26/20 Oct	37, 4 July	
1817 J. Lloyd, C. B.	Artillery	1 Sept	18, 2 Sept	18/10 May	28/23 July	39/ ditto	
1818 M. Sack, C. B.	3d Cavalry	8 Nov	15, 8 July	17/27 Apr	28/22 Sept	ditto	
J. H. Poole, C. B.	H M 22 Foot	24 Mar	14/30 Sept	19, 1 Nov	30/18 Oct	ditto	
1818 J. Outram, C. B.	23d N L I	2 May	19/14 Aug	19, 7 Oct	23/31. 13 Nov	ditto	
1818 W. Wyllie, C. B.	21st N I	30 Apr	1 May	14 Dec	33/13 Nov	ditto	
P. McPherson, C. B.	H M 17th Ft	2 Nov	09/13 June	11/13 Mar	27/Bt. 23 do	41/ ditto	
1819 W. J. Browne, C. B.	8th N I	23 Sep	19/26 Dec	19/18 Nov	27/23 do	ditto	
1820 A. Woodburn, C. B.	25th N I	11 Feb	21/21 July	21/11 Feb	36/17 Feb	43/ ditto	
1819 J. T. Leslie, C. B.	Artillery	16 June	20/17 June	20/24 Dec	33/.....	ditto	
1820 C. W. Gant.	Engineers	19 June	26, 1 May	24/10 Apr	30/28 Oct	42/16 Aug	
1819 H. Cracklow.	22d N I	23 Dec	19, 4 May	20, 5 Mar	29/19 Oct	36/19 do	
1817 E. W. Jones.	18th Rt N I	19 July	18/20 July	18, 17 Jan	27/30 Mar	37/22 Feb	44
1817 J. Saunders.	15th N I	26 June	13/21 July	15, 1 May	26, 4 Sept	37, 3 July	
1803 W. Ogilvie.	20th N I	29 June	05, 4 Apr	19/19 July	21/10 Jan	37/37 Nov	44
1812 J. W. Watson.	Artillery	9 May	13, 1 Sept	18/11 Sept	20/10 do	do	
1817 C. Crawley.	4th Rifles	12 July	11/13 July	18/13 Apr	24/10 Apr	38/ do	
J. Forbes.	H M 78 Foot	19 Jan	14/13 Apr	20/15 Apr	26/18 May	do	
J. Creagh.	H M 86 Foot	1 Jan	10, 4 Mar	12, 7 Apr	25/28 June	do	
E. Twopenny.	H M 78 Foot	27 Jan	14/17 Aug	20/23 Oct	28/ do	do	
1817 J. R. Woodhouse.	6th N I	25 Dec	17/26 Dec	17/29 Nov	25/28 do	do	
do H. Hancock.	19th ditto	18 Jan	19/12 do	19/30 Aug	26/28 do	do	
do B. Seron.	16th ditto	14 do	6 Jan	29 Dec	28/9 Jan	39/ do	



## GENERAL OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST.—Continued.

Season	NAME.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut. Col.	Colonel.
1810	B. Sandwith, c. B...	1st Lancers	8 June 11	6 June 13	1 May 18	2 Nov 33	7 Nov 37	Lt. Col. Comdt. 29 Apr 39
1803	M. Soppitt, ....	1st Fusiliers	1 May 04	20 Dec 05	9 Oct 18	15 Dec 30	26 Jan 38	
1809	J. Sutherland, ....	2d Lt Cav	26 do 10	15 Nov 04	1 May 24	12 Oct 35	28 Feb 38	
1810	F. Schuler, ....	Artillery	8 June 11	7 Sept 11	1 Sept 18	6 May 33	4 June 38	
1803	W. Spiller, ....	23d N L I	20 do 05	29 Aug 07	4 Jan 21	1 do 31	28 do 38	
1804	H. D. Robertson, ..	2d E L I	12 Sept 07	14 Sept 10	4 May 20	10 June 33	28 do 38	
1807	G. Moore, ....	19th N I	20 Mar 09	7 July 13	1 do 25	19 Aug 33	28 do 38	
	do T. Leighton, ....	26th do	5 Nov 08	20 Jan 14	1 do 25	29 Sept 33	28 do 38	
1818	F. Stalker, c. B. ...	1st Gr R I N I	10 Apr 19	11 Apr 19	5 A. g 25	10 June 30	28 do 38	
1810	G. R. Jervis, ....	Engineers	8 June 11	1 July 17	21 May 24	8 May 34	28 June 38	Lt. Col. Comdt. 16 Aug 43
1816	D. Cunningham, ....	1st Lt C	1 Nov 17	28 Dec 20	1 May 24	1 Nov 38	29 Apr 39	
	J. Pennycuik, c. B., K. H. ....	H M 17th Ft	31 Aug 07	15 Jan 12	14 June 21	25 Apr 34	23 July 38	
	R. Carruthers, c. B.	H M 2d do	19 May 14	25 do 23	16 Apr 29	19 Feb 39	23 do 38	
1803	G. J. Wilson, ....	14th R I N I	20 June 05	23 Apr 07	4 May 20	7 Oct 32	8 Oct 38	
	J. L. Pennefather, c. B.	H M 22d Ft	14 do 18	20 Feb 23	5 Nov 25	22 Mar 31	18 do 38	
1817	T. Marshall, ....	11th N I	5 May 18	6 May 18	1 Mar 21	18 Nov 32	27 Feb 40	
1810	F. P. Lester, ....	Artillery	25 Oct 10	3 Sept 15	1 Sept 18	14 May 30	9 Aug 38	
1816	F. T. Farrell, ....	19th N I	.....	.....	1 Nov 17	10 Oct 29	Nov 38	
	S. B. Boileau, ....	H M 2d R I	4 Oct 21	1 Nov 26	25 do 28	9 Dec 36	18 Dec 38	
	B. F. Derinsky, K. H.	H M 86th F.	26 May 06	16 Mar 08	25 Oct 14	4 Jan 33	26 Feb 41	
1818	C. J. Conyngnam, ...	3d Lt Cav	1 Nov 17	9 Aug 23	1 Apr 32	1 Nov 38	6 Mar 38	
	W. Havelock, ....	H M 14 L D	12 July 10	12 May 19	19 Feb 18	31 Dec 30	30 Apr 38	
1816	C. Cathcart, ...	24th N I	25 June 17	1 Nov 17	18 June 26	30 May 35	28 Oct 38	

	<i>J. A. Cotton.</i>	<i>H M 25th Ft.</i>	<i>19 Apr</i>	<i>10/13 Feb</i>	<i>12, 1 Jan</i>	<i>20/18 Jan</i>	<i>28/23 Nov</i>	<i>41</i>
1814	H. G. Roberts...	16th N I	10 Apr	19/11 Apr	19/22 July	24 9 Nov	24 23 do	
1817	W. Cavaye...	6th ditto	22 May	18/23 May	18/14 May	28 8 April	36 23 do	
1816	D. Forbes...	9th ditto	...	...	1 Nov	17/21 do	24 30 May	23 do
1816	H. Sandwith...	3rd ditto	34 Mar	19/25 Mar	19/6 Apr	27 23 July	35 26 do	
1816	R. W. Brough...	H M 2d Ft	10 Mar	07 15 July	08/10 Jan	22 28 May	35 26 do	
1816	E. Harvey...	H M 14 L D	14 do	25 4 May	26/12 Oct	30/30 April	41 31 Dec.	
1816	J. Messier...	H M 28 Ft	18 July	15 3 July	23/19 Sept	26/27 Sept	33 24 Aug	42
1812	C. Waddington, C. B.	Engineers	3 Apr	13/16 Aug	19/29 July	25/28 June	38 10 May	43
1812	A. S. H. Apth...	H M 86 Foot	5 July	10/24 Sept	12 9 Mar	25/28 June	38 16 June	
1813	A. T. Reid, C. B.	12th Rt. N	22 May	14 1 Nov	17 3 Feb	26/20 Oct	37 4 July	
1817	J. Lloyd, C. B.	Artillery	1 Sept	18 2 Sept	18/10 May	28/22 Sept	ditto	
1818	M. Stack, C. B.	3d Cavalry	8 Nov	15 8 July	17/27 Apr	28/22 Sept	ditto	
1818	J. H. Poole, C. B.	H M 22 Foot	24 Mar	14/30 Sept	19 1 Nov	30/18 Oct	ditto	
1818	J. Ouran, C. B.	23d N I	2 May	19/14 Aug	19 7 Oct	23/41 13 Nov	ditto	
1818	W. Wyllie, C. B.	21st N I	30 Apr	1 May	14 Dec	33 13 Nov	ditto	
1818	P. McPherson, C. B.	H M 17th Ft	2 Nov	09 13 June	11/13 Mar	27/23 do	41	
1819	W. J. Browne, C. B.	8th N I	23 Sep	19/26 Dec	19/18 Nov	27 33 do	43	
1820	A. Woodburn, C. B.	25th N I	11 Feb	21/21 July	21/11 Feb	36/17 Feb	ditto	
1820	J. T. Leslie, C. B.	Artillery	16 June	20/17 June	20/24 Dec	33/.....	ditto	
1819	C. W. Grant...	Engineers	19 June	20 1 May	24/10 Apr	30/28 Oct	42 16 Aug	
1819	H. Cracklow...	23d N I	23 Dec	19 4 May	20 5 Mar	27/19 Oct	36/19 do	44
1817	E. W. Jones...	18th Rt N I	19 July	18/20 July	18/17 Jan	29/30 Mar	37/22 Feb	
1817	J. Saunders...	15th N I	26 June	13/21 July	15 1 May	26 4 Sept	37 3 July	44
1803	W. Ogilvie...	20th N I	29 June	05 4 Apr	19/19 July	21/10 Jan	37/27 Nov	
1812	J. W. Watson...	Artillery	9 May	13 1 Sept	18/11 Sept	20/10 do	38	
1817	C. Crawley...	4th Rifles	12 July	11 13 July	18/13 Apr	24/10 Apr	38	
1817	J. Forbet...	H M 78 Foot	19 Jan	14 13 Apr	20/15 Apr	26/18 May		
1817	J. Creagh...	H M 86 Foot	1 Jan	10 4 Mar	12 7 Apr	25/28 June		
1817	E. Teapenny...	H M 78 Foot	27 Jan	14 17 Aug	20/22 Oct	28 do		
1817	J. R. Woodhouse...	6th N I	25 Dec	17 26 Dec	17/29 Nov	25/28 do		
do	H. Hancock...	19th ditto	18 Jan	19 12 do	19/30 Aug	26/28 do		
do	B. Seton...	16th ditto	4 do	6 Jan.	39 Dec	38 9 Jan	39	

## GENERAL OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST.—Continued.

Appn.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Captain.	Major.
1819	J. P. Cumming.....	1 Fusiliers	17 Sept 1930	27 Sept	28 10 Jan 39
1818	I. Brooks.....	2 L O	22 May 1810	2130 Aug	27 29 Apr
1812	W. N. T. Smead.....	3th N L I	48 June 19 1	5 June 20	5 June 29 6 July
1817	N. Campbell.....	11th N I	22 May 1823	do 18 18 Nov	26 23 do
1820	A. O. Peat, c. s.....	Engineers	19 Dec 20 1	May 24 10 Feb	31 23 do
1818	T. O. Parr.....	7th N I	4 Feb 19 6	Feb 19 4	Sept 27 19 Oct
1817	M. M. Shaw.....	9th ditto	17 June 1818	June 18 6	May 30 1 Nov
do	C. Hagart.....	1st Fusiliers	1 May 19 2	May 19 6	Nov 27 13 do
J. G. S. Gilliland.....	H M 2d Ft	31 Dec 12 19	Feb 17 20 Aug	31 13 do	
1820	W. M. Coghlan.....	Artillery	19 Dec 20 20	Dec 20 16 June	33 Bt 13 do
1818	O. Robinson.....	H M 2d Ft	5 Oct 24	Jan 25 19 Feb	36 Bt 13 do
1810	W. Jacob.....	Artillery	27 Sept 17 1	Sept 18 28 Sept	33 13 Dec
J. Gordon.....	H M 17th Ft	1 Sept 17 2	Sept 17 28 Sept	26 9 June 40	
1817	H. Spencer.....	2d E L I	14 Jan 27 5	Apr 31 5 Apr	33 15 Dec
1826	L. Brown.....	5th N L I	22 May 18 23	May 18 21 Dec	26 1 Apr 41
1818	H. N. Corsellis.....	18th N I	16 Feb 27 5	June 29 6 July	39 Bt 2 do
1820	S. Poole.....	1st L C	16 May 18 5	do 18 2 Dec	26 29 May
1817	G. P. LeMessurier.....	14th N I	16 do 1	May 24 6 do	3 June
1819	H. Macan.....	17th do	29 Dec 30	D-c 18 22 July	15 Sept
W. Hunter.....	H M 28th Ft	4 Jan 21 1	Feb 22 27 Nov	34 17 Oct	
R. J. P. Vesell.....	H M 78th Ft	6 June 12 28	Apr 13 27 Nov	28 Bt 23 Nov	
1817	J. Scott.....	23d N L I	29 Apr 1 30	Apr 20 8 Sept	23 do
1827	E. W. Kennell.....	13th N I	27 do 20 10	Nov 26 27 Mar	23 do
1817	J. Fawcett.....	2d E L I	15 Dec 18 16	Dec 18 2 Apr	27 23 do
1818	A. Troward.....	14th N I	1 May 19 2	May 19 9 May	Bt 23 do
R. H. Lowth.....	H M 17th Ft	4 Feb 19 1	Apr 24 15 do		Bt 23 do
1817	H. Lyons.....	23d N L I	18 July 18 19	July 18 25 do	Bt 23 do
1818	T. Gridley.....	11th Rt N I	3 Jan 19 4	Jan 19 17 Oct	Bt 23 do
1819	J. S. Down.....	1st Gr Rt	23 Dec 4	May 20 19 do	23 do
1818	C. Johnson.....	3d N I	23 Mar 24	May 19 30 do	23 do

1810 C. Benbow.....	15th N I	4 Sept	19 15 Jan	20 18 June	28 23 Nov	41
1817 C. Richards.....	8th do	27 Dec	4 May	11 Sept	Bt 23 do	
1819 R. M. M. Cooke.....	19th do	28 Dec	4 do	7 Dec	Bt 23 do	
do J. D. Browne.....	10th do	11 Sept	24 Dec	19 22 Apr	29 25 Feb	42
1818 R. Bulkeley.....	20th do	1 June	2 June	1 June	34 31 Mar	
1819 G. Boyd.....	2nd Gr. N	1 27 Sept	4 May	20 21 Aug	29 6 Apr	
H. E. DeB. Sidley.....	H M's 86th Ft	4 May	15 21 Feb	22 11 June	30 8 do	
T. Wheeler.....	H M's 28th Ft	24 Mar	14 18 Dec	17 28 Sept	32 24 Aug	
C. P. Ainslie.....	H M's 14th L D	10 Apr	25 28 Jan	26 17 Mar	30 14 Oct	
F. D. George.....	H M's 22nd Ft	4 June	21 30 Apr	27 30 Aug	33 Bt 4 July	43
1820 C. H. DeLamain, C.B.....	3d Cavalry	19 Dec	20 20 Dec	20 19 Dec	35 Bt 4 do	
do M. F. Willoughby, C.B.....	Artillery	9 June	21 10 June	21 9 June	36 Bt 4 do	
do W. T. Whittle, C. B. ....	Artillery	14 Feb	28 26 Apr	31 9 Dec	Bt 4 do	
T. S. Conway, C. B. ....	H M's 22nd Ft	14 Feb	28 26 Apr	31 9 Dec	Bt 4 do	
1821 G. Fisher, C. B. ....	12th Regt N I	30 Dec	21 2 Feb	26 30 Dec	Bt 4 do	
do F. N. B. Tucker.....	2nd Eur L I	25 Feb	23 3 Dec	24 25 Jan	37 Bt 4 do	
1822 J. Jackson, C. B. ....	25th N I	5 Mar	23 8 Sept	26 5 Mar	38 Bt 4 do	
1824 S. J. Stevens, C. B. ....	21st N I	3 June	25 21 Aug	27 7 Jan	40 Bt 4 do	
1826 E. Green, C. B. ....	21st do	22 Oct	31 24 Dec	33 23 Nov	41 Bt 4 do	
do W. B. G. Blenkins, C. B. ....	6th N I	4 Apr	27 15 Jan	32 26 Apr	42 Bt 4 do	
1823 W. C. Harris.....	Engineer	18 Dec	23 1 May	24 8 Aug	34 16 Aug	
F. Adams.....	H M's 28th Ft	30 Dec	26 23 Mar	32 31 Dec	33 29 Oct	
1819 J. E. G. Morris.....	24th N I	21 May	20 4 May	21 9 Mar	30 10 Nov	
1820 J. Hale.....	22nd do	4 Jan	21 4 July	21 1 Sept	35 30 do	
H M's 22nd Ft		3 Nov	25 13 Feb	28 26 Apr	31 23 Feb	44
1819 S. Hennell.....	13th N I	17 Sept	19 31 Jan	20 10 July	33 1 Oct	44
1817 G. Smith.....	26th do	24 Dec	17 28 Dec	20 15 Dec	30	
H M's 28th Ft		14 Nov	11 15 Jan	18 14 Nov	26	
H M's 2d Foot		16 Dec	13 2 Mar	15 16 Dec		
M. S. H. Lloyd.....	H M's 17th Ft	4 Feb	23 July	14 4 Feb	28	
G. Minter.....	6th N I	1 May	19 6 May	19 25 Jan	29	
W. Barnes.....	H M's 2nd Ft	2 Feb	14 29 Oct	29 2 Feb		
1818 D. G. Duff.....	2d Eur Lt Infy	1 Dec	19 4 May	19 9 do		
G. F. Hamilton.....	H M's 86th Ft	1 Mar	14 21 Oct	18 11 Mar		
1819 G. Macan.....	H M's 40th Ft	31 do	26 June	27 Bt 31 do		
J. Holland.....	7th N I	10 Apr	19 11 Apr	19 12 Apr		
B. McKenzie.....	Artillery	1 Sept	18 8 Sept	18 7 Aug		
1818 G. St. B. Browne.....	13th N I	6 June	21 19 Apr	22 17 do		
1818 J. S. Leeson.....						
1819 J. M. Shortt.....						

## GENERAL OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST.—Continued.

Sea of	Appl.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2nd Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Sea of	Appl.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2nd Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.
1819	do	T. R. Wynter.....	24 Eur-LI	28 Feb 20	4 May 20	13 Sept 29	1820	do	D. Carstairs.. ..	6th N I	15 Feb 21	23 Mar 22	10 Oct
do	do	F. C. Darke.. ..	4th N I	1 Mar	4 do	9 Feb 30		A. Lockart.....	HM 17th Ft	19 May 25	1 Aug 26	11 do	
do	do	W. Warde.....	15th do	1 May	5 Dec	26 Feb	1821	do	J. D. Hallett.. ..	3d N I	29 May 22	8 Sept 26	29 Nov
		G. Weston.....	HM 4th LD	28 Dec	21 May	25 16 March		A. Rowland.. ..	Artillery	19 Dec 20	20 Dec 20	26 Dec	
		G. Mathewaring..	HM 22d Ft	3 May	17 Sept	17 3 May	1820	do	F. J. Pontardent..	Artillery	19 do	20 do	7 Feb 34
		T. J. Taylor.....	HM 178th Ft	12 Mar 12	7 do	14 17 do	1819	do	R. A. Bayly.....	5th N I	28 Feb 19	4 May 19	28 June
1819	do	T. Donnelly.....	1st Gr-Rt	28 Feb 20	4 May 20	8 July	do	do	J. E. Parsons.....	11th N I	4 July	26 Dec	4 July
do	do	R. Mignon.....	1st Fusiliers	1 Dec 19	3 do	11 Sept	1825	do	W. B. Goodfellow	Engineers	16 Dec 24	17 do	24 20 Aug
1818	do	G. Yeadell.....	Artillery	16 Oct 18	17 Oct	18 3 Apr	31 1819	do	J. Watkins.....	23d N LI	17 Sept 19	30 Apr 20	17 Sept
1819	do	J. St. C. Jameson	18th N I	22 Dec 19	4 May 20	20 do	1820	do	E. Walter.....	3d L C	4 Jan 21	1 May 24	5 Dec
do	do	J. G. Burne.....	10th N I	4 July 20	21 Feb 22	27 do	do	do	J. Cooper.....	7th N I	24 Aug 19	27 Nov 23	20 do
		J. O'Grady.....	HM 2d Ft	20 Sept 10	22 Sept	13 26 May	1819	do	R. M. Hughes....	12th do	22 Dec 19	4 May 20	22 do
1819	do	H. James.....	18th N I	6 Oct 20	5 May 21	19 Aug	1822	do	D. Davidson.....	17th do	8 do	22 5 Sept 26	18 Jan 35
do	do	W. Macan.....	6th do	1 Dec 19	4 do	20 7 Sept	1819	do	J. Hobson.....	1st Fusiliers	1 Mar 20	15 June 20	1 March
do	do	C. S. Stuart.....	14th do	30 Apr 20	25 Nov	29 do	1825	do	W. Scott.....	Engineers	.....	17 Dec 24	26 do
do	do	G. J. Mant.....	19th do	27 do	10 do	28 Nov	1819	do	G. J. Jameson....	4th N I	27 April	22 Sept 20	27 April
1818	do	J. Sinclair.....	Artillery	17 Oct 18	18 Oct	18 30 Dec	do	do	A. P. L. Messurier	2d E LI	21 May 18	Dec 21	May
1820	do	J. Swanson.....	19th N I	11 Feb 20	17 3 Jan	22 20 Feb	1821	do	J. B. Morton.....	10th N I	11 Jan 22	13 April 30	do
		J. Carney.....	HM 2d Ft	20 do	21 5 Sept	7 Apr	1819	do	J. D. Smythe.....	4th do	2 June 11	Feb 24	22 June
1820	do	A. N. Maclean..	8th N I	21 do	3 May 20	17 do	1823	do	G. Rowley.....	2d L C	7 Jan 22	1 May 14	19 do
1819	do	A. McD. Elder....	1st Eur R	3 May 20	4 May 20	17 do	1821	do	C. Hunter.....	2d do	21 Feb 1	do 19	do
1820	do	G. Thornton.....	HM 17th Ft	28 June 17	10 July 20	27 June	1819	do	J. S. Ramsay.....	16th N I	1 Jan 20	12 Feb 15	Aug
1818	do	R. Blood.....	2d E LI	11 Feb 21	1 May 24	30 do	1822	do	J. Wright.....	2d E LI	27 Aug 14	Apr 21	27 do
do	do	E. Stanon.....	14th N I	19 Apr 19	20 Apr	19 23 July	1819	do	T. H. Outley.....	3d N I	4 Jan 23	8 Sept 26	14 Sept
		W. Hamilton.....	Artillery	4 July	5 July	1 Jan	33 1819	do	H. H. Holson....	26th do	6 Oct 20	21 May 21	6 Oct
1819	do	F. M. McVill....	HM 78th Ft	28 Jan 19	15 Apr	24 15 Mar	1820	do	W. Brett.....	20th do	6 do	20 Dec 20	19 Dec
1818	do	J. H. M. Martin..	7th N I	4 July	22 Nov	19 18 Apr	do	do	C. Lucas.....	Artillery	19 do	20 do	19 do
1820	do	B. Crispin.....	16th N I	5 do	6 July	6 May	do	do	H. W. Trevelyan.	do	19 do	20 do	19 do

1820	T. E. Colgrave...	Artillery	19 Dec	20/30	Dec	35	1822 J. B. Bellais...	9th N I	5 Mar	28/18	Sept	26	12 July
do	F. Candy...	20th N I	11 Feb	21/14	do	36	1823 C. Birdwood...	3rd do	3 May	25	3 Aug	26	17 do
do	R. W. Honner...	4th do	11 do	1 May	24/10	do	1824 E. H. Hart...	9th do	2 Sept	22	4 Oct	24	2 Sept
do	A. R. Wilson...	14th N I	20 do	4 Dec	21/20	do	1824 A. Harcourt...	23th do	25 Jan	26	7 do	26	4 do
do	R. J. Crozier...	26th do	20 do	18 May	22/20	do	1823 J. P. New...	1st L C	25 Apr	24	9 July	27	7 Nov
do	J. Liddell...	23d N I	21 do	13 Nov	21/21	do	do W. J. Outley...	2d do	21 Feb	2	2 Feb	26	1 Dec
do	R. J. Littlewood...	9th N I	21 do	20 Dec	23/21	do	do H. Stiles...	1st Fusiliers	21 do	8 Sept	21	6 do	
1821	V. S. Adams...	10th N I	25 Feb	22 do	24/11	Mar	1822 T. Dickson...	13th N I	19 Mar	22	22 July	25	24 do
1820	J. L. Jacob...	2nd Gr Rt	6 June	21/10	Dec	27	do G. G. Malet...	3d L C	25 Apr	23	1 Feb	26	4 Jan
do	H. Stamford...	Artillery	9 do	10 June	21	9 do	do C. Shur...	20th N I	4 Jan	23	5 Sept	26	4 do
do	J. Grant...	do	9 do	10 do	9 do	9 do	do R. Shootre...	2d E L I	4 do	21	5 do	26	4 do
do	E. A. Farquharson	do	9 do	10 do	9 do	9 do	do J. Holland...	22d N I	4 do	21	Jan	29	4 do
do	C. Blood...	do	9 do	10 do	9 do	9 do	1823 G. Pope...	22d do	17 do	8	Sept	28	10 Feb
1821	R. St. John...	1st Fusiliers	25 Sept	2 Apr	24	5 July	1822 J. G. Fraser...	1st Fusiliers	5 Mar	8	do	5	Mar
do	W. Hart...	22d N I	26 Dec	1 May	23 do	23 do	do G. Wilton...	26th N I	5 do	16	June	23	25 do
1823	A. S. Hawkins...	8th do	8 June	24/26	Apr	27	1825 H. B. Turner...	Engineers	17 Apr	27	15 Mar	33	18 May
1821	R. L. Shaw...	22nd N I	29 May	22/5	Nov	25	J. Burns...	H M 78th F	16 Dec	25	17 Dec	25	28 do
1821	J. Pope...	17th do	19 Apr	25/18	Feb	27	1822 G. Stockley...	7th N I	29 May	23	24 do	29	do
1821	D. M. Scobie...	14th N I	30 Dec	21/1	May	24	W. H. Archer...	H M 14 L D	28 Dec	32	17 July	35	1 June
do	T. Tapp...	1st Fusiliers	1 Jan	22/21	Apr	1 Jan	1823 W. Purves...	9th N I	21 Feb	21	8 Sept	26	28 do
do	X. Farquhar...	6th N I	19 do	6 Nov	23/13	do	1825 J. C. Heath...	5th N L	128 May	24	30 Oct	27	28 do
do	W. Lang...	21st do	25 Feb	6 Aug	26/26	do	1827 T. M. B. Turner...	Engineers	16 Dec	25	17 Dec	25	28 do
do	C. A. Stewart...	6th N I	25 do	21 May	24/25	do	J. L. C. Bouchier	H M 17 F	5 Apr	33	12 Feb	36	20 July
do	G. S. Brown...	6th do	25 do	24 Aug	25/26	do	1823 E. Whicelo...	9th N I	17 Jan	24	21 Sept	26	25 Aug
1823	F. Foulerton...	1st Gr Rt	21 do	13 Nov	25 do	25 do	do G. J. Owen...	1st L C	7 Oct	24	23 Dec	32	30 Oct
do	D. A. Malcolm...	3d N I	17 Jan	24/8	Sept	21	1825 G. K. Erskine...	do	28 May	25	30 do	1	Nov
do	G. R. Cammin...	H M 28 Foot	7 do	30/28	Jan	32	C. Sugr...	H M 14 L C	10 Dec	25	5 Feb	29	9 do
do	C. C. McIntyre...	H M 78 Foot	9 Apr	25/17	Sept	25	1825 N. H. Partridge...	18th N I	30 Nov	26	2 Dec	27	12 Dec
1822	R. Warden...	Artillery	10 May	25/29	Nov	22	do H. Aston...	10th do	5 Jan	24	8 Sept	26	5 Jan
1821	J. B. M. Gillanders	2d E L I	14 do	8 Sept	20/26	14 do	do S. Landon...	16th do	7 do	8	do	7	do
do	P. T. French...	23d N L I	25 do	3 July	24/25	do	1825 W. E. Rawlinson...	1st Fusiliers	30 Nov	26	22 July	28	10 do
do	H. Jacob...	19th N I	29 do	10 Aug	29 do	29 do	1823 F. C. Hoil...	4th N I	17 Jan	24	8 Sept	26	17 do
do	E. Skipper...	7th do	29 do	20 Apr	29 do	29 do	do J. A. Eckford...	19th do	14 Feb	7	Ang	25	14 Feb
do	G. N. Prior...	21st do	29 do	10 Nov	25/29	do	do E. P. DelHoste...	16th do	21 do	7	D-c	28	21 do
do	H. N. Ramsay...	14th do	29 do	20 Apr	29 do	29 do	do D. Graham...	19th do	11 Mar	30	Aug	26	11 Mar
do	J. Burrows...	do	29 do	23 July	19 do	19 do	1826 S. V. W. Hart...	2d Gr Rt	27 June	27	19 Apr	32	124 do

# GENERAL OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST.—Continued.

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Age	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Rank	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.
1823	A. Shepleard.....	24th N I	24 Apr 24	3 Oct 32	25 Mar 39	1826	W. C. Sather ..	1st Gr R	4 June 27	17 Feb 35	3 Sept 40
1825	H. L. Salmon.....	2d L C	3 May 25	30 Aug 27	23 Apr 31	1825	J. W. Prother ..	4th N I	8 Sept 23	28 Apr 31	21 Oct 36
	H. E. Doherty.....	H M 14 L D	31 Dec 33	15 July 36	17 May 40		P. Grekas .....	11 M 2d Ft	8 Apr 26	26 Nov 36	13 do
	G. G. Shaw .....	do	30 May 11	21 Dec 13	31 do	do	J. Kilner .....	Engineers	16 June	17 June 26	7 Oct
1826	F. Farrant .....	3d L C	15 Aug 24	11 Sept 28	15 Aug 31	do	H. Reynolds ..	H M 2d Ft	8 Oct 25	1 Mar 33	8 do
1825	H. S. Walkin.....	15th N I	16 Sept 26	18 Apr 30	8 Oct 31	do	G. Hutt .....	Artillery	16 do	28 Sept 27	15 do
1824	P. K. Skinner .....	9th N I	30 Dec 24	27 Aug 31	1 Nov 32	do	A. H. O. Mat- thews .....	15th N I	26 Feb 29	23 Apr 32	22 Nov
	J. E. Grant .....	H M 17 Ft	9 Dec 31	17 Oct 34	12 do	do	F. W. Hicks ..	Artillery	16 Dec 25	28 Sept 27	16 Dec
	J. E. Bromwich ..	H M 14 L D	17 Feb 20	12 Aug 29	30 do	do	C. G. Munro...	10th N I	17 Feb 20	25 Jan 21	17 Feb 41
do	N. H. Thornbury ..	4th N I	15 Oct 25	18 do	31 do	do	C. F. Jackson...	2 L C	17 Feb 20	2 Nov 32	17 do
do	E. A. Guerin .....	2d E L I	7 Dec 24	6 Nov 7	7 do	do	C. C. Lucas .....	4th N I	16 do	33 Feb 33	17 do
do	J. McDonnell .....	19th N I	7 do	9 May 7	7 do	do	C. Threshie ..	10th do	20 do	29 Feb 29	20 do
do	G. Sparrow .....	13th do	7 June 25	1 July 28	7 Jan 40	do	J. R. F. Wil- loughby .....	25th N I	20 Feb 33	4 Mar 29	20 do
do	T. Jackson .....	10th do	7 do	18 Nov 27	15 do	1825	W. B. Salmon ..	19th do	20 do	30 June 32	20 do
1825	S. Parr .....	23rd N L I	6 Feb 25	25 May 27	6 Feb 31	do	J. Ramsay .....	9th do	20 do	27 Aug 34	20 do
do	G. Fullames .....	25th N I	7 Dec 24	28 Apr 27	7 Mar 31	do	J. W. Ald .....	26th do	20 do	26 Jan 33	20 do
1826	R. H. Wardell .....	5th N L I	18 do	24 do	7 do	1824	A. Tweedale ..	1s L C	3 June 28	2 Nov 36	6 Mar
1825	F. Mayor .....	6th N I	19 Apr 25	1 June 29	9 Apr 31	do	F. Eyr .....	3d L C	11 Mar 27	8 Jan 33	11 Mar
	J. R. Lamert .....	H M 78 Ft	0 do	13 Dec 32	10 do	1825	W. J. Duncan ..	24th N I	31 do	26 Jan 31	31 do
do	M. Andrews .....	H M 28 Ft	9 do	24 July 24	10 do	do	J. Baugartner ..	H M 28 Ft	27 Sept 33	30 June 37	23 Apr
do	T. T. Christie .....	17th do	3 May 25	28 do	3 May 31	do	J. H. Tunge .....	11 M 1 L D	29 Apr 36	1 June 38	30 do
do	A. A. Drummond ..	11th N I	3 do	25 Aug 28	3 do	do	J. Edwards .....	11 M 26 Ft	11 Oct 31	4 Dec 35	11 May
do	H. C. Morse .....	8th do	23 do	29 Dec 28	2 do	do	T. Wingate .....	11 M 21 Ft	13 May 26	17 May 30	18 do
do	C. Gibberne .....	16th do	6 June 20	20 Sept 2	5 June 31	1825	A. Thomas .....	8th N I	16 do	11 Sept 28	16 do
do	J. Holmes .....	12th do	17 Oct 20	22 Apr 25	13 do	do	G. H. Bellairs ..	24th do	16 do	27 do	32 do
do	T. Prendergast ..	H M 17 Ft	4 Oct 31	13 Mar 35	16 do	1825	F. W. Curteis ..	1st L O	22 Apr 26	7 July 33	10 Oct 34
do	W. Lucas .....	H M 86 Ft	14 July 25	21 do	14 July 31	do	A. W. J. Logie ..	11th N I	6 July 26	26 Jan 28	26 do
1825	R. H. Goodenough	Invalid.	14 do	29 June 31	16 do	1826	P. C. N. Aniel...	1st Gr R	30 Mar 27	16 Aug 34	31 Aug
do	W. J. Morris .....	9th do	16 do	29 June 31	16 do						
1826	P. C. N. Aniel...	1st Gr R	30 Mar 27	16 Aug 34	31 Aug						

1825 J. Ash.....	16 July	26 Sept	27 16 June	41 1826 W. A. St. Clair..	Artilery	15 June	27 20 May	33 13 June 42
1827 J. Anderson..	17 Nov	21 Dec	34 17 Oct	do R. C. Womald..	do	15 do	10 Oct	Ht 15 do
D. Cooper .....	11 Aug	25 1 May	28 16 Nov	G. Keane.....	H M86th Ft	21 do	22 Feb	31 Bt 27 do
1826 T. Stock.....	23 1 N L	21 16 Nov	27 Bt 30 do	H. C. Rawlinson..	1-t Gr N 1	27 do	26 Feb	35 27 do
1826 H. W. Brett...	15 Dec	23 Sept	Ht 15 Dec	N. P. M. Dugl...	13th N I	27 do	20 Aug	27 do
do J. S. Unwin...	15 do	23 do	do 15 do	W. Browne.....	10th do	27 do	30 June	37 Bt 27 do
1827 H. Beithon...	15 do	5 Aug	15 do	F. Fenwick.....	10th do	5 Mar	29 30 May	35 Bt 25 July
S. W. Jephson...	15 do	19 Feb	86 28 do	E. B. Owen .....	1 M 17th Ft	26 Apr	28 21 Sept	32 6 Aug
A. H. Russell.....	H M 2d Ft	23 June	34 31 do	R. P. Hildsworth..	21 M 2d Ft	15 Jan	36 14 Nov	38 16 do
1826 J. C. Bate.....	11th N I	2 do	27 25 June	R. P. Hogg.....	21 Gr N I	19 Feb	29 11 May	37 8 Sept
do E. Andrews...	7th do	2 do	15 Aug 31	H. Gibb.....	Artilery	9 Sept	26 11 May	37 8 Sept
1829 F. Cristall...	th do	6 Dec	3 Bt 4 do	T. F. Mor-e.....	1-t Fusilier	9 do	6 do	37 Bt 9 do
do H. J. Woodward.	1st Fusiliers	4 June	27 10 May	F. R. Russell.....	4 M 28th Ft	2 Mar	26 28 June	31 13 Sept
1828 E. P. Lynch, K.	16 Feb	27 do	27 Bt 16 do	T. A. Souter.....	H M 2d Ft	30 June	8 May	35 14 Oct
L. S. ....	16 do	16 Sept	33 Bt 16 do	J. Estridge.....	Engineers	do	10 Apr	30 28 do
1826 J. W. Renny...	16 Feb	27 28 June	38 Bt 16 Feb	G. K. M. Dawson.	H M 14th LD	30 July	6 Nov	40 25 Nov
do C. R. Hogg.....	18 do	27 Sept	27 18 do	W. Clarke.....	do	24 Apr	4 Jan	41 25 do
1827 R. Dennis.....	5th N L I	5 June	29 14 June	S. J. Mandell...	H M 22d Ft	11 June	30 27 Mar	33 2 Dec
1826 T. R. Stewart...	8th N I	3 Apr	27 7 Apr	D. Davidson...	18th N I	4 Dec	27 19 Aug	31 4 do
1828 R. H. Mackintosh.	2d Gr N	14 Oct	31 5 Sept	H. Bayr.....	22d N I	5 do	22 July	36 5 do
W. Topham.....	7th N I	7 do	20 Dec	W. H. Woodgate..	H M 86 h Ft	13 do	11 Oct	31 13 do
1826 W. Smart.....	H M 86th Ft	6 Mar	28 Sept	S. Turnbull.....	Artilery	13 do	7 Feb	34 Bt 13 do
A. W. Br wne.....	H M 78th Ft	28 May	29 30 Aug	A. F. Rowan.....	Artilery	13 do	7 Nov	33 3 Jan 43
1827 J. R. Kelly.....	20th N I	5 1 n	28 4 Apr	R. Wallace.....	18th N I	3 Jan	28 18 Jan	33 3 do
do J. Ramsay.....	1st Fusiliers	22 Oct	31 11 Sept	H. C. Jones.....	2d Eur L	3 do	9 June	3 do
do A. M. Haselwood.	13d N I	22 do	8 July	G. Rippon.....	21-t N I	3 do	22 Nov	34 3 do
1829 E. Brynes.....	20th do	12 June	26 22 May	R. J. Shaw.....	1st Fusiliers	5 do	21 Apr	36 Bt 5 do
H. Hamilton.....	H M 78th Ft	13 Aug	29 29 Nov	H. Rolland.....	19th N I	5 Jan	8 Oct	39 Bt 5 do
H. W. Stisted.....	H M 2d do	4 Dec	35 29 Sept	H. D. Smart.....	H M 28th Ft	do	do	do
1827 F. W. Follett...	25th N I	3 June	21 6 Oct	J. Stirling.....	H M 2d or 4th	10 Jan	28 20 Aug	31 10 do
1828 W. H. Godfrey...	17th do	5 July	18 Feb	J. Jacob.....	Artilery	11 do	14 May	36 Bt 11 do
1826 G. F. Simpson...	1st Fusiliers	19 May	27 7 Apr	J. P. Moyers.....	H M 22d Ft	do	do	do
1827 J. J. F. Cruick.	Engineers	15 June	20 do	H. T. Bowen.....	H M 86th Ft	18 May	32 6 June	34 12 Feb
H. For ter.....	Artilery	15 do	28 Sept	H. W. Preedy...	25th N I	4 Mar	29 4 Nov	17 do
do J. M. Glasse.....	do	15 do	20 Apr	A. Presc tt.....	2d L C	18 Feb	28 14 July	35 Bt 18 do
do B. Bailey..	do	15 do	20 May	K. Jopp.....	16th N I	18 do	15 Aug	35 Bt 18 do
				H. B. D. Jones..	12th do	18 do	20 Oct	37 Bt 18 do



## GENERAL OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST.—Continued.

Season of Apt.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Season of Apt.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.
1827	J. B. Seton.....	1st Fusiliers	19 Feb	23 Aug	31 Bt 19 Fe 43	1828	H. F. Wakefield..	HM 28th Ft	17 Dec	29 July	32 30 Dec 43
do	F. C. Wells.....	15th N I	19 do	6 Jan	35 19 do	do	H. Rudd.....	5th Rt NLI	7 Jan	28 June	34 Bt 7 Jan 44
do	H. W. Evans.....	9th N I	19 do	15 June	36 Bt 19 do	do	E. W. Agar.....	3d Rt N I	7 do	15 Sept	Bt 7 do
do	T. Chute.....	HM 22d Ft	24 do	32 Dec	18 do	do	J. C. Wright.....	9th do	7 dr	28 May	37 Bt 7 do
do	T. Munster.....	11th N I	23 Feb	28 14 Apr	37 Bt 23 do	do	C. P. Leeson.....	25th do	7 do	15 Nov	Bt 7 do
do	C. W. Maude.....	18th N I	16 Mar	30 do	34 Bt 16 Mar	do	J. N. Treasure	11th do	7 do	8 Oct	39 Bt 7 do
do	J. Tait.....	6th N I	16 do	20 July	34 Bt 16 do	do	A. B. R. thorne.	24th do	7 do	8 do	Bt 7 do
do	M. Wylie.....	8th N I	16 do	1 Jan	35 Bt 16 do	do	J. H. Thursty....	HM 22d Ft	29 Aug	34 1 Apr	36 23 Feb
do	E. Jackson.....	24th N I	16 do	14 Apr	38 Bt 16 do	do	T. H. Godfrey..	HM 86th Ft	26 Aug	36 18 Apr	41 3 Apr
do	R. Travers.....	23d N I	16 do	10 Jan	38 Bt 16 do	do	B. R. Powell.....	20th N I	25 Apr	29 25 Aug	38 Bt 25 do
do	W. Orrok.....	16th N I	16 do	23 June	37 4 Apr	do	A. Vaillant.....	26th N I	23 do	8 Oct	39 Bt 25 do
do	E. D. Vignoles..	HM 28th Ft	10 May	33 26 Dec	37 4 Apr	do	J. Hooley.....	9th N I	13 May	29 12 July	37 Bt 13 May
do	J. D. Leckie....	22d N I	5 Apr	28 13 Sept	36 Bt 5 do	do	J. E. H. Price....	HM 22d Ft	20 Sept	31 23 Mar	34 24 do
1828	C. R. Whitelock..	11th Rt N I	23 do	8 Oct	39 Bt 5 do	do	C. D. Mylne.....	HM 28th Ft	30 June	37 1 Mar	39 24 do
do	W. G. H. bber ..	Engineers	.....	20 Feb	31 10 May	do	W. Reynolds....	14th N I	5 do	8 Oct	38 Bt 5 do
do	F. W. Firlington..	HM 73d Ft	17 Feb	37 14 June	39 12 do	do	E. Wingate.....	Engineers	12 June	29 27 July	32 Bt 12 do
do	H. Creed.....	do	12 do	8 Sept	37 Bt 12 Jun.	do	G. S. Blake.....	Artillery	12 do	4 Sept	38 Bt 12 do
do	T. Ayrton.....	do	12 do	19 Nov	Bt 12 do	do	J. Ramsay.....	HM 22d Ft	18 May	9 May	34 14 do
do	T. Gaisford.....	do	12 do	30 Mar	38 Bt 12 do	do	M. F. Gordon....	2d E L I	5 July	16 Sep	38 Bt 5 July
do	E. M. Clarke.....	HM 17th Ft	20 Oct	30 6 June	35 30 do	do	G. H. Robertson..	25th N I	5 do	8 Oct	39 Bt 5 do
do	do.....	do	do	37 5 Jan	41 7 July	do	J. Boath.....	HM 14 LD	24 Sep	12 6 May	13
do	E. C. Cotgrave..	8th N I	1 July	2 May	36 Bt 21 do	do	J. Chamber.....	HM 28th Ft	27 July	26 12 Feb	29
do	W. F. Cormack... Engineers	15th N I	21 do	22 Dec	36 Bt 21 do	1830	F. A. Wetherill..	HM 17th Ft	10 Dec	29 14 Dec	32
1827	J. G. J. Johnston.	10th N I	2 Sept	13 Feb	37 Bt 21 Sept	do	W. S. Jacob.....	Engineers	.....	1 July	33
do	T. Postans.....	15th do	2 do	4 Sept	Bt 21 do	do	C. W. W. Tremen- heere.....	do	.....	11 Dec	29 17 Apr
1828	H. Lavin.....	13th do	12 Dec	9 Nov	35 12 Dec	do	F. Wemyss.....	do	.....	22 June	8 Aug
do	J. B. Woosnam..	Artillery	12 do	4 June	38 Bt 12 do	1830	T. Stoddert.....	do	.....	11 do	30 20 do
do	J. G. D. Milne..	24th N I	12 do	8 Oct	39 Bt 12 do	do	do	do	.....	do	do
do	M. W. Goldie....	HM 22d Ft	29 Mar	8 Sept	38 29 do	do	do	do	.....	do	do

34	1835	J. Forbes.....	3d L C	1 Mar	35/28 Feb
35	1831	G. R. Remington .....	15th N I	8 Dec	31 10 March
	do	G. B. Munbee .....	Engineers	1 July	33 25 do
	1836	G. Piercy.....	H M 2d Foot	24 do	35 19 April
		W. Kenyon.....	2 L C	19 Feb	36 22 do
	1836	T. O. Rutledge.....	H M 17th Ft	29 April	33 35 do
		T. E. Caldwell.....	H M 78th Ft	9 Oct	35 18 May
36	1832	C. Halkett.....	9th N I	11 June	33 28 June
	do	R. Leitch.....	Engineers	17 April	31 28 do
	1831	A. Macdonald.....	18th N I	14 June	31 28 do
	1835	A. J. Alcock.....	5th N I	11 Dec	33 7 July
	do	W. H. C. Lye.....	13th N I	12 June	10 do
	do	L. S. Hough.....	18th N I	21 Dec	34 12 do
	do	G. C. Honner.....	1st Gr Regt	13 June	35 19 do
	do	G. P. Griffiths.....	H M 14th LD	5 Feb	36 27 do
37	1830	W. R. Simpson.....	17th N I	10 Dec	36 27 do
	1836	H. W. G. Arrow.....	9th do	11 do	35 25 do
	1832	H. Vincent.....	10th do	11 June	33 22 Sept
	1837	F. E. Woodhouse .....	1st Fusiliers	9 Dec	36 17 Oct
	1834	T. W. W. Witterd.....	H M 22d Foot	1 Dec	37 9 do
		H. A. G. Evans.....	1st Lt C	17 Dec	34 23 do
	1837	G. C. Kenball.....	H M 14th LD	3 July	35 7 do
		R. H. Gall.....	18th N I	21 Dec	36 24 do
	1836	D. O. T. Compton.....	2d Lt C	29 do	37 10 Jan
	do	J. McK. Taylor.....	H M 17th Ft	2 April	36 11 do
	1837	H. W. P. Wetman.....	1st Fusiliers	4 Sept	36 11 do
		R. W. D. Leith.....	H M 68th Ft	13 May	31 28 do
		G. Stoney.....	H M 17th do	29 July	37 31 do
	1831	E. H. Cormick.....	4th N I	8 Dec	37 31 do
		A. Price.....	H M 2d Foot	15 Sept	36 29 do
	1837	T. Addison.....	20th N I	18 Feb	36 29 do
	do	Sir F. J. Ford, Bt.....	2d Lt C	29 Dec	36 29 do
	do	W. Marriott.....	2d Lt C	29 Dec	36 29 do



		11 June 38	3 Oct 40
1839 F. Fanning...	9th N I	11 do	3 do
do J. B. Dunster...	19th do	11 do	3 do
do J. S. Kemball...	26th do	11 Dec	3 do
do E. S. Niblock...	7th do	12 do	3 do
1839 J. D. Stewart...	14th do	2 Jan	39 do
do B. Kay...	6th do	17 Mar	3 do
1840 G. U. Price...	1st Gr	10 Dec	3 do
1839 W. F. Sandwith...	2d E L	6 do	5 do
1823 A. Nash...	Engineers	14 do	23 do
1838 C. F. Keller...	11th N I	10 Feb	39 do
do E. Dunbar...	H M 22 F	27 Oct	37 do
do C. Sowers...	do 17 F	.....	30 do
1839 G. F. Shum...	5th N L	7 July	39 do
do G. S. Monaghan...	14th N I	3 Feb	39 do
do F. Wolley...	14th do	12 June	23 do
do A. Miller...	H M 22 F	15 Mar	28 do
1840 E. M. Nixon...	6th N I	0 Dec	29 do
1839 R. Playre...	25th do	3 Feb	1 Dec
1837 W. F. Hunter...	2d Lt Oa	16 Apr	37 do
do A. Aulten...	8th N I	16 do	12 do
do J. H. Grant...	H M 24 F	2 do	36 do
do G. E. A. Tubin...	do	10 Dec	15 do
do D. W. G. James...	do	31 Jan	40 do
1839 E. A. Green...	21st N I	11 June	39 do
do E. P. Harding...	H M 22 F	6 Mar	38 do
do T. Garratt...	H M 73 d	9 do	29 do
do A. Macpherson...	H M 22 d	9 Oct	36 do
do W. H. FitzGerald...	do	5 May	37 do
do F. G. T. De...	do	29 Dec	5 do
do J. H. Goddard...	H M 14 L	26 July	39 do
1836 H. A. Adams...	13th N I	7 Feb	36 do
do W. Somerville...	H M 22 F	7 Aug	39 do
do T. J. D. Reed...	do	2d do	17 Mar 40 do



## GENERAL OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST.—Continued.

App't.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	3d Lt.	NAMES.	Regiment.	2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Cornet.	Lieutenant.
1830	J. Pottinger.	Artillery	9 June 31	20 Feb 41	1838	C. J. Bruce.	Artillery	17 Mar 31	17 Aug 41	
	A. J. Otway.	H M 2d Ft	21 do	26 do		J. Wray....	21th N I	11 June 31	19 do	
	W. H. Ridge....	H M 78 Ft	13 Mar 40	5 Mar	1840	W. S. Horwood.	14th do	10 Dec 31	25 do	
do	W. Brassy	2d E Lt	128 July 39	1 Apr	do	S. Lowry....	14th do	16 Feb 40	15 Sept	
do	G. F. Hallier....	H M 14 LD	14 Dec 38	16 do	1836	H. Lodwick..	10th do	17 Jan 31	21 do	
	J. Hunter.	4th N I	12 June 39	19 do	do	H. Dickinson..	6th do	10 Dec 38	21 do	
	J. G. R. Aplin...	H M 28 Ft	7 Oct 37	23 Apr	1838	W. M. Leckie...	13th do	12 do 3	23 do	
	J. Brennan	H M 22 Ft	17 Sept	30 do	1836	C. F. Grant	3d do	10 June 30	26 do	
	E. A. Thompson.	H M 28 Ft	.....	30 do	1839	J. Miles....	17th do	3 Feb	17 Oct	
do	G. E. Ashburner.	8th N I	22 Dec 38	4 May	1840	C. H. Morse	14th do	25 July 40	21 do	
1837	M. W. Macdonald	22d do	12 June 37	14 do	1837	T. A. Mackenzie.	3d L Cav	6 June 37	25 do	
	J. D. McAndrew.	H M 78 Ft	15 Mar 39	21 do	1841	J. W. Schneider...	2d Gr R	11 Dec 40	27 do	
1838	R. L. Taylor...	18th N I	11 June 38	29 do	1839	J. P. Gosson....	17th N I	11 June 39	2 Nov	
1837	L. M. Valiant....	1st L Cav	6 Aug 37	3 June	1840	C. A. Moyle....	21st do	22 Dec	2 do	
do	E. C. Murston....	25th N I	18 Jan 39	4 do	1839	O. Boardillon...	25th N I	6 Aug	4 do	
do	R. W. Wheat.	.....	.....	.....		G. F. Moore....	H M 28 Ft	.....	.....	
	stone....	7th N I	18 Jan 39	6 do		J. Bourne....	H M 17 do	11 Jan	19 do	
1838	J. W. Austen	H M 78 Ft	14 June 39	13 July	do	D. J. St. Clair..	13th N I	11 June	23 do	
	H. Lancaster	26th N I	13 Feb 38	14 do	do	D. H. Jameson..	8th do	11 do	23 do	
1839	J. G. Scott....	22d N I	11 June 39	22 do	do	W. S. Furneaux.	1st Fusiliers	3 Oct	23 do	
	W. J. Oldham.	H M 2d Ft	29 May 40	3 Aug	1840	M. J. Batty....	21st N I	31 Aug 40	23 do	
1840	G. R. Grimes....	21 Gr R	31 Aug	9 do	1841	J. Alexander	2d Gr R	2 Jan 41	13 do	
1839	R. McCulloch....	5th N I	6 do	39 16 do	1840	R. B. Brett....	Artillery	10 Dec 31	19 Dec	
1830	G. P. Sealy....	Artillery	8 Dec 31	17 do	1839	J. F. Gooftellow.	20th N I	11 do 38	23 do	
1831	G. K. Bell....	do	14 June 32	17 do	do	D. Eicke....	11th N I	28 July 38	27 do	
1832	W. Hudson....	do	11 do 33	17 do		W. Edwards....	H M 86 Ft	1 Dec 38	28 do	
1838	A. B. Kempball...	do	11 Dec 37	17 do		G. G. Webb....	H M 21 do	20 Mar 40	28 do	
1839	W. G. Outhwaite..	do	11 do 38	17 do		C. Stevens....	H M 28 Ft	7 Aug	28 do	

1ST STE.

1833	P. L. Hart	Engineers	14 Dec	32	30 Dec	41	1840	E. M. McGregor	2d L Cav	12 Apr	40	18 May	42
	W. F. Terson	H M 14th LD	20 Oct	40	do	do	do	P. A. Butler	H M 28th Ft	1 Mar	39	20 do	
1841	V. F. Terson	2d Gr R	2 Jan	4	2 Jan	42	do	W. W. Anderson	1st Lt Cav	4 Dec	39	23 do	
1837	N. J. Newham	31 N LI	8 Feb	37	5 do		do	C. Dekers	H M 22d Ft	29 Mar	40	27 do	
1839	J. E. Bowles	31 N LI	3 Oct	31	30 do		do	J. Hamilton	Artillery	11 June	40	27 do	
1840	R. E. O'Connor	H M 17th Ft	12 Apr	31	1 Feb		do	R. E. Blake	H M 22d Ft	24 Jan	41	27 do	
do	R. S. Gel	10th N I	11 June	25	do		do	L. J. McPherson	H M 17th Ft	5 Sept	39	30 do	
do	T. M. Keough	H M 78th Ft	24 do	4	Mar		1835	C. F. North	Engineers	11 do	33	4 June	
1840	W. M. Mentrion	24th N I	10 Dec	13	do		1840	W. D. Atkin	Artillery	11 Dec	40	27 do	
do	H. N. R. Robertson	24th N I	6 Mar	41	29 do		do	C. B. Fuller	do	13 June	37	16 July	
do	F. A. Wood	24th N I	16 July	31	do		1838	G. F. Barra	3d N I	4 Sept	16	do	
1840	W. W. Peacock	H M 86th Ft	18 Jan	2	do		do	E. L. Russell	12th do	11 Dec	16	do	
1841	A. Lecky	1st Lt Cav	21 Dec	41	6 do		do	D. Cameron	1st Fusiliers	11 June	38	16 do	
do	H. R. G. Moyle	2d Gr R	10 Jan	3	8 do		1839	J. J. Coube	18th N I	3 Feb	16	do	
1841	A. H. Kirkby	H M 78th Ft	8 Dec	3	8 do		do	P. M. Briggs	15th do	12 June	39	16 do	
do	T. M. Carrick	H M 86th do	14 Sep	8	do		do	E. Leven	26th N I	12 do	16	do	
1840	J. R. Barry	H M 86th do	14 Sep	8	do		do	W. B. Gray	1st Fusiliers	6 July	16	do	
1841	J. R. Croker	H M 86th do	14 Sep	8	do		do	F. S. K-mpt	23d N I	28 do	16	do	
1840	H. D. Gordon	H M 78th do	18 Jan	38	8 do		do	F. G. Green	7th N I	28 do	16	do	
1840	A. Muckenzie	H M 86th do	25 do	8	do		do	J. L. Evans	16th do	29 Sept	16	do	
1840	D. Hastings	H M 86th Ft	23 Nov	40	8 do		1840	A. B. Manson	4th Rifes	10 Dec	16	do	
do	G. C. Butler	H M 86th Ft	23 Nov	40	8 do		do	W. F. A. derson	11th N I	10 do	16	do	
1840	F. B. Couper	20th N I	23 Feb	40	8 do		do	R. M. Johnstone	1st Gr N I	21 do	16	do	
do	R. J. Edgerly	16th N I	2 Dec	3	29 do		do	J. C. Oakley	10th N I	21 do	16	do	
1837	J. Field	H M 78th Ft	25 Apr	39	do		do	E. D. Ducat	13th do	21 do	16	do	
1841	E. Fellowes	H M 21 Ft	10 July	39	do		do	E. Thompson	8th do	21 do	16	do	
1841	J. King	H M 21 Ft	10 Oct	39	do		do	G. W. Walke	5h N L I	10 Mar	40	16 do	
1837	A. G. Milner	21 N I	29 Dec	40	1 May		do	W. S. Jones	22d N I	12 June	16	do	
1838	A. L. H. H. H. H.	H M 86th Ft	1 May	4	6 do		do	J. Shrigley	24th N I	12 do	16	do	
1838	H. B. Hodgson	7th N I	0 Dec	3	9 do		do	A. P. Campbell	21 E L I	13 Aug	16	do	
1840	R. R. Hawkes	Artillery	0 do	12	do		do	H. Weston	14th N I	31 do	16	do	
do	J. H. Champion	24th N I	10 do	12	do		do	J. A. S. Faulkner	21 E L I	31 do	16	do	
do	J. H. Champion	24th N I	10 do	12	do		do	R. M. Hammond	25th do	11 Dec	16	do	
do	J. H. Champion	24th N I	10 do	12	do		do	U. Jerryn	2d Gr R N I	12 Jan	41	16 do	
do	J. H. Champion	24th N I	10 do	12	do		do	U. Jerryn	2d Gr R N I	12 do	16	do	

## GENERAL OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST.—Continued.

Season of Apt	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.	NAMES.	Regimen.	Cornet, 2d Lieut. or Ensign.	Lieutenant.
1841	St. J. O'N. Muir.	2d Gr N I	18 Mar	41 16 July	J. G. Moyle.....	10th N I	11 June	41 12 Jan 43
	C. D. Prethjohu.....	H M 78th Ft	.....	26 do	J. W. Younghus- ba d.....	8th N I	19 Aug	24 do
	C. Derby.....	H M 86th Ft	6 Sept	39 30 do	W. L. dwick..	12th N I	12 Jan	39 17 Feb
	C. O. Creagh.....	do	18 Jan	40 5 Aug	W. Parker.....	H M 78th Ft	1 Oct	17 do
	B. W. Ramsay.....	H M 14 L D	15 Dec	5 do	V. Carter.....	12th N I	10 Dec	17 do
	L. C. Moore.....	H M 17th do	3 Apr	6 do	J. Dunn.....	do	11 Jan	17 do
	T. H. Ratcliff.....	H M 2d Ft	3 do	16 do	H. E. Pattullo	1st Fusiliers	10 Mar	17 do
1840	J. B. Gardner.....	H M 17th Ft	.....	19 do	G. F. Sheppard...	25th N I	12 Jan	17 do
	J. Worgan.....	Artillery	11 Dec	25 do	J. J. Lawrie...	21st N I	2 Feb	18 do
1839	R. B. Moore.....	3d Lt Cav	16 Feb	39 28 do	F. Gildea.....	H M 2d Foot	15 Dec	43 6 Mar
1841	A. H. Curtis.....	2d Gr Rt N I	25 July	41 8 Sep	H. F. Davies...	6th N I	2 Mar	41 31 do
do	E. A. Hardy.....	1st Lancers	2 do	22 do	W. L. Merewether...	21st N I	18 do	5 Apr
1840	P. S. Fearon.....	14th N I	14 Sep	40 13 Oct	G. Burrell.....	H M 28th Ft	11 Feb	42 20 do
	S. Rawson.....	H M 28th Ft	31 May	39 14 do	G. F. Loch...	2d Cavalry	4 Dec	40 2 May
	S. Cotton.....	do	23 Oct	14 do	J. P. Winfield.....	2d E L I	22 Oct	4 do
	A. Braine.....	do	14 June	14 do	F. Wemyss...	Engineers	13 Dec	33 10 do
1841	H. Webb.....	do	30 Apr	41 14 do	F. A. C. Kane...	15th N I	20 do	39 10 do
1842	F. J. Oldfield.....	3d Cav	18 June	14 do	R. Bainbridge...	23rd N L I	11 do	40 11 do
1835	W. S. Stuart.....	Engineers	2 Jan	42 24 do	J. G. Petrie...	Artillery	11 do	25 do
	H. B. Slavely.....	H M 28th Ft	13 Dec	33 28 do	G. W. Harding...	2d Gr Rt	25 July	41 26 do
	W. H. Weaver.....	H M 86th Ft	10 Jan	40 1 Nov	E. Bates.....	7th Rt N I	6 Aug	39 28 do
1840	E. Wray.....	Artillery	28 Dec	41 1 do	E. S. Smith.....	H M 2d Ft	26 Jan	41 29 do
	J. C. Barrett.....	H M 14th LD	11 Dec	40 9 do	H. G. Bowden...	H M 22d Ft	30 Apr	42 30 do
	W. Nettleship.....	do	14 Jan	41 25 do	R. H. Roake...	H M 78th Ft	7 Jan	42 30 do
1839	W. C. Anderson.....	1st Fusiliers	15 do	39 25 do	H. E. G. Close...	2d E L I	22 Oct	40 18 do
	A. Wedderburn.....	H M 17th Ft	6 Aug	39 2 Dec	H. Dalry.....	1st Fusiliers	1 Sep	40 18 do
1840	J. G. Lightfoot...	H M 17th Ft	26 Feb	41 2 do	T. B. Webster...	15th N I	31 Aug	29 do
	J. P. Bowrie.....	Artillery	11 Dec	40 27 do	J. A. Oldham...	H M 86th Ft	1 Apr	42 23 do
	H. W. Dennis.....	H M 78th Ft	7 Sept	41 28 do	R. B. Codd.....	H M 17th Ft	16 Feb	41 30 do
	T. L. Leeder.....	H M 28th Ft	18 Dec	30 do	W. F. Holbrow...	12th N I	4 Sep	40 1 July
		H M 22d Ft	.....	6 Jan				

1840	G. A. Lister...	7th N I	31 Mar	40	4 July	43	1841	C. F. G. Church...	3d E L I	1 Oct	41	1 Apr
do	W. Roberts...	1st M 28th F	1 N w	39	10 do	do	do	V P. Pelly...	10th N I	12 June	41	3 May
do	W. B. Baugh...	9th N I	1 July	23	do	do	do	J. L. Mathews...	1st M 86 F	5 Aug	42	3 do
do	W. A. Armstrong	1st M 17th F	1 Nov	40	28 do	do	do	J. L. S. ndwith...	1st Gr R I	11 Dec	39	5 do
do	W. Belfield...	1st M 17th F	13 May	42	29 do	do	do	J. D. Launcester...	14th N I	2 Feb	41	6 do
do	F. J. Groube...	13th N I	31 Aug	39	1 Aug	do	do	S L A B. Messier...	H M 28th F	5 Nov	42	24 do
do	E. Dauey...	1st Fusilier	31 Aug	40	9 do	do	do	W H. Palin...	17th N I	1 Sep	40	23 June
1835	J. Hill...	begin era	13 Sept	41	16 do	do	do	T. Andrews...	H M 22d F	27 Dec	42	25 do
do	H. B. Archer...	H M 86 h F	2 Apr	42	18 do	do	do	It N Laure...	15th N I	11 S-pt	40	3 July
do	A. J. S. Hesman...	2d N I	12 Dec	40	19 do	do	1839	J. S. A. Anders...	18th do	12 June	38	5 do
1841	G. A. F. Nichol...	do	12 Jan	41	1 S-pt	do	1840	G. O. G. arch...	13th do	17 Dec	39	16 do
1840	J. A. Andert n...	19th N I	16 Feb	40	11 Oct	do	do	N W. G. Colleton...	H M 22d F	29 Jan	41	23 do
do	G. B. Scott...	26th N I	10 Dec	39	13 do	do	1842	C. T. Aitchison...	21 E L I	10 June	42	27 Aug
do	W L. Cahasac...	11th N I	31 Mar	28	do	do	do	J. Bruck...	2d E L I	11 do	40	19 do
do	A. Aitken...	1st M 28th F	1 Feb	39	8 Nov	do	do	G. Soireu...	1st Fusiliers	22 Oct	40	19 do
do	G. D. Robertson...	H M 2-2th F	4 Aug	40	9 do	do	1842	C. Thompson...	2d E L I	18 June	42	30 do
1841	G. R. Spach...	21th N I	6 Mar	41	10 do	do	do	E. P. Athur...	1st Lancers	2 May	40	14 do
do	W. F. J. Morphy...	1st M 23 h F	29 May	42	10 do	do	1840	J. W. Cottell...	26th N I	5 Feb	40	14 do
do	J. Jerome...	Artillery	9 Apr	40	15 do	do	do	J. B. Dunsterville...	4th Rifles	29 S-pt	44	9 Oct
1840	J. D. Woolcombe...	2d E L I	12 do	20	do	do	1842	J. D. Annesley...	26th N I	27 Nov	44	34 do
do	H. P. Tyack...	2d E L I	12 do	20	do	do	do	J. Burke...	Engineers	12 Dec	34	do
do	P. R. Creed...	1st M 86 h F	6 May	42	21 do	do	1835	J. D. Marriott...	H M 14 L D	12 do	36	do
do	W. S. Hewet...	11th N I	12 Dec	40	24 do	do	1838	W. F. Marriott...	Engineers	11 June	39	do
do	E. Lowry...	25 h N I	12 June	41	30 do	do	1839	H. W. B. Bell...	Engineers	11 do	do	do
do	J. Laine...	22d N I	2 Feb	41	30 do	do	do	H Rivers...	1st Gr R I	17 Dec	40	do
do	J. D. Williams...	1st N I	14 July	1	Dec	do	1840	R. W. D'Arcy...	3rd N I	17 do	do	do
do	W. Carrow...	H M 22nd F	31 Dec	15	do	do	do	W. A. Neale...	19th do	9 Feb	do	do
do	J. M. Hewson...	H M 78th F	18 Mar	42	29 do	do	do	H. Fenwick...	18th do	25 do	do	do
do	J. S. B. P. Boileau...	H M 22 F	29 Apr	41	5 Jan	do	do	H. E. Jacob...	16th do	25 do	do	do
do	A. T. Etheridge...	23d N L I	13 July	41	5 Jan	do	do	H. J. Gumbwin...	H M 14 L D	15 May	do	do
do	W. Davidson...	Artillery	11 Dec	40	7 do	do	do	W. E. Buller...	7th N I	31 Aug	do	do
1840	S. Grant...	31 N I	12 June	39	22 Feb	do	do	W. M. Brodie...	8th do	31 do	do	do
1839	S. Grant...	21 E L I	12 do	41	22 do	do	do	O. E. Braswell...	Invalids	11 June	42	1 Oct
1842	O. Buckle...	3d Cavalry	2 Feb	42	25 do	do	do	G. Kane...	26th N I	11 Dec	40	22 Nov
do	S. Read...	H M 28th F	30 Oct	28	do	do	1840	J. W. Hope...	21st N I	25 July	41	10 Dec
do	J. D. Malcolm...	H M 28th F	1 Nov	42	28 Mar	do	1842	E. L. Scott...	21st N I	25 July	41	10 Dec
do	T. Mitchell...	H M 28th do	2 Nov	42	30 do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do



## GENERAL OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST.—Continued.

No.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lt. or Ensign.	No.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lt. or Ensign.	No.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Cornet, 2d Lt. or Ensign.
1840	S. N. Raikes...	18th N I	28 Sep 40	1841	W. Greenham...	HM 14 LD	27 Aug 4	1842	H. Grice...	25th N I	1 Feb 42
do	R. O. Slum...	16th do	20 do	do	R. Gordon...	4th N I	1 Oct	do	G. E. St. wart...	22d do	1 do
do	E. E. Herne...	1st Fusiliers	11 do	do	J. Bates...	8th N I	4 Dec	do	A. C. St. mer...	Artillery	2 do
do	E. Y. Ungtushband...	9th N I	12 do	do	A. De Lisle...	Engineers	10 do	do	M. Haig...	24th N I	2 do
do	W. Prie...	1st Gr R	12 do	do	T. Biggs...	Artillery	10 do	do	D. Irving...	17h do	2 do
do	A. Laurie...	15th N I	12 do	do	W. S. H. ich...	do	10 do	do	M. G. Head...	2d Bur L I	2 Mar
do	L. Pelly...	17h do	12 do	do	H. L. Gibbard...	do	10 do	do	R. P. Warden...	16th N I	2 do
do	J. Day...	19th do	12 do	do	J. T. Kier...	do	10 do	do	B. Briggs...	20th do	5 do
do	W. H. R. Green...	19th do	2 Jan 41	do	A. Crawford...	do	10 do	do	W. Mcg. Archer...	HM 78h R	8 Apr
do	J. T. James...	7th do	2 do	do	G. R. D. uglas...	do	10 do	do	R. MacLaine...	do	8 do
do	C. P. Fowler...	HM 14th LD	8 do	do	D. Macdonnell...	Artillery	10 do	do	H. D. Campbell...	do	8 do
do	F. W. Mackenzie...	8th N I	10 do	do	J. Gaye...	do	10 do	do	T. C. Higgison...	do	29 do
do	F. Harvey...	18th N I	12 do	do	L. T. Piers...	1 Fusiliers	10 do	do	W. H. H. Ellison...	17th do	17 do
do	J. T. Francis...	5th N I	12 do	do	F. S. Schneider...	10th N I	10 do	do	G. F. Sydenham...	HM 78th F	20 do
do	R. M. Westropp...	14h do	2 Feb	do	J. Macgawen...	do	11 do	do	N. B. Tucker...	2d L O	2 May
do	W. Scott...	13th do	2 do	do	A. Davison...	16th do	11 do	do	A. E. Redmond...	HM 21 do	20 do
1841	C. H. Barnewell...	2d Lt Cav	2 do	do	T. G. N. Wilkin...	23d N I	11 do	do	H. W. Woodward...	22d do	28 do
do	W. D. Dickson...	3d N I	2 Ma	do	W. E. Macdonald...	24th N I	11 do	do	T. B. Smith...	Artillery	10 June
do	R. Dudgeon...	HM 17th L	19 do	do	W. Stevenson...	Avillery	18 do	do	V. S. K. moul...	do	10 do
do	R. P. Athorp...	HM 14 L	10 Apr	do	M. H. Mainwaring...	HM 21 Foot	28 do	do	A. M. Murray...	do	10 do
do	J. Coster...	do	1 May	1842	R. J. Browne...	do 14th LD	31 do	do	B. K. Finimore...	17th N I	10 do
do	W. O. Kendall...	Engineers	1 June	do	J. P. Knowles...	5th N I	2 Jan 43	do	H. Wallington...	Artillery	11 do
do	M. K. Kennedy...	do	1 do	do	J. R. Swinton...	3d N I	2 do	do	H. Scott...	do	11 do
do	S. W. Long...	14th N I	1 do	do	J. D. Simpson...	6th do	2 do	do	G. Hussack...	do	11 do
do	J. P. Nixon...	20th N I	2 do	do	J. W. Webb...	24th do	6 do	do	R. H. Keating...	do	11 do
do	C. W. B. r...	20th do	12 do	do	W. V. Shewell...	20th do	6 do	do	J. M. McKenna...	do	11 do
do	H. F. Briggs...	6th N I	2 July	do	F. D. Kerr...	1st Fusiliers	6 do	do	E. S. Leathes...	21st N I	11 do
do	R. P. O. Lea...	HM 17th F	6 do	do	T. D. Kerr...	6th N I	30 do	do			
do	H. W. Holland...	13th N I	25 do	do	G. McE. Barnes...	20th do	30 do	do			

1842	G. O. M. O'Neil...	21 Gr N I	11 June 42	1842	R. Wadlington...	29d N L I	9 Dec 41	1841	V. C. G. Cowper...	18th N I	1st Fusiliers	1 Mar 43
do	W. M. S. Bolstone...	do	1 do	do	F. L. ster...	10th N I	9 do	do	V. G. M. Iwarin...	1st L Cav	1st Fusiliers	1 do
do	J. Thacker...	do	do	do	P. O. Wright...	20th N I	9 do	do	H. E. F. rhes...	H M 22d Ft	25 May	25 May
do	T. Bromley...	do	do	do	A. Skipton...	2d Gr N I	9 do	do	T. J. Usher...	H M 22d Ft	30 do	30 do
do	J. Lams...	do	do	do	B. Little...	25th N I	10 do	do	J. Davidson...	H M 24 Ft	2 June	2 June
do	C. T. Palm...	do	do	do	I. O. B. Forrest...	12th do	do	do	J. T. Sallier...	H M 24 Ft	2 do	2 do
do	W. Soames...	do	do	do	J. H. G. Dawson...	do	do	do	J. G. Maycock...	H M 24 Ft	2 do	2 do
do	F. Pad...	do	do	do	H. Y. Bead...	do	do	do	B. McCarty...	H M 24 Ft	2 do	2 do
do	W. Miles...	do	do	do	E. A. H. Bacon...	25th do	22 do	do	J. Camp...	2d N I	9 do	9 do
do	J. A. Collier...	do	do	do	W. H. Blake...	6th N I	22 do	do	S. H. West...	2d N I	9 do	9 do
do	A. B. Church...	do	do	do	G. H. T. Procter...	21st do	22 do	do	R. Brackenbury...	2d N I	10 do	10 do
do	P. W. Hewett...	do	do	do	A. Beecher...	8th do	22 do	do	T. Trenchard...	2d N I	10 do	10 do
do	C. M. W. James...	do	do	do	L. Baxter...	H M 17th Ft	27 do	do	W. N. Dwyer...	2d N I	10 do	10 do
do	R. F. Francis...	do	do	do	L. B. Conyn...	15th N I	1 Jan 41	do	H. G. Raverly...	2d N I	28 do	28 do
do	R. O. Potts...	do	do	do	L. J. Pollexfen...	do	1 do	do	J. Bourke...	H M 17th Ft	30 do	30 do
do	J. H. Reynolds...	do	do	do	G. Swann...	2d Enr L I	1 do	do	W. L. Briggs...	2d N I	1 July	1 July
do	J. Malcom...	do	do	do	F. Viant...	23d N L I	1 do	do	R. C. McCrae...	H M 17th Ft	23 do	23 do
do	R. W. Weston...	do	do	do	W. W. Kirkby...	H M 2d Ft	20 do	do	J. Nolan...	2d N I	29 do	29 do
do	R. Cowpar...	do	do	do	J. Back...	2d G N I	29 do	do	D. Jessop...	2d N I	1 Aug	1 Aug
do	H. R. Hathway...	do	do	do	F. Burd...	9th do	31 do	do	D. Grahly...	H M 86th Ft	4 do	4 do
do	J. S. Baird...	do	do	do	R. F. Arthur...	2d Cavalry	1 do	do	T. B. Jones...	2d N I	7 do	7 do
do	W. R. Houghton...	do	do	do	R. V. Wren...	3d do	1 do	do	A. R. Stretell...	2d N I	26 do	26 do
do	R. M. P. Billa...	do	do	do	R. G. G. Wren...	21st N I	1 do	do	W. Roe...	25th N I	26 do	26 do
do	more...	do	do	do	J. E. Westropp...	2d Enr L I	1 do	do	G. G. Evezard...	22d N I	26 do	26 do
do	C. Cameron...	do	do	do	O. Maude...	7th N I	1 do	do	J. T. Nicolson...	23d N I	1 Sept	1 Sept
do	A. Gillespie...	do	do	do	W. R. Goddard...	H M 22d F	3 do	do	W. C. Par...	14th N I	1 do	1 do
do	A. F. Lloyd...	do	do	do	W. H. Budd...	do	do	do	B. R. Whittaker...	2d N I	5 do	5 do
do	T. A. Mearns...	do	do	do	F. Shack...	do	do	do	O. Poben...	3rd N I	1 Oct	1 Oct
do	J. W. Sinton...	do	do	do	F. A. M. Macdonald...	15th N I	1 do	do	W. M. C. C...	3d L Cav	4 Nov	4 Nov
do	J. W. Moore...	do	do	do	W. H. Walton...	2d Enr L I	121 do	do	C. W. Bamsier...	2d L Cav	8 do	8 do
do	H. N. Miller...	do	do	do	W. E. Walker...	13th N I	21 do	do	J. Wright...	H M 28th Ft	10 do	10 do
do	G. F. Taylor...	do	do	do	W. W. Able Brown...	9th do	21 do	do	J. A. Macdonald...	do	12 do	12 do
do	W. Lamberton...	do	do	do	M. M. Dela Peder...	H M 86th Ft	24 do	do	R. Inglis...	H M 2d Ft	22 do	22 do
do		do	do	do	E. B. Weaver...	do	25 do	do	V. A. Dick...	3d Cav	1 Dec	1 Dec
do		do	do	do				do	W. Carruthers...	26th N I	5 do	5 do
do		do	do	do				do	L. Turquand...	2d N I	8 do	8 do

## GRADATION OR INDISCRIMINATE LIST—Continued.

No. in Regt.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Current.		Doing Duty With.
			2d Lieut.	Lieutenant.	
1843	H. T. Walker.....	1st Fusiliers	8 Dec 43		
do	J. C. Douglas.....	26th N. I.	8 do		
do	H. H. A. Wood.....	4th Rifles	9 do		
do	J. A. F. Fanshawe.....	14th N. I.	9 do		
do	W. Walker.....	1st Gr Rt	9 do		
do	A. D. Campbell.....	17th N. I.	9 do		
do	G. Wedd.....	3 M 28th Ft	15 do		
do	W. C. Baird.....	4 M 86th Ft	22 do		
do	J. Baldwin.....	4 M 22nd Ft	29 do		
do	W. H. Mackenzie.....	4 M 78th Ft	29 do		
1844	R. W. Macdonald.....	5th N. I.	1 Jan 44		
do	D. F. Fearon.....	19th N. I.	1 do		
do	G. R. S. Burrows.....	15th do	1 do		
do	A. E. N. Procter.....	13th do	1 do		
do	J. Ashburner.....	18th do	1 do		
do	S. Dobree.....	3th N. I.	1 do		
do	R. D. Hassard.....	2d E. I.	1 do		
do	A. C. Frankland.....	do	1 do		
do	W. M. Mues.....	1st Fusiliers	1 do		
do	W. C. Foure.....	21 E. I.	1 do		
do	C. E. Hobart.....	26th N. I.	17 do		
do	J. F. Talvey.....	4th Rifles	28 do		
do	A. G. Watch.....	H. M. 22d Ft	16 Feb		
do	W. H. Scott.....	3d Cavalry	1 Mar		
do	J. H. B. Dennis.....	1st Lancers	1 do		
do	G. W. Robinson.....	M. H. 86th Ft	22 do		
do	J. R. Stuart.....	do	23 do		
do	J. V. Ellis.....	do 28th Ft	29 do		
do	F. A. E. Lech.....	1st Lancers	7 Apr		
do	J. Meacham.....	H. M. 28th Ft	19 do		
do	A. G. S. J. Midway.....	H. M. 86th Ft	3 May		
do	E. Collins.....	1 M 28th Ft	24 do		
do	C. G. Walsh.....	do	25 do		
do	J. H. King.....	H. M. 86th Ft	25 June		
do	G. P. E. Morrison.....	H. M. 22d Ft	28 do		
do	A. Y. Short.....	2th N. I.	23 Oct		
do	A. Y. Sinclair.....	16th Rifles	22 Nov		
do	R. Maule.....	4th do	23 do		
do	T. C. Alban.....	9th N. I.	23 do		
do	G. L. Thomson.....	26th N. I.	27 do		
do	J. R. Palmer.....	21st N. I.	10 Dec		

NAMES.	DATE OF RANK.	DOING DUTY WITH.
CAVALRY.		
L. W. Seymour..	9 Apr	44 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.
J. Blair..	10th June	1st Ditto.
ARTILLERY.		
T. R. Teschemaker..	9 Dec	42 Bhoop.
W. Cameron..	9 do	Ahmednuggur.
A. Aytoun..	9 June	43 Baroda.
H. Wallace..	9 do	Surat.
G. Rennie..	9 do	Ahmednuggur.
H. P. B. Herthorn..	9 do	Bar. sick cert. 12th June 1844.
G. G. Brown..	7 do	Ahmednuggur.
ENGINEERS.		
W. R. Dickinson..	10 June	42 2d Assist. to Supt. of Roads.
Charles Scott..	Unadjusted.	
INFANTRY.		
W. F. Gordon..	18 Feb	44 20th Regt. N. I.
W. Turnbull..	18 do	20th Ditto.
J. F. Hunter..	1 Mar	15th Ditto.
H. T. Maclean..	6 do	23rd Regt. N. I. L.
F. J. Heyman..	7 Apr	15th Regt. N. I.
W. Widdicombe..	7 June	10th Regt. N. I.
J. W. Henry..	8 do	
W. T. Bowen....	8 do	2d Gr. Regt. N. I.
J. Oliver..	10 do	10th Rgt. N. I.
J. H. Henderson..	10 do	3rd Rgt. N. I.
S. Scott..	10 do	20th Rgt. N. I.
J. H. Gordon..	28 do	10th Rgt. N. I.
J. Fife..	....	20th Rgt. N. I.
Herbert Henderson James	....	

## ARMY CASUALTIES FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1844.

RANK.	NAMES.	CORPS OR DEPARTMENT.	CASUALTY.	DATE OF CASUALTY.	REMARKS.
Major General	P. Fearon	17th Regiment N. I.	Deceased.	4th July	1844 At Ahmedabad.
Lieut. Colonel	R. Sutherland	3rd do.	Retired.	22d Feb	do In India.
Ditto	F. Hickey	2nd Grenr. Regt. N. I.	Killed.	27th Nov	do At Pownaghur, S. M. Country.
Ditto	C. Davies	2nd Eur. Regt. do.	Deceased.	1st Oct	do In Europe.
Ditto	S. M. Baile	24th Regiment N. I.	Do.	3rd July	do At Asseerghur.
Ditto	J. Brown	Retired List.	Do.	4th June	do In Europe.
Major	J. W. Gibson	Artillery.	Retired.	6th Jan	do In India.
Ditto	C. Newport	Retired List.	Deceased.	15th Aug	do In Europe.
Ditto	S. Powell	2nd Eur. Regt. N. I.	Resigned.	27th do	} On passage to Europe.
Ditto	J. Clibborn	1st Grenr. Regt. N. I.	Do.	13th Sept	do do
Chaplain	E. P. Williams	Ecclesiastical Dept.	Do.	5th May	do At Malta.
Captain	J. H. Chalmers	4th Regiment N. I.	Do.	30th Dec	do At Bombay.
Ditto	C. Denton	2nd Eur. Regt. N. I.	Do.	23d Nov	do Ditto.
Ditto	C. W. Wynn	13th Regt. N. I.	Do.	22d Feb	do Ditto.
Ditto	A. Meadows	18th do.	Do.	16th July	do Ditto.
Ditto	B. H. Goodenough	26th do.	Do.	6th do	do At Kurrachee.
Ditto	J. T. Leslie, C. B.	Artillery.	Invalided.	22d Nov	do In India.
Capt. (B. Lt. Col.)	O. D. Outley	1st European Regt.	Retired.	20th do	do In Europe.
Brevet Captain	J. L. Hendley	2nd European Regt.	Deceased.	19th Sept	do At Lallicin Guzerat.
Lieutenant	A. Anstey	8th Regiment N. I.	Do.	1st April	do At Bombay.
Ditto	G. Mackenzie	26th do.	Do.	28th Aug	do On board Ship "Malabar" on voyage to India.
Ditto	F. G. Ricketts	19th do.	Struck off.	14th Oct	do At Mhow.
Ditto	G. F. Duke	23rd do.	Invalided.	8rd May	do by order of Honble Court of Directors.
				5th Jan	do In India.

## ARMY CASUALTIES.—Continued.

RANK.	NAMES.	CORPS OR DEPARTMENT	CASUALTY.	DATE OF CASUALTY.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant...	G. T. Pogson.....	5th Regiment N. I..	Struck off ..	17th Sept 1840 Per G. O. 24th July 1844	By order of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.
Ditto	H. Miles .....	2nd European Regt.	{ Dismissed... Deceased.....	13th Sept do 14th Oct do	
Ditto	W. P. Shakespear..	2nd do.	Killed.....	30th Sep do	At Ramghaut.
Ditto	G. F. Thorne.....	14th Regiment N. I..	Deceased.....	6th May do	
Ditto	G. J. Young.....	17th do.	Do.....	23d June do	In Action near Kolapore.
Ditto	F. H. Denys.....	1st Light Cavalry....	Do.....	9th Oct do	At Kurrachee.
Ditto	J. L. Auker.....	3rd do.	Do.....	25th Feb do	At Ballicherri, in Kattywar.
Ditto	A. P. Barker.....	21st Regiment N. I..	Killed.....	10th Dec do	At Deesa.
Ditto	T. H. Walter.....	Invalid Establishment	Deceased.....	31st do	At Sawunt Warree.
Ditto	A. P. Campbell.....	3d Regt. E. Lt. I..	Killed.....	31st do	At Bombay.
Ensign..	C. H. Byrne.....	4th Regiment N. I..	Deceased.....	23d Oct do	At Sessedroog near Sawunt Warree.
Ditto	W. Hammond.....	24th do.	Do.....	27th Jan do	At Baroda.
Ditto	O. M. Jackson.....	26th do.	Do.....	17th March do	At Bombay.
Ditto	E. M. Maude.....	1st European Regt..	Do.....	7th April do	At Malligaum.
Ditto	E. M. D. Delafosse	26th Regiment N. I..	Do.....	23d do	At Deesa.
Ditto	J. Finlay.....	4th do.	Do.....	8th May do	At Mhow.
Ditto	H. A. Taylor.....	5th do.	Do.....	23d June do	At Baroda.
Cadet	James Sinclair.....	1st European Regt..	Resigned.....	G. O. 16th May do	At the Cape of Good Hope.
Physian General.	F. Sheppes.....	Medical Department..	Retired.. ..	1st March do	In Europe.
Inspector Gene- ral of H-spi- tals.....	D. C. Bell.....	Ditto	Do.....	1st Jan do	In India.
Surgeon .....	W. Erskine.....	Ditto	Do.....	20th Feb do	In India.
Ditto	R. Fath.....	Ditto	Do.....	31st July 1842 Per G. O. 24th July 1844	In Europe.

## ARMY CASUALTIES.—Continued.

RANK.	NAMES.	CORPS OR DEPARTMENT.	CASUALTY.	DATE OF CASUALTY.	REMARKS.
Assist. Surgeon..	J. Jephson.....	Medical Department...	Deceased.....	12th Aug	At Bombay.
Ditto	J. D. Campbell .....	Ditto	.....Do.....	29th April	Ditto.
Ditto	R. R. Smith.....	Ditto	Drowned.....	12th Jan	Red Sea.
Ditto	F. H. Richardson.....	Ditto	Deceased.....	4th Aug	At Ahmednagar.
Ditto	W. Sullivan.....	Ditto	.....Do.....	30th Nov	At Dhoolia.
Ditto	S. D. Milligan.....	Ditto	.....Do.....	10th Dec	At Bombay.
Ditto	J. Sproule.....	Ditto	.....Do.....	21st do	Ditto.
Assist. Chaplain..	J. Griffith.....	Ecclesiastical Dept.....	{ Transferred to the Madras } Establishment	16th May	do
Conductor .....	George Smith.....	Commissat. Department.	Retired.....	11th March	In India.
Ditto	James Davis.....	Ordnance Department.	Deceased.....	10th Feb	At Seroor.
Ditto	Michael Leavy.....	Ditto	Pensioned.....	9th March	At Poona.
Sub-Conductor ..	Timothy Keefe.....	Ditto	.....Do.....	do	At Bombay.
Actg. Sub-Condtr..	John Farrell.....	Commissat. Department.	{ Purchased his discharge.. }	G. O. 13th Jan	In India.
Ditto	William Martin.....	Ordnance Department.	Reduced.....	15th April	Remanded to his Corps.
Ditto	Cornelius Halfpenny.....	Ditto	Deceased.....	12th June	At Bombay.
Ditto	William Knighton.....	Ditto	.....Do.....	15th Sept	At Hyderabad.

THE FOLLOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE ARMY HAVE TAKEN PLACE WHILE PRINTING.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Captain T. M. B. Turner, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of being appointed a Member of a Court of Enquiry to be assembled at Tanna.

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. T. Leslie, C. B., has been permitted to retire from the service, from the 20th September 1844.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain, G. Hutt, to be Captain, and 2nd Lieutenant T. Biggs to be 1st Lieutenant, in succession to Leslie retired.—Date of Rank 20th December 1844.

Unposted 2nd Lieutenant Thomas R. Teschemaker, Posted as 2d Lieutenant, vice Biggs promoted.

1ST EUROPEAN REGIMENT (FUSILIERS.)

Second Lieutenant F. Daere, permitted to retire from the Service at his own request.

Colonel J. Shireff, Commandant of Asseerghur, allowed leave of absence for two years to proceed to Egypt and Syria for the benefit of his health.

2ND GRENADIER REGIMENT N. I.

Lieutenant J. Alexander, allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

11TH REGIMENT N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Marshall, permitted to retire from the Honorable Company's service on the full pension of his rank agreeably to the Regulations.

13TH REGIMENT N. I.

Lieutenant J. Hoare, allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

15TH REGIMENT N. I.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) T. Postans, to be Quarter-Master and Interpreter. Date of appointment 3rd December 1844.

20TH REGIMENT N. I.

The services of Lieutenant G. Campbell placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

22ND REGIMENT N. I.

Lieutenant W. S. Jones, confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant.

23RD REGIMENT N. I.

The Services of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Outram, C. B., placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

26TH REGIMENT N. I.

Major George Smith, having produced certificates of his disqualification for the performance of effective service, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, at his own request.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Captain R. H. Goodenough, allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeons M. Style, and J. C. Tristram, allowed leave of absence to the Neilgherry Hills, the former for two years, and the latter for one year, for the benefit of their health.

Assistant Surgeon W. Fraser, placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in the Naval Branch of the Service, vice Sproule deceased—Bombay, 10th January 1845.

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 Thompson A S 6 17 63 65  
 Thomson J B 19 66  
 Thornbury N H 5 39  
 Thornhill A R 6  
 Thornton G 35 73 88  
 Threshie C 9 45 71 90  
 Thursby J H 23 92  
 Tickell R 13  
 Tobin C E A 18 85  
 Tod S H 12  
 Todd J A 17 94  
 Tolfrey J F 39 102  
 Tombs C 10  
 Tombs T 12  
 Tomkins G 15  
 Tonge J H 17 90  
 Topham W 42 91  
 Townsend J 17 88  
 Travers R 4 7 37 92  
 Treasure C N 49 92  
 Tremeneere O W 8 29 73 92  
 Trestrail J C 57  
 Trevelyan H W 26 88  
 Trevelyan W 31 88  
 Trewman J T 13  
 Troward A 49 86  
 Trower C T 33 95  
 Tuscott T 12  
 Tucker F N B 31 87  
 Tucker N B 35 100  
 Tulloch A 14
- Tulloch J 13  
 Turnbull S 26 91  
 Turnbull W 102  
 Turner H B 29 73 89  
 Turner J 67  
 Turner T M B 6 29 73 89  
 Turquand L 35 101  
 Tweddie M 14  
 Tweddale A 30 92  
 Twopeny E 22 95  
 Tyacke H P 35 99  
 Tyndall J 62  
 Tyrwhitt R Rev. 8
- U.**  
 Underwood J J 15  
 Usher T J 20 101  
 Uwin J J 26 27 56 91
- V.**  
 Vailant A 44 92  
 Vailant F 30 101  
 Vailant L M 30 96  
 Vessall R J P 22 86  
 Vaughan J P 21 66  
 Vincent H T 42 94  
 Vincent H 44 62 94  
 Vincent W 13  
 Vivian K J H 15
- W.**  
 Waddington C 15 29 73 75 85  
 Waddington C 52 100  
 Waddington E 57 101  
 Wade C M Sr. 14  
 Walab. G L 12  
 Walsh A G 20 102  
 Wakefield H F 21 92  
 Walters E F 13  
 Walker A 5  
 Walker C W 41 97  
 Walker H T 33 102  
 Walker W 36 102  
 Walker W E 48 101  
 Wallace J 14  
 Wallace R 53 91  
 Wallace E J 66  
 Wallace H 27 102  
 Wallace N 14  
 Waller T 65  
 Walsh O G 21 102  
 Walpole H 13  
 Wallington G A G 13  
 Walter E 32 88  
 Walton W H 35 101  
 Warburton P E 4 7 48 93  
 Ward T W 24 66

- Ward, W 50. 88  
 Wardell, R H 40. 90  
 Ward-n. R 9. 26. 57. 89  
 Warden, R P 51. 101  
 Warren G 14  
 Watkins, F W 65  
 Watkins, H S 50. 88  
 Watkins, J 58. 90  
 Watkins, W 14  
 Watson, A 12  
 Watson, J W 6. 15. 25. 69  
 85  
 Watson, L W 14  
 Waugh G. 12  
 Weaver, W H 23. 98  
 Weaver, E B 23. 101  
 Webb G G 18. 96  
 Webb, H 21 98  
 Webb, J 59 101  
 Webber, M C 13  
 Webster, J 22  
 Webster, T B 5098  
 Wedderburn, A 19 98  
 Wedderburn, J K 3  
 Weld, G 20 102  
 Wells, F C 11 50 72 92  
 Welman, H W P 19 93  
 Welsh, J 11  
 Wemyss, F 27 92  
 Wemyss, F 27 93  
 West, J W 56 101  
 West, R 12  
 Westbrooke, F 53 100  
 Westley, C J 62  
 Weston, C T 66  
 Weston G 17 88  
 Weston, J H 49 97  
 Weston, J S H 14  
 Westropp, J E 35. 101  
 Westropp, R M 49. 100  
 Wetherall, F A 19. 77. 92  
 Whannell, P 14  
 Wheatsone, R W 42. 96  
 Wheeler, H M 14  
 Wheeler, T 21. 86  
 Whichelo, E 64. 91. 89  
 Whinyates, F F 15  
 Whish, R 15 24. 74. 89  
 Whish, W S 13  
 White, B 62. 64  
 White, H L 13  
 White, M 11  
 Whitehead, T Sir. 12  
 Whitehill, C S 35. 95  
 Whitehill, S J K 50. 92  
 Whithe, W T 26. 75 87  
 Whitelock, C R 46. 92  
 Whittaker, B R 35. 101  
 Whittard, T W W 50. 94  
 Widdicombe, W 102  
 Wight, R 63  
 Wignoles, T D 20. 93  
 Wild, C F 13  
 Wilkinson, C D 14  
 Wilkenson, W E 56. 45  
 Willes, J S 19  
 Williams, J D 46. 99  
 Williamson, D 14  
 Williams, J E 14  
 Williams, W L G 15  
 Willis R A 16. 50. 74. 2  
 Willoughby, H J 35. 95  
 Willoughby, J R F 90 94  
 Willoughby, M F 4. 5 6.  
 26, 87  
 Wilson, A R 8. 49. 89  
 Wilson, F A 12  
 Wilson G 4. 8. 57. 95  
 Wilson, G J 14. 16. 49 84  
 Wilson, J 13  
 Wilson, T 12  
 Wilson, R W 15  
 Winbolt, G H 9  
 Winbolt, J H 14  
 Winchester, J W 65  
 Winfield, J P 35. 98  
 Wingate, G 29. 72. 92  
 Wingate 18. 90  
 Wolley, F 49. 95  
 Wood J A 55. 98  
 Wood, H H A 39. 102  
 Woodd, G L 23. 97  
 Woodburn, A 16. 60. 75.  
 85  
 Woodgate, W H 23. 91  
 Woodhouse, F E 30. 94  
 Woodhouse, J R 16. 41  
 85  
 Woodhouse, W 12  
 Woodward, H J 33. 91  
 Woodward, A W 100  
 Woolcombe, J D 27. 99  
 Woosnam, J B 26. 92  
 Woosnam, R 66  
 Worgan, J 27. 98  
 Wormald, R C 26. 66  
 Woulfe J 12  
 Wray, E 27. 98  
 Wray J 59, 96  
 Wren, R F 32. 101  
 Wright, A 21. 110  
 Wright, A 60. 65  
 Wright J C 44 92  
 Wright, J 38. 88  
 Wright, P O 55. 101  
 Wyatt, E 13  
 Wyllie, D 67  
 Wyllie, M 43. 92  
 Wyllie, W 16. 56. 85  
 Wymer, J P 13  
 Wynter, T R 35. 88  
**Y.**  
 Yaldwin, J 15  
 Yeadell, G 26. 68  
 Yates, R H 12  
 Yates, W. A 13  
 Yonge, G N K A 18. 93  
 Young, A S 38. 62 95  
 Young, C W 15  
 Young, F 13  
 Young, G 15  
 Young, T J 66  
 Yong, W H 21. 60  
 Young, W 20  
 Younghusband, E 44. 100  
 Younghusband, R R 23. 95  
 Younghusband, J W 43.  
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## LIST OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Captain Sir Robert Oliver, Rt., R. A. Superintendent.—(Europe.)

NAMES.	HOW EMPLOYED.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
<b>CAPTAINS.</b>		
John Pepper.....	Acting Superintendent Indian Navy .....	13 Feb 1833
J. C. Hawkins .....	S. C. to England, 30th April 1840....	21 Jan 1839
William Lowe.....	Ditto 7th September 1843 .....	11 Oct 1841
S. B. Haines..	Political Agent Aden.	ditto
A. H. Nott .....	Coote, and Senior Officer in the Persian Gulf.	9 Oct 1843
A. S. Williams.....	Government Timber Agent, Calicut....	10 Nov 1843
<b>COMMANDERS.</b>		
T. G. Carless.....	Unemployed .....	9 April 1839
H. Blosse Lynch, P.A.R.T.	Assistant Superintendent I. N. ....	1 July 1839
J. P. Sanders.....	Palinurus .....	15 July 1839
J. P. Porter.....	Elphinstone .....	1 April 1841
E. T. Powell..	Commanding Indus Flotilla..	11 Oct 1841
G. Robinson..	Assistant Secretary Military Board..	ditto
R. Ethersey..	Acbar .....	ditto
J. A. Young ..	Sesostris .....	ditto
H. A. Ormsby..	(Sick on shore) Auckland..	ditto
G. B. Kempthorn .....	S. C. to England 1st March 1844 ..	9 Oct 1843
J. Frushard..	Sick (on shore) in Bombay..	10 Nov 1843
H. C. Boulderson.....	Acting Draftsman I. N. ....	
<b>LIEUTENANTS.</b>		
G. Jenkins..	Gunnery Officer Hastings.....	13 Feb 1833
C. W. Montriou..	Taptee (in charge) .....	19 Oct 1833
J. G. Johnstone..	Berenice (in charge) .....	2 May 1834
J. W. Young...	Atalanta (ditto) .....	10 Feb 1835
A. H. Gordon .....	Euphrates (ditto) .....	18 June 1835
W. Jardine..	S. C. to England, 1st January 1842 ..	17 Aug 1835
C. D. Campbell....	Ditto 19th July 1844 .....	29 Nov 1835
E. W. S. Daniel..	Cleopatra (in charge) .....	6 April 1836
J. Bird..	Conducting Port duties at Kurachee.....	26 Oct 1836
J. F. Jones..	Nitocris (in charge) .....	16 Dec 1837
H. H. Hewitt...	Medusa (ditto) .....	16 April 1838
J. S. Grieve..	S. C. to England, 2nd January 1843 ..	21 Jan 1839
A. E. Ball..	Furlough to England, 1st November 1844 ..	13 Feb 1839
I. Stephens..	Tigris (in charge) .....	9 April 1839
W. C. Barker..	Victoria (in charge) .....	10 April 1839
A. McDonald.....	Mahi (in charge) .....	1 July 1839
W. Christopher..	On leave to Ceylon, 15th November 1844 ..	ditto
	for 6 Months .....	ditto
W. Fell.....	Palinurus (Assistant Surveyor) .....	9 July 1839
A. H. Gardner.....	S. C. to England, 19th June 1843 ..	
H. A. Drought...	S. C. to Neilgherry Hills, 30th March 1844, ..	15 ditto
	for 2 years .....	18 ditto
J. S. Draper...	Coote .....	18 ditto
J. Rennie..	Furlough to England, 1st April 1844 ..	17 Sept 1839
B. Hamilton..	Semiramis (in charge) .....	26 ditto
C. J. Cruttenden .....	Assistant Political Agent Aden .....	23 Nov 1839
A. Ford...	Hastings (Supernumery) .....	31 May 1840
W. B. Selby... ..	S. C. to England, 1st April 1843 ..	22 Aug 1840
W. Balfour..	Indus Flotilla .....	

NAMES.	HOW EMPLOYED.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
<b>LIEUTS.—Continued.</b>		
C. H. Berthon...	Constance (in charge)...	27 Nov 1840
W. E. L. Campbell.....	S. C. to England, 1st May 1843....	8 July 1839
G. W. Woolaston...	Ditto 11th August 1842..	1 April 1840
H. Grounds...	On Furlough to England, 1st October 1844...	11 Oct 1841
A. Nesbitt...	Ditto Ditto 1st Dec. 1844....	ditto
J. Roberts...	On S. C. to the Deccan..	ditto
A. M. Grieve...	Sesostris...	ditto
F. E. Manners....	S. C. to England, 28th January 1842...	ditto
G. W. Leeds....	Acbar...	ditto
S. B. King.....	Auckland (in charge)...	ditto
E. C. Zouch.....	Sick on shore (Bombay)...	ditto
Charles Eden...	Elphinstone....	14 Nov 1843
A. Foulerton...	Coote....	23 Feb 1844
G. N. Adams... ..	Hastings (Supernumerary)..	23 Feb 1844
J. Tronson...	Semiramis..	18 June 1844
M. B. Worsley..	Sesostris..	ditto
H. Batt.....	Auckland..	ditto
H. Ralph....	Elphinstone...	6 July 1844
<b>MATES.</b>		
A. M. Melvin, (Provi- sional Lieut.) ..	Semiramis...	23 April 1839
R. A. Stradling (do do.)	Sesostris (Actg. Mr.)...	ditto
C. G. Constable...	Palinurus (Actg. Mr.)	ditto
W. L. King..	Auckland (Actg. Mr.)..	ditto
<b>MIDSHIPMEN.</b>		
H. N. Garrett....	S. C. to England 1st March 1843..	26 July 1838
H. O. Cooke...	Gulf Squadron...	23 Sep 1838
F. St. L. Pratt...	S. C. to England 18th September 1841..	3 Dec 1838
F. W. Hopkins.....	Hastings (Supernumerary)...	20 Mar 1839
S. C. Nixon....	S. C. to England, 1st February 1843..	23 April 1839
T. S. H. Twynam..	Medusa...	ditto
F. W. Nott.....	Palinurus.....	25 May 1839
D. R. Dakers...	Medusa...	23 April 1839
H. A. Fraser...	Hastings (Supt.)	25 May 1839
B. H. Crane...	Elphinstone	ditto
R. Barker...	Hastings (Supt.)..	ditto
E. Peavor.....	Hastings (Supt.)..	5 June 1839
J. Sody...	Semiramis...	12 July 1839
H. W. Etheridge..	S. C. to England, 13th May 1844...	ditto
E. Bode...	Mahl...	29 Sep 1839
A. W. Chitty...	Coote (Acting Master)...	14 Nov 1839
E. Giles.....	Acbar (Acting Master).....	ditto
E. P. T. Fergusson...	Gulf Squadron....	ditto
N. F. Hunt...	Elphinstone...	25 May 1839
W. M. Pengelly...	S. C. to England, 9th November 1842..	11 Jan 1840
R. T. Jermyn...	Coote.....	ditto
J. L. Stevens...	Gulf Squadron...	ditto
J. Hamilton...	S. C. to England, 15th October 1843	ditto
J. Sedley.....	Gulf Squadron...	25 Feb 1840
P. Taylor.....	Palinurus...	17 Mar 1840
C. H. Walker...	Tigris...	12 April 1840
R. H. Leeds...	Constance...	25 July 1840
S. B. Hellard...	Euphrates Brig..	ditto
H. R. Marriott.....	Hastings (Suspended) ..	30 Nov 1840
T. Lawes...	Constance...	9 Dec 1840
C. Lloyd...	Euphrates Brig..	6 Jan 1841
G. E. G. Way...	Tigris...	27 ditto
Q. K. Jolliffe.....	Palinurus...	27 ditto
T. Luce...	Auckland..	27 ditto

NAMES.	HOW EMPLOYED.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
<b>MIDSHIPMEN.—Contd.</b>		
J. M. Renwick...	Acbar..	2 Feb 1841
H. A. Broughton...	Coote..	10 ditto
J. W. Besnard..	Elphinstone..	21 April 1841
G. F. Robinson....	Gulf Squadron..	29 ditto
G. T. Holt..	Constance..	6 June 1841
E. H. Williams..	Medusa..	6 ditto
H. H. Garrett..	S. C. to Europe, 18th July 1843..	15 ditto
G. P. Cavendish..	S. C. to England, 19th June 1844	25 July 1841
A. D. Taylor....	Taptee..	ditto
C. E. Conner..	Euphrates Brig..	ditto
C. Y. Ward...	Palinurus..	20 Sept 1841
M. J. Toby..	Euphrates Brig..	30 Oct 1841
G. J. Robins..	Elphinstone..	4 Nov 1841
P. W. Mitcheson..	Constance..	5 Mar 1842
S. Child..	Mahi..	ditto
J. S. Nixon...	Euphrates Brig..	ditto
C. P. Nixon...	Palinurus..	ditto
W. J. Campbell..	Euphrates Brig..	ditto
W. Stroyan..	Mahi..	ditto
E. Delpratt...	Euphrates Brig..	ditto
C. E. Brooman..	Tigris..	25 July 1841
E. H. Vernon...	Euphrates Brig..	29 Mar 1842
H. H. James...	Palinurus..	1 April 1842
W. C. Rankin...	Euphrates Brig..	2 May 1842
T. E. Lewis..	Tigris..	15 ditto
W. McHutchin..	S. C. to England, 20th April 1844..	ditto
T. W. Aylesbury.....	Coote..	ditto
H. T. Young..	Tigris..	ditto
F. C. Stevens..	Tigris..	ditto
W. H. M. H. Davis..	Coote..	ditto
H. M. Price..	S. C. to England, 20th April 1844..	ditto
C. B. Green..	Coote..	ditto
W. Lithgow...	Tigris..	13 July 1842
F. Gardiner..	Taptee..	ditto
G. N. Mason....	Sesostris..	1 Aug 1842
R. W. Whish..	Palinurus..	22 Dec 1842
O. Child..	Sesostris..	ditto
J. E. Cocke..	Taptee..	1 Jan 1843
W. B. Dickson..	Semiramis..	31 ditto
F. A. Cumberland.....	Auckland..	1 Feb 1843
H. R. Edlin..	Palinurus..	27 ditto
F. De H. Georges..	S. C. to England, 1st April 1844..	8 April 1843
A. McDonald....	Hastings (Supy.)..	26 July 1843
A. A. Cookson...	Euphrates Brig..	9 April 1844
A. T. Windus....	Semiramis..	8 July 1844
J. A. Heathcote..	Acbar..	18 ditto
J. P. Anderson..	Acbar..	
<b>PURSEERS.</b>		
John Harrison...	Assistant Indian Naval Storekeeper, and Acting Storekeeper..	28 Nov 1828
J. Stockham...	Indus Flotilla..	31 Dec 1828
R. W. Tayuton..	Auckland..	23 April 1829
W. Boyce...	S. C. to England, 1st January 1845.....	5 Sept 1829
J. Smith...	Acbar..	11 Nov 1836
J. Ward...	Semiramis..	9 June 1837
J. Gibbon...	Coote..	26 July 1839
J. C. Ibbes...	Accountant and Store Receiver Builders Department..	15 Sept 1839

NAMES.	HOW EMPLOYED.	DATE OF COMMISSION.
<b>PURSERS.—Continued.</b>		
T. Tanner.....	S. C. to England, 1st February 1844..	24 April 1841
F. G. Bone.....	Chief Clerk (Naval Branch) Supdt's. Office	19 May 1841
W. S. W. Graham..	Elphinstone..	1 Jan 1844
J. A. Keys..	Sesostris..	ditto
<b>CAPTS. CLERKS.</b>		
R. G. Betham...	Cleopatra (Clerk in Charge)..	17 Sep 1839
F. H. Hora..	S. C. to England 23d May 1842..	24 April 1841
E. B. Powell.....	Victoria (C. in C.)..	19 May 1841
C. J. Metcalfe.....	Atalanta (C. in C.)..	1 Jan 1844
J. C. Beyts...	Taptee (C. in C.)..	ditto
R. Bennett..	Nitocris (C. in C.)..	19 Mar 1844
<b>SHIPS CLERKS.</b>		
A. Foulter.....	Assistant Timber Agent Calicut..	30 Dec 1839
H. Williams..	Tigris..	9 May 1840
T. C. Conolly...	Berenice (C. in C.)..	1 June 1840
C. A. Patterson..	Charger (C. in C.)..	25 Aug 1840
H. Foot....	Medusa (C. in C.)..	8 Feb 1841
C. Cole...	Palinurus..	14 Oct 1841
J. Blake..	Coote..	24 May 1842
T. G. Croad..	Commodore's Clerk, Persian Gulf	15 July 1842
G. Ingle..	Euphrates Brig..	17 Jan 1843
J. Campbell...	Acting Chief Clerk (Civil Branch) Superintendent's Office..	24 Mar 1843
J. Harrison..	Semiramis..	13 July 1843
R. J. Mignon..	Auckland..	9 Oct 1843
P. Jones..	Attached to the Superintendent's Office....	22 Jan 1844
E. Litchfield....	Elphinstone..	25 Mar 1844
W. H. Barker..	Sesostris..	29 Oct 1844
F. Parkinson..	Indus Flotilla..	1 Nov 1844
F. Jolliffe.....	Aebar..	16 Dec 1844

**List of Acting Masters and Acting 2nd Masters, Attached to the Indian Navy.**

No.	NAMES.	HOW EMPLOYED.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
<b>ACTING MASTERS.</b>			
1	W. Hawes..	Comet (in charge)..	9 Jan 1840
2	W. H. J. Dunlop..	Lent to the Floating Police..	7 Mar 1840
3	C. Kail..	Charger..	25 April 1840
4	A. Newman..	Indus St. V. (in charge)..	1 May 1840
5	R. C. Miller..	S. C. to England..	ditto
6	C. Kingcome..	Iron St. V. Napier (in charge)..	2 July 1840
7	W. J. Cole..	Planet (in charge)..	30 Jan 1841
8	W. H. Litchfield..	Emily (in chare)..	1 April 1841
9	H. Barron..	Meeanee (in charge)..	6 Nov 1841
10	W. Fenner..	Conqueror (in charge)..	22 Mar 1842
11	T. G. Beazley..	Victoria Supernumerary..	16 April 1842
12	A. Daniel..	St. Nimrod (in charge)..	20 Sep 1842
13	William Lamb..	Taptee..	1 April 1843
14	O'Brien Adams..	Victoria..	1 Oct 1844
15	Richard Sergeant..	Hastings (Supy.)..	22 Nov 1844
16	H. N. McLaurin..	Cleopatra..	1 Dec 1844

No.	NAMES.	HOW EMPLOYED.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
<b>ACTING 2ND MAS- TERS.</b>			
1	J. Walter .....	Nitocris ..	10 Nov 1840
2	A. Holland ..	Ditto ..	23 Dec 1840
3	W. Sanderson ..	Mootnee ..	5 April 1842
4	W. E. Hall ..	Nimrod ..	1 ditto
5	J. D. Freeman ..	Atalanta ..	24 Mar 1843
6	G. Aers ..	Ditto ..	5 April 1843
7	William Taylor ..	Comet ..	9 Nov 1843
8	James Gordon ..	Planet ..	ditto
9	Francis Telfer ..	Nimrod ..	21 Dec 1843
10	James K. Linton ..	Cleopatra ..	1 Jan 1844
11	William H. Tucker ..	Satellite ..	1 ditto
12	Charles Baxter ..	Meteor ..	16 ditto
13	J. McDonald ..	Satellite ..	20 Feb 1844
14	Charles Tickle ..	Berenice ..	26 Mar 1844
15	James Pringle ..	Assyria ..	6 May 1844
16	Daniel Morrison ..	Indus Flotilla ..	19 Sep 1844
17	James Higgins ..	Atalanta ..	20 ditto
18	Charles Young ..	Napier ..	21 ditto
19	C. M. Barker ..	Victoria ..	1 Oct 1844
20	D. C. Miller ..	Mecanee ..	22 ditto
21	William Luff ..	Conqueror ..	10 Dec 1844
22	Henry Tyler ..	Indus Flotilla ..	20 Dec 1844
<b>ACTING 2ND CLASS 2ND MASTERS.</b>			
1	C. H. Hodges ..	Mootnee (Supernumerary) ..	1 Oct 1843
2	John Percival Watson ..	Indus St. Ves. ..	10 Dec 1844
3	Philip John Voyle ..	Berenice ..	13 Dec 1844

**STAFF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.**

Captain Sir Robert Oliver, R. N. ....	{ Superintendent I. N. (on furlough to Europe 1st November 1844.
Captain John Pepper .....	{ Acting Superintendent I. N.
Captain H. Blosse Lynch, P. A. H. T.	{ Assistant Superintendent.
Commander G. Robinson .....	{ Assistant Secretary to the Military Board Indian Navy Department.
Commander H. C. Boulderson ..	{ Acting Draftsman.
Mr. J. C. Ibbs .....	{ Accountant and Store Receiver Builder's Department.
Mr. F. G. Bone .....	{ Chief Clerk in the Naval Branch Superintendent's Office.
Mr. J. Campbell .....	{ Acting Chief Clerk in the Civil Branch and Clerk of the Cheque.
Mr. P. Jones .....	{ Junior Clerk, Superintendent's Office.
Mr. John Harrison .....	{ Assistant Indian Naval Store Keeper and Acting Store Keeper.
Dr. Morier .....	{ Port and I. N. Surgeon.

**Steam Department.**

Ardaseer Cursetjee Esquire .....	Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery.
Mr. H. MacLaren .....	Assistant ditto.
Mr. Charles Inglis .....	Foreman of the Vice Erecting Shop.
Mr. Robert Rickard .....	Foreman of the Iron and Brass Founders.
Mr. Alexander Johnstone .....	Foreman of Pattern Makers and Moulders.
Mr. Jas. McKenzie .....	Foreman of Boiler Makers.
Mr. Jno. McNeil .....	Master Blacksmith.



# LIST OF THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

NAMES.	HOW EMPLOYED.
Captain Daniel Ross...	Master Attendant, Inspector of the Port and Agent for Transport.
Norman Washington Oliver Esquire...	1st Assistant, Inspector of the Port, and Surveyor of the Port.
Mr. Hugh Atkinson...	2nd Assistant, do do do.
Mr. David Lauchlan...	3rd ditto do do do.
Mr. R. Waller...	Senior Pilot.
Mr. W. Wise...	2nd Pilots.
Mr. G. Donaldson...	
Mr. T. F. Goward...	3rd ditto
Mr. G. Anderson...	4th ditto
Mr. J. Ireland...	5th ditto
Mr. H. Steel...	6th ditto
Mr. W. Cork...	7th ditto
Mr. W. Bartley...	8th ditto
Mr. G. Douglas...	9th ditto
Mr. W. Jones...	10th ditto and Commanding Colaba Floating Light Vessel.
Mr. R. Prebbel...	11th ditto Probationary.
Mr. J. A. Higga...	Master Sailmaker.

## LIST OF VESSELS BELONGING TO THE INDIAN NAVY.

NAMES OF THE VESSELS.		POWER OF ENGINE.	TONNAGE.
STEAM VESSELS.		Horse Power.	
Steam Frigates.	Acbar...	350	1202½
	Auckland...	220	946
	Semiramis...	300	960
	Sesostris...	220	878½
	Atalanta...	210	617
	Berenice...	230	664
	Cleopatra...	220	770
	Victoria...	230	705
	Hugh Lindsay...	160	411
	Zenobia...	280	684
In Ord- nary.	Indus (Iron)...	60	304
	Medusa (ditto)...	70	432
	Niocris (ditto)...	40	153½
	Assyria (ditto)...	40	153½
	Nimrod (ditto)...	40	153½
	Comet (ditto)...	40	204
	Meteor (ditto)...	24	149
	Planet (ditto)...	60	335
	Satellite (ditto)...	60	335
	Napier...		
Iron Steam Vessels.	Conqueror...		
	Mecanee...		
	Mootnee (Flat) Pendant Vessel...		42½
	Euphrates (Iron) Flat...		
	Snake...	10	40
SAILING VESSELS.			
Sloops.	Coote...		420½
	Clive...		420½
	Elphinstone...		387½
Brigs.	Euphrates...		235½
	Tigris...		258½

NAMES OF THE VESSELS.							TONNAGE.
SAILING VESSELS.—Continued.							
Brigs.	{	Palinurus..	..	.....	...	...	192½
		Taptee..	..	..	...	...	179½
Schoon- ers.	{	Constance..	..	..	..	...	182½
		Mahi..	..	..	..	...	157½
Receiv- ing Ship.	{	Hastings..	..	...	..	...	566½
Patta- mars.	{	Bheemah...	..	..	..	...	55½
		Pownah..	.....	...	..	...	43
Cutters.	{	Margaret..	....	.....	..	...	61½
		Nerbudda..	.....	..	.....	...	49½
Coal De- pôt.	{	Charger...	...	..	..	...	738

## List of Casualties.

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF CASUALTY.
G. B. Brucks.....	Captain.....	Retired on a Pension of £800 per annum 10th Nov. 1843.
R. Lowe.....	Captain.....	Died 9th October 1843.
F. P. Webb.....	Lieutenant.....	Retired 23d October 1843.
R. McKenzie.....	Lieutenant.....	Retired 9th February 1844.
J. G. Fullton .....	Midshipman.....	Died 26th September 1844.
E. G. Peacock.....	Midshipman.....	Resigned 14th August 1844.
F. Gregg.....	Midshipman.....	Dismissed 21st March 1844.
W. Turner.....	Purser.....	Retired 30th November 1843.
J. T. Darke.....	Captain's Clerk.....	Resigned 19th March 1844.
J. H. Scott.....	Ship's Clerk.....	Resigned 1st May 1844.





## **PART VI.**



**THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.**

**THE POST OFFICE ACT.**

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**

**RATES OF HIRE OF BOATS AND CONVEYANCES.**

**THE SHIPPING LIST.**

**THE BOMBAY TARIFF.**

**THE SALT ACT.**

**THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS ACT.**

**RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF PASSAGES AND PASSENGERS  
IN THE GOVERNMENT STEAM PACKETS.**



THE  
OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY OF THE  
NAVY  
WASHINGTON  
D. C.  
JANUARY 10, 1901  
TO THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES

# THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting, an arrangement with the *East India Company*, and for the better Government of His Majesty's *India Territories*, till the thirtieth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[ 28th August, 1833.]

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign <sup>53 G. 3 c. 135</sup> of his Majesty King *George* the Third intituled *an act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges, for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said company's Charter*, the possession and Government of the British territories in India were continued in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for a term therein mentioned; and whereas the said company are entitled to, or claim the lordships and island of *St. Helena* and *Bombay*, under grants from the Crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the terms granted by the said recited act; and whereas the said company have consented that all their rights and interest to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament, in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned; and have also consented, that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other his majesty's subjects, be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them; and whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said company, be continued under such government, but in trust for the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the property of the said company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the Crown, for the service of the said government, and other purposes in this act mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same: That from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said act of the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty King *George*

The British territories in India to remain under the government of the company till 30th April 1854.

the Third, together with the port and island of Bombay, and all other territories now in the possession and under the government of the said company, except the island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents and profit of the said company, and all the stores, merchandise, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon hereinafter mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever which the said company shall be seized or possessed of, or entitled unto, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of, and in the same respectively, by the said company, in trust for his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the government of India, discharged of all claims of the said company to, any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them as hereinafter is mentioned subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, as have been already made or proved by any act or acts of parliament in that behalf, or are made or proved by this act.

Item and personal property of the company to be held in trust for the crown, for the service of India.

All privileges, powers, &c. granted by 54 G. 3. C. 155, for the term thereby limited; and all enactments not repugnant to this act; as also all rights and immunities of the Company, to be in force until 30th April 1854, subject to control.

II. And be it enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever, granted to or continued in the said united company, by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, for and during the terms limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters and things contained in the said act, or in any other act or acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by, or repugnant to, the enactments hereinafter contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises, and immunities, which the said united company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control hereinbefore mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

From 22d April 1854, China and Tea Trade of Company to cease.

III. Provided always and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in Tea, continued to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, shall cease.

Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not retained for government.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said company shall, with all convenient speed, after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said territories, and get in all the debts due to them on account of the Commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business, which shall no

be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property hereinbefore directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government.

V. Provided always and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the said company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandize by this act directed or authorized to be made, such goods and merchandize, the property of other persons, as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales. Company not prevented from selling goods, the property of other persons.

VI. And be it enacted, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property hereinbefore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said company, connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said company, whereby the value of the property of the said company may be effected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding-up of the commercial business of the said company, and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as his Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said company, as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board. Board of Control to superintend the sale of the property; the reduction of the commercial establishments, payment of commercial claims, &c.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed, by or under the said company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be effected by the discontinuance of the said company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said board, to grant such compensation, superannuations, or allowances (the charges thereof to be defrayed by the said company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable; provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations or allowances shall be granted, until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both houses of Parliament. The company may consider claims of reduced officers and, under the control of the Board, grant compensations.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, there be laid before both Houses of Parliament the particulars of all compensation, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers as may be appointed by the said board, as aforesaid, during the preceding year. The particulars thereof to be laid before Parliament every year.

IX. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the bond debt of the said company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said company in India, and all sums of money, costs, charges, and expenses, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said company in respect or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever, which, after the same day, shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock Company's debt and liabilities charged on India



or effect which the said company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the Directors or Proprietors of the said company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

While India is under the government for the company, their property to continue subject to execution.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said territories shall be continued to the said company, all persons and bodies politic, shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said company in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively, as if the said property were hereby continued to the said company to their own use.

A dividend of 10l. 10s. per cent. per annum, to be paid on the company's stock, by half-yearly payments in Great Britain.

XI. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories, there shall be paid to or retained by the said company, to their own use, a yearly dividend at the rate of ten pounds ten shillings *per centum per annum*, on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the 6th day of January and the 6th day of July in every year; the half-yearly payment to be made on the 6th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Dividend to be subject to redemption by Parliament after April 1874, on payment of 200l. for 100l. stock.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by Parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on payment to the company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half yearly days of payment; provided also, that twelve months notice in writing, signified by the Speaker of the House of Commons, by the order of the house, shall be given to the said company, of the intention of parliament to redeem the said dividend.

Notice of redemption.

If the company be deprived of the government of India, they may demand redemption of the dividend.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the said company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of Parliament be deprived of the possession and Government of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said company, within one year thereafter, to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

Company to pay to the Commissioners For Reduction of the National Debt 2,000,000l. ;

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said company into the Bank of England, to the account of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions sterling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds, ten shillings *per centum per annum*, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said Bank, shall receive all such sums of money, and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be intitled "*The account of the security fund of the India Company*;" and that as well the monies so paid into the said bank as the dividend or interest which shall arise therefrom, shall from time to time be laid out, under the direction of the said commissioners in the purchase of capital stock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased, shall be invested in the names of the said Commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said cashiers and

to be placed to account of the Security fund of the company.

Monies and dividends to be laid out in securities, and dividends placed to the same count, until the

placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said monies, stock, and dividends, or interests, shall be a security fund for better securing to the said company the redemption of their said dividend, after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the court of directors of the said company, to raise and pay to the said company such sums of money, as may be necessary for the payment of the said company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payments; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said Security Fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the court of directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund, accruing after the monies received by the said bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said company's dividend, and also all the said security Fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the company's capital stock, shall be paid or retained as aforesaid, out of such part of the revenues of the said territories, as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout; in Great Britain; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid, out of any sums which shall, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be due to the said company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall arise from the sale of any government stock on that day belonging to the said company, in preference to all other payments thereout; and that subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said company, from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the government of the said territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said court of directors, under the control of the said board, shall from time to time direct; any thing any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed or operate to the prejudices of any persons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenants, dated the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said company on the one part, and the several persons whose hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of His Highness the Nabob *Wallah Jah*, for-

Commissioners for reduction of National Debt, upon requisition of court may raise money for paying the dividend in case of failure or delay of remittance of proper funds.

Application of dividends of security fund and that fund itself in aid of revenues.

Company's dividends, to be paid out of the revenues in preference to other charges, and 2,000,000, to be paid out of debts due from the public and by sale of stock.

Subject to such priorities, revenues and monies, to be applied to service of India and purposes of this act under control.

Not to prejudice persons claiming under a covenant between the company and the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, &c.

merly nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of His Highness the Nabob *Omduh-ul-Omrah*, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of His Highness the *Amee-ul-Omrah*, on the other part.

His majesty may appoint commissioners for the affairs of India.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain from time to time to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during pleasure, such persons as his majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

Ex-officio commissioner.

XX. And be it enacted, that the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the commissioners first named therein.

Two commissioners may form a Board.

the first named to be President, in his absence the next in order.

XXI. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said commissioners shall and may form a board for executing the several powers which by this act, or by any other act, or acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the commissioners for the affairs of India; and the commissioner first named in any such letters patent or commission, for the time being, shall be the President of the said Board, and that when any board shall be formed in the absence of the president, the commissioner next in order of nomination, in this act or in the said commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said board.

President and occasional president, to have the casting vote.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if the commissioners present at any board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the president, or in his absence the commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

The Board to appoint two secretaries and other officers.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the said board shall and may nominate and appoint two Secretaries, and such other officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said board, who shall be subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the said board; and each of the said secretaries shall have same powers, right and privileges as by any act or acts now in force are vested in the chief secretary of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the president of the said board, but no other commissioner as such, and the said secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said company, such fixed salaries as His Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, direct.

President, secretaries, and officers, to be paid such salaries as the crown shall direct.

Secretaries and officers to take oaths if required by the board.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said board shall deem it expedient to require the secretaries and other officers of the said board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

The Board of commissioners to control all acts concerning India.

XXV. And be it enacted, that the said board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, which

in any wise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the several persons who, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of such board of commissioners, shall continue and be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of the said board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as to salaries, as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patent, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

Commissioners secretaries, and officers, on 22d April 1834, to continue until their appointments are revoked.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said company, any proprietor who shall be resident within the united Kingdom, shall by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name, or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall, in every case, deliver the vote he is so directed to give, openly to the person who shall be authorized by the said company to receive the same, and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor, directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said company, and in which, such proprietors shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

Proprietors may vote by attorney in election of Directors.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India company, as well in India as in Europe*, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed; provided that if the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board, shall declare such person to an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

Repeal of restriction in 13th G. 3. c. 63, with respect to any person employed in the East India, being chosen director.

If such person has unsettled accounts, he shall be ineligible for two years unless they are sooner settled.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time deliver to the said board, copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions and proceedings of all courts of proprietors, general

Court to deliver to board copies of minutes, &c. of courts of proprie-

tors and directors, and of all material letters and dispatches.

or special, and of all courts or directors, within 8 days, after the holding of such courts respectively, and also copies of all letters, advices and dispatches whatever, which shall at any time or times be received by the said court of directors or any committee of directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said board, or which the said board shall from time to time require.

No official communications to be sent by the court until approved of by the board.

**XXX.** And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof or to the property or rights vested in the said company in trust, as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be sent or given by the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said board: and for that purpose that copies of all such orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, which the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, shall purpose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said board, and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, the said board shall either return the same to the said court of directors or committee of directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board by the order of the said board; or, if the said board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said board shall give to the said directors, in writing, under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by order of the said board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said board, to their proper destinations. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered on the records of the said board, and to be communicated to the said court, to allow such classes of orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said court without having been previously laid before the said board.

Except such classes of communications as the board may allow.

If the court omit to frame official communications for consideration of the board, they may prepare them.

**XXXI.** And be it enacted, that whenever the said court of directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the consideration of the said board any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said board, to prepare and send to the said directors, any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

Court to send them.

Representations may be made by the court as to official communications; and board to consider such representations, and give final orders.

**XXXII.** Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend, or be construed, to extend, to restrict or prohibit the said directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing, to the said board, such remarks, observations or explanations as they shall think fit, touching or concerning any directions which they shall receive from the said board; and that the said board shall, and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon, as they shall think fit and expedient, which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said court of directors, that any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, except such as shall pass through the said board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said board and the said court of directors, to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them and to be signed by the president of the said board and the chairman of the said company, to three or more of the judges of his majesty's court of kings bench, for the opinion of the said judges; and the said judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said president and chairman, which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that the said board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the said company, employed in the Home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said court of directors to submit for the consideration of the said board, their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with legal advisers of the company.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time, appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified; which said directors so appointed, shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following: (that is to say.)

"I, (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the court of directors of the India company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said commissioners to disclose and make known the same

So help me God."

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said secret committee to each other; and being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary or deputy-secretary of the said court of directors for the time being, amongst the acts of the said court.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said board shall be of opinion, that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, dispatches, official letters, or communications, to any of the governments of presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the board to send their orders, dispatches, official letters or communications to the secret committee of the said court of directors, to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said board, to the respective governments and presidencies, officers and servants, and

If the board are of opinion that any matters wherein Indian or other states are concerned, require secrecy, the board may send official communications through the Secret committee.

that said governments, presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience, hereby in like manner as if such orders, dispatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said court of directors.

The court to submit to the board an estimate of salaries of directors and other expences of the India house, which shall be subject to reduction.

The sum allowed to be applicable to such purposes, at the discretion of the court of directors.

Accounts of application to be rendered.

Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to be divided into two presidencies.

The court to declare the limits from time to time of the several presidencies.

Government of India.

There shall be four ordinary councillors, three of whom shall be servants of the company.

No military officer to hold any command whilst a member.

The fourth member not to be appointed from the company's servants.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards, from time to time, so often as reduction of the establishment of the said court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said board an estimate of the gross sum, which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy chairman, and members of the said court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expences fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said board, so that the reasons of such reduction to be given to the said court of directors; and any sum, not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expences; and it shall not be lawful for the said board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expences shall from time to time be increased or reduced; provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expences aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said company.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra; and that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under the control by this act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the government of the said company shall from time to time be subject to the government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such appointed, and such new distribution of the same, as shall be deemed expedient.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in India, shall be, and is hereby vested in a governor-general and counsellors, to be styled "The governor-general of India in council."

XL. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said council, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the said court of directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said company, and each of the said ordinary members of council shall there at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the said company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a member of council, hold any military command or be employed in actual military duties; and that the fourth ordinary member of council shall, from time to time, be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signed in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said board; provided that such last mentioned member of council shall not be entitled to side or vote in the said council, except at meetings

thereof for making laws and regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint the commander-in-chief of the company's forces in India, and if there shall be no such commander-in-chief or the offices of such commander-in-chief and of governor-general of India, shall be vested in the same person, then the commander-in-chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment, to be an extraordinary member of the said council, and such extraordinary member of council shall have rank and precedence at the council board next after the governor-general.

XLII. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be the first governor-general of India, under this act, and such persons as shall be members of council of the same presidency on that day, shall be respectively members of the council constituted by this act.

Governor general and the members of council on 22d April, 1834, to be sounder, this act.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of governor-general of India, shall, from time to time, be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board.

Filling up vacancies in these offices.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the said governor general in council, shall have power to make laws or regulation for repealing, amending or altering any laws or regulations whatever, now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories, or any part thereof and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said company, save and except that the said governor-general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his majesty or the said company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in any wise affecting the said company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the crown, or the authority of parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the united kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the crown of the united kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said crown over any part of the said territories.

The governor general in council empowered to legislate for India, except as to matters herein mentioned.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case if the said court of directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said governor general in council, their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor-general in council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor-general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor-general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

If the court of directors disallow the laws, the governor in council to repeal them.

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice

All such laws and regulations to be of the same force as any act of Parliament.



Regulation unnecessary.

Restricting the power of punishing with death European subjects, &c.

The court to submit to the board rules for the procedure of the governor-general in council.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

Quorum of governor-general and members in council.

Manner of proceeding when any measure is proposed whereby the safety or peace of India may be essentially affected.

Council to assemble at any place in India.

whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice, any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

**XLVI.** Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters to sentence to the punishment of death any of his majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters.

**XLVII.** And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor-general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatever of the said governor-general in council; and such rules, when approved by the said board of commissioners shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act, provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the session next after the approval thereof.

**XLVIII.** Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor-general and at least three of the ordinary members of council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor-general in council, may be exercised by the said governor-general and one or more ordinary member or members in council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said council, where there shall be an inquiry of voices, and the said governor-general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

**XLIX.** Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor-general in council, whereby the safety, tranquility, or interests of the british possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be in the judgment of the said governor-general, essentially affected, and the said governor-general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected; and if the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor-general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith, mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large in their secret consultations the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said governor-general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general, of his own authority, and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed, in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution as the said governor-general shall think fit and expedient.

**L.** And be it enacted, that the said council shall, from time to time, assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said governor-general in council within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend to affect in any way the right of parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared, that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to parliament, to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor-general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time, any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor-general in council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor-general in council, shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Nothing in this act to affect the right of Parliament to legislate for India.

Express reservation.

Laws and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

LII. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters and times relating to the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force, and be applicable to the governor-general of India in council, and to the governor-general of India alone, respectively.

All enactments relating to the supreme government, shall apply to the governor-general of India in Council and alone.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories, should be ascertained and consolidated and, as occasion may require, amended; be it therefore enacted that the said governor-general of India in council, shall as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions, to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said governor-general in council shall think fit, all such persons not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled,—The India law commission, with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of the laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and where to any inhabitant of the said territories, whether European or others, are now subject; and the said commissioners shall, from time to time, make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their enquiries, and shall, from time to time suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

A Law commission to be appointed to inquire into the jurisdiction, &c. of existing courts of justice and Police establishments, and the operation of the laws.

Commissioners from time to time to report the result of their inquiries.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all these

Commissioners to follow instructions of Governor-General in Council.

Regulation unnecessary.

Restricting the power of punishing with death European subjects, &c.

The court to submit to the board rules for the procedure of the governor-general in council.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

Quorum of governor-general and members in council.

Manner of proceeding when any measure is proposed whereby the safety or peace of India may be essentially affected.

Council to assemble at any place in India.

whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice, any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

**XLVI.** Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters to sentence to the punishment of death any of his majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters.

**XLVII.** And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor-general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatever of the said governor-general in council; and such rules, when approved by the said board of commissioners shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act, provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the session next after the approval thereof.

**XLVIII.** Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor-general and at least three of the ordinary members of council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor-general in council, may be exercised by the said governor-general and one or more ordinary member or members in council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said council, where there shall be an inquiry of voices, and the said governor-general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

**XLIX.** Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor-general in council, whereby the safety, tranquility, or interests of the british possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be in the judgment of the said governor-general, essentially affected, and the said governor-general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected; and if the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor-general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith, mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large in their secret consultations the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said governor-general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general, of his own authority, and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed, in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution as the said governor-general shall think fit and expedient.

**L.** And be it enacted, that the said council shall, from time to time, assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said governor-general in council within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

·LII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend to affect in any way the right of parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared, that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to parliament, to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor-general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time, any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor-general in council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor-general in council, shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Nothing in this act to affect the right of Parliament to legislate for India.  
Express reservation.  
Laws and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

·LIII. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters and times relating to the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force, and be applicable to the governor-general of India in council, and to the governor-general of India alone, respectively.

All enactments relating to the supreme government, shall apply to the governor-general of India in Council and alone.

·LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories, should be ascertained and consolidated and, as occasion may require, amended; be it therefore enacted that the said governor-general of India in council, shall as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions, to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said governor-general in council shall think fit, all such persons not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled,—The India law commission, with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of the laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and whosoever any inhabitant of the said territories, whether European or others, are now subject; and the said commissioners shall, from time to time, make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their enquiries, and shall, from time to time suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

A Law commission to be appointed to inquire into the jurisdiction, &c. of existing courts of justice and Police establishments, and the operation of the laws.  
Commissioners from time to time to report the result of their inquiries.

·LIV. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all these

Commissioners to follow instructions of Governor-General in Council.

oil, and to make special reports when required.

Governor-General in Council to consider reports, and transmit them with opinions thereupon.

Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.

The Executive Government of the Presidencies to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors.

Directors empowered to revoke the appointment of Councils, or to reduce the number of Councillors.

Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay.

Governor of Agra, and vacancies in presidencies to be filled up by Court.

The Governors of the Presidencies to have the powers and immunities of the present Governors of Madras and Bombay, but not to make laws or grant money.

transactions with reference to the objects of their commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said governor-general of India in council; and they are hereby required to make to the said governor-general in council such special reports upon any matters, as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said governor-general in council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time made by the said India Law commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the said court of directors; and which said reports, together with the said opinions, or resolutions, shall be laid before both houses of parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

LV. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general of India in council, to grant salaries to the said India law commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expences as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India company below the rank of members of council.

LVI. And be it enacted, that the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, shall be administered by a governor and three councillors, to be styled "the governor in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively," and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency, shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the governor-general of India for the time being, shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods as the said court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of councils in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of councillors in all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency, the executive government thereof shall be administered by the governor alone.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be governors of the respective presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall be the first governors of the said presidencies respectively under the act; and that the office of governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said court of directors; subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said president of the said board of commissioners.

LIX. And be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision hereinbefore contained, and during such time as councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the governor appointed under this act, and the presidencies in which councils shall from time to time be appointed, the said governors in their respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever,

not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the governors and members of presidencies appointed by or under this act, shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors or members in council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no governor or governor in council, shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity, the burthen of the proof whereof shall be on such governor or governor in council, and then only until the decision of the governor-general of India in council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no governor or governors in council shall have the power of creating any new officer, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the governor-general of India in council.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the said court of directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India in the appointment of the said court, shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for his majesty to appoint, by writing under his sign manual, such person as his majesty shall think proper, to supply, such vacancy; and that every person so appointed, shall have the same powers; privileges, and authorities, as if he or they had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal, without the approbation and consent of his majesty.

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke; provided, that every provisional appointment to the several offices of governor-general of India, governor of a presidency, and the member of council of India, by this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, shall be subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices, shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto, until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

LXII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor-general of India, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of Council next in rank to the said Governor-general, shall hold and execute the said office of Governor-general of India and Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting Governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of governor-general of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor-general foregoing his salary and allowances of a member of Council for the same period.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor of any of the subordinate presidencies, and no provisional or other successor on the spot.

LXIII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the governor, other than the Commander-in-chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency; and if there shall be no council, then the secretaries of Government of the said presidency who shall be senior in the said office of secretary, that held and execute the said office of governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Member of Council when no provisional or other successor is on the spot.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of any ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor-general in council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council, who might not have been appointed by the said court of Directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

The Governor-General in Council to have the control over the presidencies.

LXV. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council, shall have and be invested by virtue of his act with full power and authority to Superintend and control the governors and governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said governor and governor in council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said governor-general in council in all cases whatsoever.

Drafts of laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor-General in council.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be Lawful for the governors or governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, respectively, to propose to the said Governor-general in council drafts of projects of any laws or regulations which the said governor or governor in council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said Governor-general in council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said Governor-general in council thereon, to the governor or governor in council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

**LXVII.** And be it enacted, that when the said Governor-general shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the Governors of those presidencies respectively shall not, by reason of such visit, be suspended. Powers of Governors of presidencies not to be suspended.

**LXVIII.** And be it enacted, that the said governors and governors in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, shall, and they are hereby respectively required, regularly to transmit to the said Governor-general in council, true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective Governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said Governor-general in council as aforesaid, or as the said governor-general in council shall from time to time require. Communications to be transmitted by Governors to Governor-General in Council.

**LXIX.** And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of the said council of India as he may think fit, to be deputy governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such deputy-governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment. The Governor-General in Council may appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as exigencies may require.

**LXX.** And be it enacted, that whenever the said governor-general in council shall declare that it is expedient that the said governor-general should visit any part of India unaccompanied, by any member or members of the council of India, it shall be lawful, for the said governor-general, in council previously to the departure of the said governor-general, to nominate some member of the council of India to be president of the said council, in whom, during the absence of the said governor-general from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said governor-general in assemblies of the said council, shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said governor-general in council, by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the governor-general alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said governor-general in council, except the power of making laws or regulations; provided always, that during the absence of the governor-general no law or regulation shall be made by the said president and council, without the assent in writing of the governor-general. Provision in case the Governor-General in council shall declare it expedient for the Governor-General to visit any part of India without his Council.

**LXXI.** And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories not subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies, as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the Company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, Civil and Military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively, as if this act had not been passed. The new presidency of Agra not to affect the succession to commands and offices in Bengal and Agra.

**LXXII.** And be it enacted, that for the purpose of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage*, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under Presidency of Fort William to be entire for the purposes of the mutiny act.



and within it, all the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall, for all the purposes aforesaid, be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned.

Articles of war to be made by Governor-General in Council.

**LXXIII.** And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, from time to time, to make articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the Military service of the company, and for the administration of justice by courts-martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other laws and regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, under this act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said Military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or whatsoever they may be serving; provided, nevertheless, but until such articles of war shall be made by the said governor-general in council, any articles of war of relating to the government of the company's native force which at the time of this act coming into operation, shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

His Majesty may remove any officer of the company in India.

**LXXIV.** And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by any writing under his sign-manual, countersigned by the President of the said board of commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said company in India, and to vacate any appointment; or commission of any person to any such office or employment; provided, that a copy of every such writing attested by the said President, shall, within eight days after the same shall be signed by his majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy-chairman of the said company.

The power of the Directors to remove their servants preserved.

**LXXV.** Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall take away the power of the said court of directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said company, but that the said court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any of such officers or servants at their will and pleasure; provided, that any servant of the said company, appointed by his majesty through the default of appointment of the said court of directors, shall not be dismissed or removed without his majesty's approbation, as hereinbefore is mentioned.

Salaries of Governor-General, &c. fixed: to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

**LXXVI.** And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers, hereinafter named, the several salaries set against the names of such officers subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively, as the said court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may at any time think fit: (that is to say.)

To the governor-general of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees.

To each ordinary member of the council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees.

To each member of any council to be appointed in any presidency sixty thousand sicca rupees.

And the salaries of the said officers respectively, shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance

in such offices respectively; and it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a misdemeanor for any such officers to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers hereinafter named, who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such officers and persons respectively: (that is to say,) <sup>Acceptance of gratuities a misdemeanor.</sup> <sup>Passage-money fix d.</sup>

To the governor-general, five thousand pounds.

To each member of the council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George Bombay, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds.

Provided, also, that any Governor General, governor or member of council appointed by, or by virtue of, this act, who shall at the time of passing this act hold the office of Governor General, governor and member of council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any governor-general, governor, or ordinary member of the council of India, or any member of the council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the crown, or any public office of the said company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said company, the salary of his office of Governor-General of India, governor or member of council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of offices so respectively held or enjoyed by him. <sup>Governor-General and Governors, to forego pension and other salaries from the Crown or Company, while they held office.</sup>

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall and may, from time to time, make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employments in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said governor-general in council, governors, in council, governors, commander-in-chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this act. <sup>Directors to make regulations for the distribution of patronage in India.</sup>

LXXIX. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe, or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe, of any governor-general of India, governor, member of council or commander-in-chief, shall be deemed in law a regulation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or governor, or member of council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a regulation or surrender of the said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general or other office respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such governor-general or member of council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he belongs on other than the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person <sup>Departure of Governor-General &c. for Europe to be a resignation.</sup> <sup>Resignation in India to be, by deed.</sup> <sup>Salary to cease on departure or resignation.</sup>

for his use, and in the event of his not returning, as of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who having left their stations intending to return there or shall die during their absence.

As to representatives of officers dying during absence.

Disobedience of orders and breach of trust by officers or servants of the Company in India, misdemeanors.

**LXXX.** And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the orders or instruction of the said court of directors, by any governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any other of the officers or servants of the said company, unless cases of necessity; (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute such orders or instructions as aforesaid;) and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any of such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of the act.

Authority for his Majesty's subjects to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

**LXXXI.** And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural born subject of his majesty, to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were under the government of the said company on the first day of January, one-thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack and of the settlement of Singapore and Malacca, without any licence whatever, provided that all subjects of his majesty not natives of the said territories, shall on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

Subjects of his Majesty not to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

**LXXXII.** Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his majesty, except the servants of the said company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, without licence from said board of commissioners, or the said court of directors, or the said governor-general in council, or governor in council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained; provided always, that no licence given to any natural-born subject of his majesty, to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects, shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such licence contained.

The Governor-General in Council, with previous consent of directors, may declare other places open.

**LXXXIII.** Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said court of directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories, open to all his majesty's natural-born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his majesty's natural-born subjects, to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through, any place or places declared open, without any licence whatever.

Laws against illicit residence to be made.

**LXXXIV.** And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention, or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residency in the said territories, of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

LXXXV. And whereas the removal of restriction on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage, in their persons, religious, or opinions. Laws and regulations to be made for the protection of natives.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subject, of his majesty, authorized to reside in the said territories, to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands; for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in; provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall betaken to prevent the said governor-general in council from enabling, by any laws or regulation or otherwise, any subjects of his majesty to acquire or hold any lands, or rights, interests, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever. Lands within the India territories may be purchased.

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company. No disabilities in respect of religion, colour, or place of birth.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said court of directors, drafts of laws or regulations for the purpose aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith, after receipt thereof, be taken into consideration by the said court of directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said governor-general in council, their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said court, and the said court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of parliament in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolution, or proceedings thereon. Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

LXXXIX. And, whereas, the present diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office, without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the Bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said Bishop and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct Bishopricks, but nevertheless the Bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors as their metropolitans; be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two Bishopricks, one to be styled the Bishoprick of Madras and the other the Bishoprick of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate and appoint Bishops to such Bishopricks under the style and title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such Bishops respectively, the sum of twenty four thousand sicca rupes by the year. Respecting the inconvenient extent of the diocese of Calcutta.

If the King erects Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, certain salaries to be paid to the Bishops.

Such salaries to commence from time of taking office, and to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

XC. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said office of Bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of offices, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received, or taken by, such Bishops, or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid; and that such Bishops respectively, shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the British territories aforesaid.

Passage money for each such Bishops.

XCI. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, and they are required to pay to the Bishops so from time to time to be appointed to the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipments and voyage.

As to jurisdiction of such Bishops.

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such Bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty, by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

The King empowered, by letters patent, to limit jurisdiction and functions.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta and to the diocese of the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively, within the limits of their respective diocese, the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland therein.

The Bishop of Calcutta to be metropolitan in India.

XCIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, shall be deemed and taken to be the metropolitan Bishop in India, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as his Majesty shall by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, think necessary to direct, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that the Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively, shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such Bishoprick, or at the time of their respective consecrations as Bishops, take an oath to obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta, in such manner as his Majesty by his said Royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct.

Warrants for bills on letters patent appointing Bishops, to be countersigned by the President.

XCV. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please his Majesty to issue any letters patent respecting the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or for the nomination of appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case, shall be countersigned by the president of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and by no other person.

The King may grant certain pensions to the Bishops of Madras or Bombay.

XCVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, by warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such Bishops of Madras or Bombay.

respectively, who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such Bishop, a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds *per annum*, to be paid quarterly by the said company.

LCVII. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen that the said person nominated and appointed to be Bishop of either of the said Bishopricks of Madras or Bombay, shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in India, for the purpose of taking upon himself the office of such Bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of such Bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such Bishop, such sum, or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such Bishop in respect of his salary, making up the full amount one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen, that any such Bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India, for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said Bishop so dying be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such Bishop for six calendar months.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall happen that either of the Bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the Bishoprick of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as Bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as Bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now as Archdeacon in the said territories, shall be appointed Bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such Archdeacon, shall, for the purposes of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence of such Bishop.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a Bishop, shall be appointed to either of the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time of such appointment shall be residents in India, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as often as he shall be required so to do by his majesty, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal to be directed to the two remaining Bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies of the consecration for the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a Bishop.

C. And be it enacted, that the expences of visitations to be made from time to time by the said Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be paid by the said company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued, than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the court of directors of the said company, with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

CI. And be it enacted, that no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency and island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his Archdeaconry, any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees *per annum*. Provided always, that the whole expence incurred in respect of the said Bishop and Archdeacons, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees *per annum*.

Respecting salary of a Bishop of Madras or Bombay dying within 6 months after arrival;

or after six months holding office in India.

As to residence of Bishop of Madras or Bombay, if translated to Calcutta.

As to consecration of any person under the degree of a Bishop, resident in India, appointed to a Bishoprick.

Provision for expences of visitations.

No Archdeacon in India to have a salary exceeding 3,000 Sa. Rs.

Two chaplains. CII. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be on the establishment of each presidency. maintained by the said company at each of the presidencies of the said territories, two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said company such salary as shall, from time to time, be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies; provided always, that the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid, shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest and appeal to the provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the governor general in council from granting, from time to time, with the sanction of the court of directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians, not being of the United church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purpose of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

The Governor-General in council, annually to make a prospective estimate of the number of vacancies in Indian establishments. CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor general of India in Council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of January, in every year, make and transmit to the said court of directors, a prospective estimate of the number of persons, who, in the opinion of the said governor-general in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India, or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective governments in India, in each one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations hereafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and in the month of June, in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said board, and if not then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of directors, what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the said company at Haileybury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college, as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said board; and if the said court of directors shall not, within one month after the receipt of such certificate, nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Board to certify what number of persons shall be candidates for admission to Haileybury college, and what numbers shall be admitted students.

Additional students to be admitted to fill up vacancies.

CIV. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college, by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to add, in respect of every such vacancy, one to the number of students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission, to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

CV. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college, shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge and by such examiners, as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners; and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list, shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college, until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said board, be supplied.

The candidates for admission to be subjected to an examination and classed.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions, for the guidance of the said governor-general in council, in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and all such plans, rules, regulations, and provisions respectively, shall be submitted to his majesty in council, for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his majesty in council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said board of commissioners, with the approbation of his majesty in council.

The Board to frame rules for the government of the college and the examination and qualification of candidates.

CVII. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions, made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college, of good conduct during the term of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified, shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list, shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

Students to be examined and classed.

The students to supply the vacancies in the service, according to the priority on the list, and to choose their presidencies.

CVIII. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been approved by the board of commissioners.

Sanction of appointment of professors.

CIX. And be it enacted, that every power, authority and function, by this or any other act given to and vested in the said court of directors, shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said board of commissioners, as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactment conferring such powers, authorities or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested or reserved to the said court.

All powers of the Court of Directors to be subject to the control of the Board, except patronage.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to enable the said board of commissioners to give, or cause to be given, directions, ordering or authorizing the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said company, on account of the said board,

Board of Control prohibited from directing the grant of allowances.



except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned to attend upon the said board, during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company.

The Company to be called the East India Company.

CXI. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India company.

St. Helena vested in the Crown.

CXII. And be it enacted, that the island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the said island, and all stores and property thereon, fit to be used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his majesty, his heirs and successor and the said island shall be governed by such order, as his majesty in council shall from time to time, issue in that behalf.

Servants of the Company in China and St. Helena to be eligible to offices in any presidency.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said company, now employed by the said company, in the factory at Canton or in the Island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories, which he would have been capable of taking and holding, if he had been a civil servant in such presidency, or on such establishment, during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

Repeal of enactments for keeping a stock of tea.

CXIV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, all enactments and provisions, directing the said company to provide for keeping a stock of tea, shall be repealed.

King's Court authorized to admit advocates and attorneys without the Company's licence.

CXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court of justice, established by his Majesty's charter in the said territories, to approve, admit, and control persons, as barristers, advocates and attorneys in such court without any licence from the said company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that the being entitled to practice as an advocate in the principal court of Scotland, is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India, equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, that the court of directors of the said company shall within the first fourteen sitting days next after the first day of May, in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, an account made up according to the latest advices, which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof, at each of their several presidencies or settlements and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with what rates of interest the state respectively carry and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said court of directors in respect thereof; and the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimate in such manner, as to

exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said company ; and if any new or encreased salaries, establishments, or pensions, shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be especially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

CXVII. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so as to authorize the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the Governor-General of India, governors, members of council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty second day of April next.

## POST OFFICE ACT.

### ACT No. XVII, OF 1839.

It is hereby enacted, in modification of so much of Section VI. and XIV. of Act No. XVII of 1837, as provides that Postage Duties shall be levied at the rates set forth in Schedule A. and B. appended to the said Act, that it shall be competent to the Governor General of India in Council, by an order and notice to be published in the Government Gazettes of the several Presidencies of India, to authorize the levy of Postage Duties at rates different from those severally specified in the Schedule A. and B. annexed to Act XVII. 1837, and to publish revised schedules from time to time to give effect to such modification; provided always there be no increase made thereby in any particular of the rates prescribed in the said Schedules A. and B.; and likewise to fix the time when the levy shall commence to be made to such modified rates, and to cancel or modify any order and notice to issue by further similar order and notice and the said revised schedules of rates shall, for so long as may be so ordered and notified be of the same effect and validity as the schedules annexed to the said Act.

*Addition of Convention to the Post Office Convention of the 30th March 1836, between Great Britain and France for the conveyance through France of the Correspondence of the East Indies with England, and vice versa.*

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of making an arrangement for conveying through France the correspondence between Great Britain and the East Indies, have resolved to secure this important result by means of an additional Convention to the Post Office Convention concluded the 30th March 1836, and have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say,

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon'ble Granville, Earl Granville, Knight Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Peer of the Realm, a Privy Councillor, and Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the French;

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Napoleon Lannes, Duke of Montebello, a Peer of France, Officer of His Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, His Minister and Secretary of State for Department of Foreign Affairs.

Who after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles.

#### ARTICLE I.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall confide to the Post Office of France, upon the conditions expressed in the following Articles, the conveyance, in mail-bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and vice versa, whenever the above mentioned correspondence shall pass through France.

The British Government reserves to itself at all times the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the above-mentioned correspondence coming from the East Indies to the United Kingdom, and vice versa, and passing through France, to be conveyed either between Alexandria and Malta or between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy.

#### ARTICLE II.

Whenever the packets of the Royal British Navy, charged with the correspondence from the East Indies for Great Britain, shall touch at Marseilles, or at any other French port in the Mediterranean, they shall be considered and received in those ports as vessels of war; shall be exempt from all dues of navigation and port charges; and shall enjoy therein all the honours and privileges accorded by the convention of the 14th June 1838, to the vessels of the two States employed in the conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Calais.

The same immunities, honours, and privileges are secured to the packets of the Royal French Navy in the ports of the Mediterranean subject to the dominion of Her Britannic Majesty.

#### ARTICLE III.

The French Govt. engages to effect the conveyance of the correspondence designated in the 1st Article of the present additional convention, in the manner following.

1st Between Alexandria and Marseilles, by steam packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the Government which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

2nd. Between Marseilles and Calais, by mail coaches starting from both those towns every day.

In the event of any alteration in the days or hours of departure from those two ports, the French Post Office shall give six months before notice thereof to the British Post Office.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The duration of the passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the trans-shipment and for the purification, if necessary, for the correspondence at Malta, shall not except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed three hundred and forty-five hours, or fourteen days and nine hours.

The duration of the passage from Marseilles to Alexandria including the time necessary for the trans-shipment of the correspondence at Malta, shall not except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed three hundred hours, or twelve days and twelve hours.

#### ARTICLE V.

The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail-coaches of the French Post Office in one hundred and two hours, or four days and six hours.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The mail from the East Indies to Great Britain, or from Great Britain to the East Indies, shall pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the Post Office of the East India Company or with that of the British Post Office.

An impression of the seal used for sealing the mails coming from the East Indies shall be furnished to, and deposited in the Health Office at Marseilles.

With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the sanitary regulations, the cases destined to contain such correspondence shall be made of plate-iron or tin, and shall be hermetically closed; and they shall not have attached to them any substance considered according to the sanitary regulations, as capable of communicating infection.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Whenever cases containing the correspondence of the East Indies, for Great Britain, or of Great Britain for the East Indies, shall be forwarded by the French Post Office, there shall be reserved, as well in the French Mediterranean packets as in the mail coaches by which such correspondence shall be conveyed, a place free of charge for a courier of Her Britannic Majesty who shall keep under his special care the dispatches and mails of the Government of Her said Majesty and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence, whenever it shall take place, and, at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected.

A free passage shall be likewise allowed to the said courier in the French Post Office packet, established in the channel, whenever he shall think proper to proceed from Calais to Dover by these vessels.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The Governor of Her Britannic Majesty engages to deliver to the French Post Office all letters from the East Indies, and from the French possessions in India, destined for France, or for countries to which France, serves as the channel of communication, and to convey with its own correspondence all such letters destined for the East Indies and for the French possessions in India, as shall be delivered to it by the French Post Office.

The postage of all such letters shall be paid as far as Alexandria by the senders, whether in France or in the East Indies.

It is understood, that no correspondence coming from the East Indies, and destined for the countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, shall be delivered to the French Post Office, unless the senders shall have expressed the intention of sending such correspondence through France, by writing on the address the words, *by French Post Office, or, by way of France.*

#### ARTICLE IX.

The Post Office of Great Britain shall pay to the Post Office of France, in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance of transit of the correspondence mentioned in the 1st Article of the present additional Convention, between Alexandria and Calais, as follows, that is to say:

1st. For letters, six Francs per ounce British net weight.

2nd. For Newspapers, printed Prices Current and other publications which are allowed to pass by post in Great Britain at reduced rates, ten cents per newspaper or printed sheet.

The letters shall be weighed, and the newspapers, printed prices current, and above mentioned publications shall be counted by the Post Office of London, before the departure, or immediately on the arrival of the East India mail, and immediately after this operation a statement shall be made out containing the result of such counting and weighing, which shall be sent by the British Post Office to the Post Office of France.

Whenever British packets shall be employed for conveying the correspondence coming from or destined for the French Office, the operations of weighing and counting above prescribed shall be performed by the Post Office at Marseilles, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the French Post Office to the Post Office of the United Kingdom.

## ARTICLE X.

The sums accruing to the Post Office of France, in virtue of the preceding article shall be placed to the credit of that office in the general account of the transmission of the correspondence, which is to be made out every month, in conformity with the stipulations of the XIV Article of the convention of the 30th March 1836.

## ARTICLE XI.

It is understood, that if the conveyance of the correspondence mentioned in Article I. of the present additional convention, shall be performed by means of the packets of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, either between Alexandria and Marseilles, or between Marseilles and Malta, or between Malta and Alexandria, the transit postage on such correspondence to be paid to the Post Office of France, in conformity with the provisions of article IX. of the present additional convention, shall be fixed as follows :

1st. When the said correspondence shall have been conveyed by British packets, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the British Government, the whole passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, and *vice versa* five Francs per ounce British, net weight, for letters ; and for newspapers, printed prices currents, and other publications mentioned in Article IX aforesaid, five Cents per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

2nd. When the correspondence shall have been conveyed by similar vessels only from Alexandria to Malta, or from Malta to Marseilles, and *vice versa* five Francs per ounce British for letters, and ten Cents, as fixed by Article IX aforesaid, for newspapers, printed prices currents, and other abovementioned publications.

## ARTICLE XII.

In like manner, the packets of Her Britannic Majesty shall perform the passage between Marseilles and Alexandria or Malta, shall convey, in closed bags, the correspondence coming from or destined for the East Indies and the French possessions in India, which shall be delivered to them by the French Post Office, or for that office, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

1st. At the rate of two Francs per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Marseilles and Alexandria.

2nd. At the rate of one Franc per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Alexandria and Malta, or Malta and Marseilles.

3rd. And for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX of the present Additional Convention, at the rate of five Cents per newspaper or per printed sheet.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The correspondence mentioned in the preceding Article may be accompanied by a Courier or Agent of the French Post Office, who shall, in such case, enjoy, on board the English Packets or vessels which shall be freighted or employed by the English Government, the privileges allowed to the Courier of the British Post Office by Article VII of the present additional convention.

## ARTICLE XIV.

The Courier of the British Post Office who shall accompany, on board the French Mediterranean packets, the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, and of Great Britain for the East Indies, may receive or deliver either at Malta, or at any other station at which the said packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain on the same conditions, and with the same privileges stipulated by the present additional Convention, relative to the conveyance of the East India correspondence, subject to the operation of the sanitary regulation.

It is however understood, that whenever the abovementioned correspondence coming from Malta, or from the Levant, shall have been purified at the Lazaretto of Malta, it shall not be subjected to any purification on arriving at Marseilles.

With regard to the rates to be paid to the French Office, the stations, on this side of Malta shall be assimilated to Malta, and the stations beyond Malta to Alexandria.

## ARTICLE XV.

The present Convention, which shall be considered as additional to the Convention of the 30th of March 1836, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months from this date, and it shall be put in operation at the latest two months after the exchange of the said ratifications. Nevertheless, the two Post Offices of Great Britain and France may, by mutual consent, fix an earlier date for commencing to carry the said Convention into operation.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distance.	Letters.		Newspapers.		Banghy.	
		sing. double		on sin.		not ex.	
		Not ex.	Exg. & not ex.	Postage on sin.	Newspapers not ex.	Banghy not ex.	Banghy not ex.
Agra, (or Bhurtপুর) .. .. .	Mis. 755	A. 5	Rs. 0	A. 10	A. 3	A. 8	A. 1 8
Ahmedabad, Guzerat.. .. .	354	3	0	6	2	4	0 12
Ahmednuggur, Deccan... ..	162	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Ahmednuggur, Guzerat.. ..	0	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Ahtoor, Salem, Mysore.. ..	779	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Ajmer, Rajpootana.. .. .	677	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Akola, Aurungabad.. .. .	349	3	0	6	2	4	0 12
Akolkote, (Sholapore) Deccan..	269	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Akhyab, Arracan.. .. .	1745	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Allahabad.. .. .	831	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Alleppey, Travancore.. .. .	805	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Allygaum, Seroot.. .. .	0	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Allyghur, (or Corl) Dooab, Ganges, and Jumna..	810	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Allynuggur, (or Mogulserai) Allahabad..	920	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Almorah Kumaon (Himalaya).. ..	1013	6	0	12	3	11	2 1
Amulnair, Kandeish.. .. .	231	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Anantapore, North West Mysore.. ..	507	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Anjunwell, South, Concan.. ..	149	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Anopshahur, Agra, The Dooab.. ..	866	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Arcoot, Carnatic.. .. .	715	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Arree, Carnatic.. .. .	732	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Arrah (or Shahabad.) Bahar.. ..	1033	6	0	10	3	11	2 1
Asak (Berhampore,) North Circar..	1040	6	0	10	3	11	2 1
Asseerghur (or Boorhampore) Kandeish.. ..	313	3	0	6	2	4	0 12
Avanashy, Coimbatore.. .. .	735	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Aurungabad, Deccan.. .. .	215	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Azimghur, Allahabad.. .. .	977	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Buckergunge, Bengal.. .. .	1368	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Bair, Bahar.. .. .	1105	7	0	14	3	12	2 4
Baitul, Gundwana.. .. .	433	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Balasore, Orissa.. .. .	1192	7	0	14	3	12	2 4
Bancoorah, Bengal.. .. .	1223	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Banda, Bundelcund.. .. .	771	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Bancote, Southern Concan.. .. .	115	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Bandora, Salsette.. .. .	8	1	0	1	1	1	0 3
Bangalore, Mysore.. .. .	633	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Barraset, Bengal.. .. .	1202	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Bareilly, Rohilcund.. .. .	918	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Baroda, Guzerat.. .. .	281	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Barrackpore, Bengal.. .. .	1201	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Bassien, North Concan.. .. .	32	1	0	1	2	1	0 3
Bagapilly, Mysore.. .. .	566	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Bagundee, Bengal.. .. .	1230	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Beana, Agra.. .. .	808	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Beaulah, (or Rajeshaye) Bengal.. ..	1345	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Bejapore, Deccan.. .. .	280	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Beerbhoom (or Soory) Bengal.. ..	1279	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Belgaum, S. M. Country.. .. .	318	3	0	6	2	4	0 12
Bellary, Ceded Districts.. .. .	446	4	0	8	3	5	0 15
Bengales.. .. .	927	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Berhampore, (or Moorshedabad) Bengal..	1290	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Berhampore, (Gangam) Sircars.. ..	1015	6	0	12	3	11	2 1
Beawar, Rajpootana.. .. .	692	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Bezoorah, North Sircars.. .. .	608	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Bhogulpore, Bahar.. .. .	1202	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Bhowndy, North Concan.. .. .	34	1	0	1	2	1	0 3
Bhilsah, Malwa.. .. .	521	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Bhooloolah, (or Noacoollee) Bengal.. ..	1478	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Bhoon, Cutk.. .. .	587	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Bhopawur, Malwa.. .. .	449	3	0	6	2	5	0 15

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distance.	Letters.		News-papers.		Banghy.	
		Not exg. ½ tola.	double.	sin.	Newsp. not exg. ¾ tola.	sin. 30 tolas wt.	Banghy. on sin. 30 tolas wt.
	Mls.	A.	Rs. A.	A.	A.	A.	Rs. A.
Bhopaul, Malwa..	492	3	0 6	3	5	0 15	
Bhimlipatam, North Sircars..	851	5	0 10	3	9	1 11	
Bishnath, Upper Assam..	1719	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Billimora, Surat..	0	1	0 2	2	2	0 6	
Bisley, Malabar..	592	4	0 8	3	6	1 8	
Biznore, De hi..	957	6	0 12	3	10	1 14	
Bogra, Bengal..	1427	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Bogwengola Bengal..	1327	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Bolnisi, Hyderabad..	444	3	0 6	3	5	0 15	
Bombay..	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	
Bolundshahur, Delhi..	872	5	0 10	3	9	1 11	
Boultoy, Bengal..	1338	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Boutanpore, Kandeish..	311	3	0 6	2	4	0 12	
Broach, Guzerat..	231	2	0 4	2	3	0 8	
Bugwah, Bengal..	1359	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Bukker (Scinde)..	1008	6	0 12	3	11	2 1	
Burdwan, Bengal..	1227	7	0 14	3	13	2 7	
Burkaghur, Bahar..	1162	7	0 14	3	12	2 4	
Burber, Bahar..	1130	7	0 14	3	12	2 4	
Buxar, Benares....	988	6	0 12	3	10	1 14	
Cachar, South of Asia..	1583	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Calcutta ..	1185	7	0 14	3	12	2 4	
Calicut, Malabar ..	672	4	0 8	3	7	1 5	
Calimere Point, South of Negapatam..	925	6	0 12	3	10	1 14	
Callian, North Concan..	36	½	0 1	2	1	0 11	
Calpee, Agra..	803	5	0 10	3	9	1 3	
Cambay, Guzerat..	0	3	0 6	2	4	0 12	
Cannanore, Malabar..	613	4	0 8	3	7	1 5	
Carangoly, Madras..	777	5	0 10	3	8	1 11	
Caroor, Coimbatore..	799	5	0 10	3	8	1 8	
Cashepore, Delhi..	946	6	0 12	3	10	1 14	
Cawnpore, Allahabad..	854	5	0 10	3	9	1 11	
Chakki, Poonah..	0	½	0 1	2	2	0 6	
Chandranagore, Bengal..	1207	7	0 14	3	13	2 7	
Chandore, Kandeish ..	150	1	0 2	2	2	0 6	
Chetwy, Malabar..	726	5	0 10	3	8	1 8	
Chicacole, Sircars..	900	5	0 10	3	9	1 11	
Chingliput, Madras..	767	5	0 10	3	8	1 8	
Chiploon, Southern Concan..	0	1	0 2	2	2	0 6	
Chitra Poonjee, Sylhet..	1545	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Chittagong North of Aracan..	1557	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Chit ledroog, Mysore..	466	3	0 6	3	5	0 15	
Chittoor, (North Arcot) Carnatic..	685	4	0 8	3	7	1 5	
Chunnar, Allahabad..	952	6	0 12	3	10	1 14	
Chundapore, Rohilcud ..	894	5	0 10	3	9	1 11	
Chupra, (or Saran) near Patna..	1056	6	0 12	3	11	2 1	
Cutterpore, Bundelcund ..	702	5	0 10	3	8	1 8	
Cochin, Malabar..	772	5	0 10	3	8	1 8	
Coimbatore, South Mysore..	746	5	0 10	3	8	1 8	
Colgong, Bengal..	1268	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Combaconam, Tanjore..	885	5	0 10	3	9	1 11	
Comercolly, Bengal..	1304	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Conaahilly, Masulipatam..	599	4	0 8	3	6	1 3	
Conjeveram, Madras ..	742	5	0 10	3	8	1 8	
Contai, (Hidgellee) Bengal..	1226	7	0 14	3	13	2 7	
Coochbehar, Rungpore..	1369	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Coomraah, Bengal..	1348	8	1 0	3	14	2 10	
Cotampatty, Tanjore..	885	5	0 10	3	9	1 11	
Cotapuramba, † (Mannottoddy) Malabar..	637	4	0 8	3	7	1 5	
Cotjam, † (Alleppe) Travancore..	825	5	0 10	3	9	1 11	

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distance. Miles.	Letters.		News- papers.	Banghy.	
		sin	double		Banghy post. on Books not exg. 20 to 100 wt.	Postg. on sing. Banghy. pd. not ex. 60 lbs. wt.
		Not exg. 4 tola.	Exg. 4 to 16 and not ex. 1 to 4 wt.	Postage on sig. Newspr. not ex. 3½ lbs. wt.		
		A.	Rs. A.	A.	A.	Rs. A.
Covilputty, Trichinopoly..	869	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Cuddalore, South Arcot..	816	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Cuddapah, Ceded Districts, Bellary..	569	4	0 8	3	6	1 2
Culina, Bengal..	1368	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Culneah, Bengal..	1303	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Combum, (Ougole) North Carnatic..	617	4	0 6	3	7	1 5
Cuttack Bengal..	1151	7	0 14	3	12	2 4
Dacca, Bengal..	1372	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Daman, North Concan..	128	1	0 2	2	2	0 9
Dapolee, South Concan..	121	1	0 2	2	2	0 6
Dapoorce, Poonah..	0	1	0 1	2	2	0 6
Darampoory, Salem..	709	5	0 10	3	8	1 8
Darjeeling, † (Dinsajepore) Bengal..	1441	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Davapursad, Vellore..	709	5	0 10	3	8	1 8
Deesa, Guzerat..	451	3	0 6	3	5	0 15
Delhi, Hindoostan..	868	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Deyrah Dhoon, Himalaya..	1008	6	0 12	3	11	2 1
Dharwar, S. M. Country..	351	3	0 6	2	4	0 12
Dhoolia, Kandeish..	208	2	0 4	2	3	0 9
Dhummow, Bundelcund..	654	4	0 8	3	7	1 5
Dhureingam, Kandeish..	0	2	0 4	2	3	0 9
Diamond Harbour, Bengal..	1176	7	0 14	3	12	2 4
Dinsajepore, Bengal..	1357	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Dinsapore, Behar..	1077	6	0 12	3	11	2 1
Dindigul, Carnatic..	819	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Dum Dum, Calcutta..	1193	7	0 14	3	12	2 4
Edeer, Guzerat..	0	4	0 8	3	6	1 2
Ellichpore, Berar..	433	3	0 6	3	5	0 15
Ellore, North Circars..	648	4	0 8	3	7	1 5
Errode, Coimbatore..	756	5	0 10	3	8	1 8
Eta, Delhi..	856	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Etawah, Agra, the Doab..	764	5	0 10	3	8	1 8
French Rocks, Trichinopoly..	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0
Fureedpore, Bengal..	1313	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Futtighur (or Furruckabad) Agra the Doab..	897	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Futtypore, Agra, the Doab..	821	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Ganjam, the Circars..	1032	6	0 12	3	11	2 1
Ghazepore, Allahabad..	974	6	0 12	3	10	1 14
Goa..	318	3	0 6	2	4	0 12
Gogo, Kattywar..	0	3	0 6	3	4	0 12
Georgong, Delhi..	892	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Gooty, Bellary..	500	4	0 8	3	5	0 15
Goomour, Circars..	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0
Gopalpore, Shicacole..	1022	6	0 12	3	11	2 1
Gorebunder, Salsette..	27	1	0 1	2	1	0 3
Goruckpore, Oude..	1036	6	0 12	3	11	2 1
Gowahatty, Lower Assam..	1594	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Gowalparah, Assam..	1517	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Gunga Kair, Mominabad..	301	3	0 6	2	4	0 12
Guntoor, the Circars..	617	4	0 8	3	7	1 5
Gutha, Bengal..	1245	7	0 14	3	13	2 7
Gwalior, Agra..	680	4	0 8	3	7	1 5
Gha, near Patna, Bahar..	1069	6	0 12	3	11	2 1
Hameerpore, Oude..	867	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Hansi, Delhi..	880	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Hauzer, Delhi..	895	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Hazareebaugh, Bahar..	1166	7	0 14	3	12	2 4
Heerapore, Allahabad..	659	4	0 8	3	7	1 5
Hingolee, Deccan..	373	3	0 6	2	4	0 12
Hissar, Delhi..	900	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Hooghly, (or Chinsurah Bengal)..	1218	7	0 14	3	13	2 7



NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distance.	Letters.		News-papers.		Banghy.	
		Not reg. 4 tola.	sing. 1 tola.	double & not reg. one tola wt.	Postage on sim. Newsp. not reg. 3/4 tola.	Banghy post. on Books not reg. 20 tola wt.	Postage on sim. Banghy parcel not reg. 60 tola wt.
	Mls.	A.	Rs.	A.	A.	A.	Rs.
Honore, Canara..	414	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Hospett, (or Beejanuggur) Ceded Districts.....	424	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Hurree, Concan..	0	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Hurryhur, North Mysore..	446	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Hursale, Guzerat..	358	3	0	6	3	4	0 12
Hussingabad, Gundwana..	466	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Hutah, Gundwana..	676	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Hydrabad, Deccan..	434	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Hydrabad, Scinde..	828	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Incolla, Ongole, the Circars..	634	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Inchura, Bengal..	1228	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Indapore, † (Poona) Deccan..	172	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Indore, Malwa..	374	3	0	6	2	4	0 12
Ingeram, (or Coringa or Yanem) Circars..	783	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Jansl. Mhow, Bundelcund..	400	3	0	6	2	4	0 12
Jalulnah, Aurungabad..	253	2	0	4	2	3	0 19
Jaunpore, Allahabad..	933	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Jaugunge, (Moorshehabad) Bengal..	1337	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Jelalabad, Rohilcund..	910	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Jelasore, Bengal..	1159	7	0	14	3	12	2 4
Jessore Bengal..	1263	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Jeypore, Rajpootana..	745	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Jorehaut, (or Moghur) Upper Assam..	1819	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Joteppore, (or Khoteasinga) Bengal..	1217	7	0	1	3	13	2 7
Joonee, Amednuggur..	0	1	0	4	2	2	0 6
Jubulpore, Gundwana..	674	4	0	2	3	7	1 5
Juggumpet, Summulcotta, Circars..	731	5	0	8	3	8	1 8
Jumulpore, Sillhet..	1479	8	1	10	3	14	2 10
Kaira, Guzerat..	334	3	0	60	2	4	0 12
Kaladghee, Bajapore Deccan..	314	3	0	6	2	4	0 12
Kamptee, Nagpore..	547	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Karical, Tanjore..	876	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Kedgerie, Bengal..	1210	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Keranoor, Pondicherry..	852	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Keeroy, Bengal..	1147	7	0	14	3	12	2 4
Khandalla, Poona..	50	1	0	1	2	1	0 3
Khasgunj, Agia..	895	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Khosulpore, Bengal..	1328	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Khyouk Phyo, Arracan..	1845	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Kinendy, Circars..	943	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Kircumbady, Madras..	680	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Kirkee, Poona..	87	1	0	1	2	1	0 3
Kishore, Saugor, Malwa..	587	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Kolapore, Deccan..	220	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Kopergaum, Amednuggur..	221	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Kotah, Malwa..	562	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Kottagerry, Malabar..	737	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Konbar, Aurungabad..	250	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Korrachae..	833	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Kurar, Satirai..	194	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Kurnal, Delhi..	952	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Karnool, Bellary..	542	4	0	8	3	6	1 1
Landour (or Mussooree) Himalaya..	1021	6	0	12	3	11	2 2
Limree, Kattywar..	0	3	0	6	3	4	0 12
Loodiana, on the Sutledge, Sikh States..	1077	6	0	12	3	11	2 1
Lohabghat (Almorah) Kumaon..	1067	6	0	12	3	11	2 1
Luchepore, Bengal..	1591	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Lucknow, Oude..	907	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Luckput..	673	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Madapaham, Rajamundry, The Circars..	698	4	0	8	3	7	1 5

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distance.	Letters.		News-papers.		Banghy.	
		sing.		double		postg.	
		Not exg. 4 tola.	Ex. 4 tola.	sing. not ex. 1 tola wt.	Newsp. not ex. 34 tola wt.	Banghy. Hooks not on ex. 90 tola wt.	Postage on Banghy parcels, not ex. 60 lb. wt.
Madras..	Mls. 763	A. 5	Rs. 0	A. 10	A. 3	A. 8	Rs. 1
Madura, South. Carnatic.	858	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Mahableshwar, (or Malcolmpet) Satara, Deccan..	130	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Mahidpore, Malwa.....	432	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Mahim, Bombay.....	8	2	0	1	1	1	0 3
Mahm, Bengal.....	1288	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Malda, Bengal.....	275	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Malwan, South. Concan....	0	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Mandavee, Cutch.....	524	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Mangalore (Canara)...	707	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Manontoddy, Malabar..	654	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Masulipatam, Circars .....	1251	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Maumbhoom, Bengal....	912	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Meerut, Delhi.....	676	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Merara (or Coorg) Malabar..	243	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Meritch, Deccan.....	107	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Mhar, South. Concan..	360	3	0	6	2	4	0 12
Mhow, Malwa.....	1116	7	0	14	3	12	2 4
Midnapore, Bengal.....	890	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Mirzapore, Benares..	1077	6	0	12	3	11	2 1
Mithencote, † (Loodiana) Sikh States..	269	2	0	4	2	3	0 9
Mominabad, (or Ambajogee) Sholapore, Deccan..	534	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Moongalah, Hyderabad....	1163	7	0	14	3	12	2 4
Monghyr, Bengal.....	916	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Moradabad, Kobilcuad..	951	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Mozufernuggur, Saharunpore, Delhi .....	742	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Mhow, (Bundelcund).....	420	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Muctul, Hyderabad.....	175	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Malligaum, Kandeish..	328	3	0	6	3	4	0 12
Mundleyr, Nemaar, Nerbudda..	1679	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Munnipore, Cachur, North of Silhet..	776	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Muttra, Agra.....	1466	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Mymensing, Dacca, Bengal..	797	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Mynpoory, Agra, the Doonab..	636	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Mysore.....	504	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Narekul, Hyderabad..	1004	6	0	12	3	11	2 1
Nagercoil, Pallancottah.....	705	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Nagery, Madras.....	885	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Nagore, Negapatam....	508	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Nagpore.....	714	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Naidopet, Madras....	1378	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Nalchitty, Bengal.....	111	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Nassick, South of Kandeish..	516	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Neemuch, Meywar Rajpootana..	599	4	0	8	2	6	1 2
Neerul Hyderabad..	888	5	0	10	3	9	1 15
Negapatam, Carnatic..	684	4	0	8	3	7	1 1
Nellore, Carnatic, North of Madras..	1215	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Nepaul, (or Katmandoo)....	756	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Nerunbauk, Madras..	1766	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Nowagong, Assam....	1065	6	0	12	3	11	2 1
Nowgaum, Circars.....	0	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Nowsaree, Surat.....	1095	6	0	12	3	11	2 1
Nubbenagur, Shergotty Bahar..	1249	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Nuddea, (or Kishnegur) Bengal..	981	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Nubejabad, Bismore Delhi.....	599	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Nundedroog, Mysore....	574	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Nursingpore, (or Gurrwarra)...	660	4	0	8	3	7	1 2
Nusserabad, Rajpootana....	1221	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Nyasauri, Bengal.....	642	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Ongole, North Carnatic....	435	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Odeypore, Rajpootana....							

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distance.	Letters.		News- papers		Benghy.	
		Not exg. ½ tola.	Esg. ½ tola & not exg. 1 tola wt.	sin. Newspr. not esg. 3½ tla. wt.	double.	Postg. on sin. Books not esg. 20 tolas wt.	Benghy postg. on sin. Postage on sin. Benghy parcels not ex. 60 tla. wt.
Oojen, Malwa .....	408	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Oobendurpet, Cuddalore..	823	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Omiawuttee, Nagpore Berar....	472	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Owringabad (Rajmahal Bengal).....	1347	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Oussoor, South of Bangalore.....	556	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Ootacamund (or Neilgherries) Coimbatore.....	722	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Padignam, Poona..	130	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Palunpore, Deesa..	469	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Pallamcottah (or Tennevally).....	957	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Palaveram, Madras..	758	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Pallee, via Serovia....	0	4	0	8	3	6	1 2
Paniput, Delhi..	924	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Panwell, Bombay.....	20	½	0	1	1	1	0 3
Patna, Bahar..	1065	6	0	12	3	11	2 1
Palghaut, Malabar....	754	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Payakerowpet, Circars..	769	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Pellibet, Rohilbund..	946	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Penn, Bombay, South. Concan..	27	½	0	1	2	1	0 3
Periapattam, Malabar..	669	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Pertahghur, Rajpootana..	484	3	0	6	3	7	1 8
Petoraghor Kumaon, Himalayah..	1095	6	0	12	3	11	2 1
Pondighut, Hyderabad..	550	4	0	8	3	6	1 1
Pondicherry....	803	5	0	10	3	9	1 15
Poona..	90	½	0	1	2	1	0 3
Poonamallee, Madras..	750	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Poondy, Circars..	957	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Porebunder, Kattywar..	0	3	0	6	3	4	0 12
Poorce, (or Jaggernath) Bengal..	1102	7	0	14	3	12	2 4
Poosa t (Firhoot) Bengal....	1129	7	0	14	3	12	2 4
Porto Novo, Madras..	860	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Pubna, Bengal..	1317	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Pulicat, Madras....	770	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Punderpore, Sholapore..	212	2	0	4	3	3	0 8
Purnea, Bengal....	1379	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Puttihat, Bengal..	1513	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Putealee (or Sirpoora).....	832	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Quilon, (or Travancore).....	569	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
Ragopore, (or Elore) Circars....	682	4	0	6	3	7	1 5
Rajamundry, Circars..	706	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Rajapore, South Concan.....	0	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Rajcote, Kattywar..	458	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Rajmahal, Bengal.....	1312	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Ramapatam, Nellore..	674	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Ramanad, South Canatic....	931	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Ramree, Arracan..	1895	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Rewah, Allahabad.....	779	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Rewarry, Delhi..	939	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Rhotuck, Delhi.....	918	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Ragoanathpore, Bengal..	1256	7	0	14	3	13	2 7
Roodurpore, Rohilbund..	961	5	0	12	3	10	1 14
Royacotta, Salem Mysore..	976	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Rungpore, Bengal, North East....	1322	8	1	0	3	14	2 10
Rullam, Malwa .....	436	3	0	6	3	5	0 15
Rutnagerry, South Concan....	198	1	0	2	2	2	0 6
Ryepore, Gundwana..	689	4	0	8	3	7	1 5
Sadra, Guzerat..	0	3	0	6	3	5	0 16
Sadras, Madras....	789	5	0	10	3	8	1 8
Sahasunpor, Delhi....	984	6	0	12	3	10	1 14
Sahaswan, Bareilly, Rohilbund..	863	5	0	10	3	9	1 11
St. Thomas' Mount, Madras....	557	5	0	10	3	8	1 8

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distance.	Letters.		News- papers	Bhanghy.	
		sing. double		Post. on sin. News. not ex. 34 tola wt.	Bhanghy. postg. on Books not ex. 20 tola wt.	Postage on sin. Bhanghy. parcels not ex. 60 tola wt.
		Not ex. 4 tola.	Ex. 4 tola. & not ex. 1 tola wt.			
Salem Mysore...	Mls. 747	A 5	Rs. A. 0 10	A. 3	A. 8	Rs. A. 1 8
Sambur, Rajpootana...	775	5	0 10	3	8	1 8
Samulcotta, North Circars...	737	5	0 10	3	8	1 8
Sandoway, Arracan...	1945	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Santepore, Bengal...	1237	7	0 14	3	13	2 17
Sarungpore, Malwa...	542	3	0 6	3	5	0 15
Sasseram, Bahar...	978	6	0 12	3	10	1 14
Sassore, Deccan...	106	1	0 2	2	2	0 6
Saugor, Bundelcand...	602	4	0 8	3	7	1 5
Secrole, Benares...	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0
Secunderabad, Hyderabad...	434	3	0 6	3	5	0 15
Sedashagar, Canara...	472	3	0 6	3	5	0 15
Seera, Mysore...	516	4	0 8	3	6	1 2
Stapore, Oude...	959	5	0 10	3	10	1 14
Schore, Malwa...	470	3	0 6	3	5	0 15
Seprae, Gwalior...	633	4	0 8	3	7	1 5
Seonie, Gondawana...	536	4	0 8	3	6	1 2
Serampore, Bengal...	1203	7	0 14	3	13	2 7
Seringapatam...	626	4	0 8	3	7	1 3
Seroor, Poona, Deccan...	111	1	0 2	2	2	0 6
Serowie, Rajpootana...	518	4	0 8	3	6	1 2
Severndroog, South Concan...	133	1	0 2	2	2	0 6
Shahzadpoore, Allahabad...	867	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Shahjehanpore, Oude...	916	6	0 12	3	10	1 14
Sheally, Tanjore...	879	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Shergetty, Gya Bahar...	1043	6	0 12	3	11	2 1
Shikohabad, Agra...	803	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Shikarpore...	0	6	0 12	3	11	2 1
Sholapore, Deccan...	246	2	0 4	2	2	0 9
Sigouly, Patna...	1138	7	0 14	3	12	2 4
Sion, Bombay...	8	4	0 1	1	1	0 3
Sirdhanah, (Meerut)...	924	6	0 12	3	10	1 14
Simlah, (Himalaya)...	1086	6	0 12	3	11	2 1
Sattaran, Deccan...	163	1	0 2	2	2	0 6
Soomoondergore, Bengal...	1247	7	0 14	3	13	2 7
Soorod, Bengal...	1297	7	0 14	3	13	2 7
Soobathoo, Himalaya...	1062	6	0 12	3	11	2 1
Sukree, Gullee, Bengal...	1329	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Sultanganj, Bengal...	1220	7	0 14	3	13	2 7
Sultanpore, (Benares)...	941	6	0 12	3	10	1 14
Sultanpore, (Oude)...	949	6	0 12	3	10	1 14
Sumhulpore, Bengal...	879	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Surat...	191	1	0 2	2	2	0 6
Surdash, Bengal...	1357	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Sylhet...	1517	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Tarnapore...	80	4	0 1	2	1	0 3
Tanjore...	871	5	0 10	2	9	1 11
Tannah, North Concan...	24	4	0 1	2	1	0 3
Tarputtry, Mysore...	531	4	0 8	3	6	1 2
Tatia...	773	5	0 10	3	8	1 8
Tellicherry, (or Mahee) Malabar...	629	6	0 8	3	7	1 5
Tezpoore, Bisanath...	1750	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Thodevaum, Carnatic...	711	5	0 10	3	8	1 8
Tidpera, (Comilla) Bengal...	1431	8	1 0	3	14	2 10
Tirhoot, (Moozufferpore) Bahar...	1103	7	0 14	3	12	2 4
Tranquebar, Tanjore...	889	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Tripassore, Madras...	731	5	0 10	3	8	1 8
Trichinopoly...	835	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Trevandrum, Travancore...	891	5	0 10	3	9	1 11
Trombay, Salsette...	0	4	0 1	2	1	0 3
Tulleh, South Concan...	77	4	0 1	2	1	0 3

## NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS:

Distance.	Letters.		News-papers.		Baughy.	
	sing.	double.	sing.	double.	sing.	double.
	Not exg. 1/4 tola.	Ex. 1/4 tl. & not ex. 1 tola wt.	Postg. on single. Newsp. exg 3/4 tl. wt.	Baughy postg. on Books not ex. 20 tola wt.	Postage on sing. Baughy parcels not ex. 60 tolas.	
Thumlook, Bengal..	Ml.	A.	Rs.	A.	A.	Rs.
Tutacorien, Palamcottah....	1156	7	0	14	3	2
Umballah, Sikh States near the Sutledge.....	990	6	0	12	3	1
Undul, † (Bancorah) Bengal..	1007	6	0	12	3	1
Vaniumbaddy, Vellore..	1249	7	0	14	3	2
Vellore..	719	5	0	10	3	1
Vemboocotah, Vellore..	799	5	0	10	3	1
Veneatcherry, Vellore....	908	6	0	12	3	1
Vingoria, South Concan..	663	4	0	8	3	1
Vizagapatam, Circars .....	283	2	0	4	2	1
Vizadrong, South Concan..	834	5	0	10	3	1
Vizianagrum, Circars.....	245	2	0	0	2	1
Wallojshbad, Madras.....	856	6	0	0	3	1
Yoolahd, Ahmednuggur....	753	5	0	10	3	1
STATIONS IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.	233	2	0	4	2	1
Candy..					3	0
Colombo..	1277	7	0	14	3	2
Galle (Point de)....	1205	7	0	14	3	2
Newera Ellia..	1277	7	0	14	3	2
Tiacomallee..	1277	7	0	14	3	2
	1277	7	0	14	3	2

NOTE.—The mark † affixed to any name denotes that there is no Post Office at the Station. Letters must therefore, be sent to the nearest Post Office, which is mentioned under Parenthesis.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

## BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE.

J. GORDON, Post Master General.  
W. Blowers, Deputy do.

## SUBORDINATE POST OFFICES.

Aden.....	Post Master, Surgeon J. P. Malcolmson.
Asseerghur.....	do. Vacant.
Ahmednuggur.....	do. H. A. Harrison, Collector.
Aurangabad.....	do. J. Ralph, (Pay Master Nizam's service.)
Acoldo....	Post Office Writer under do.
Kunnur..	do. do.
Karmja..	do. do.
Jaffrabad.	do. do.
Belgaum....	Post Master, Captain P. E. Warburton.
Dharwar, Post office	Writer under do.
Kulladgee	do. do.
Bhopawar....	Post Master, Major E. Pettingal.
Ellichpoor....	do. Captain H. Robison.
Oomrawattee..	Post Office writer under do.
Kaira, Post Master Lieut. A. Crawford.	
Ahmedabad Post Office	writer under do.
Do. Cantonment	do. do.
Baroda.....	do. do.
Bhoj.....	do. do.
Deesa.....	do. do.
Hursale.....	do. do.
Rajkote.....	do. do.

Mhow.....	Post Master, Capt. C. Birdwood.
Malligaum... ..	do. Lieut. A. McDonald.
Mundlesier..	Post Office Writer under do.
Scindia... ..	do. do.
Chandore... ..	do. do.
Dhoolia... ..	do. do.
Nassuk... ..	do. do.
Kassara.....	do. do.
Bhowndy... ..	do. do.
Malcolm Peit or Mahableshwur,	Post Master Assist. Surgeon P. Gray.
Pahlanpoor... ..	do. Major L. Brown.
Poona.....	do. Capt. R. St. John.
Sattara.....	Post Office Writer under do.
Kurar... ..	do. do.
Padigaum... ..	do. do.
Punderpoor... ..	do. do.
Beejapoor... ..	do. do.
Seroor... ..	do. do.
Kirkee... ..	do. do.
Kundalla... ..	do. do.
Panwell.....	do. do.
Rutnagherry... ..	Post Master, A. Elphinston, Collector.
Dapolee... ..	Post Office Writer under do.
Vingoria.....	do. do.
Malwan... ..	do. do.
Gohagur... ..	do. do.
Sholapoor... ..	Post Master, Capt. J. G. Mundsley.
Tanna.....	do. Capt. J. Liddell.
Broach... ..	Post Office Writer under the Collector.
Surat.....	do. do.
Damaun... ..	do. do.
Bassein... ..	do. do.
Tarrapoor... ..	do. do.

## NOTIFICATION

The following Rules approved of by Government respecting the Posting of Palkee Bearers are published for the information of the Public, and for the guidance of the several Post Masters under this Presidency.

I. Travellers may be furnished with Dawk Bearers on application at the different Post Offices, where they will obtain all the requisite information as to the estimated distances between known stations, to which only Dawk bearers can be laid by any Post Master.

II. A set of Dawk Bearers comprises twelve, and one Mussalchee for which is charged, payable in advance, at the rate of eight annas per Mile, but as in many instances, owing to the delay caused by Travellers remaining longer on the road than the stipulated time, this sum is found unequal to the expense, a further sum of four annas per Mile is required to be paid as a deposit to cover any eventual expense or demurrage caused by delay on the part of the Traveller.—Should none occur, the full amount of the sum deposited is refunded, upon the Traveller furnishing a certificate from the Deputy Post Master at the place where his journey finished, that he arrived there without having incurred demurrage. It is the duty of the Deputy Post Masters to furnish Travellers with certificates specifying according to circumstances whether or otherwise they had come on demurrage ;—such certificate must however be understood, is only applicable to the Deputy Post Master's Division, who grants it, for it sometimes happens that a Traveller having incurred demurrage on part of the road, by travelling subsequently during those hours originally appointed for halting, reaches the last Division within the given time.

N. B.—It is to be particularly observed, that in some Districts, Bearers are with difficulty procured, and where they have to be sent a considerable distance to take up the Traveller, and in like manner to return home, for time so occupied they are paid additionally, and in all such cases Post Masters are authorized to charge the actual cost for the Travellers Bearers.

III. When it is reported that a Traveller come on demurrage, on any part of the road the adjustment of the amount deposited to cover such expenses will be postponed until the receipt of the Bills for the Dāk, from all the Post Masters through whose Divisions the Traveller may have passed.

IV. Travellers whether proceeding from the Presidency, or from Outstations are provided with a Form, in which they are requested particularly to note any cause of dissatisfaction they may meet with on their journey, and the places where they meet with obstructions, or irregularities on the part of the Bearers or Subordinate Post Office Servants, this Form being affixed to the certificate which the Travellers has to present for signature, secures its being noticed.

V. When Dāk has been ordered and circumstances may render it expedient for the Traveller to postpone his journey, or to withdraw the Bearers entirely, he will of course be held liable for any expense which may have been incurred on his account. The amount paid for the Dāk and the account deposited to cover demurrage will therefore remain unadjusted until reports are received from the General Post Master on the line of route upon which the Dāk was ordered.

VI. Travellers Baggage must not exceed for each Banghy Burdar, twentyfour seers, and this must be divided into two Parcels or Pattaraahs of such dimensions as to render them conveniently portable when slung as Baughies.

VII. It is to be generally understood, that although Government permits their servants to lay Dāk Bearers for the convenience of the Public, the state derives no benefit from this source, and that neither Government nor any of their Officers are in any degree responsible to the Traveller for the misfortune and disappointments which are inseparable from Dāk travelling, thus every Traveller travels at his own risk, and is liable to the losses and increased expenses incidental to delays, and accidents, and that Government can in no instance be considered liable to make good any losses whatever.

VIII. When irregularities and consequent inconvenience occur to Travellers, the Post Master General on being applied to, will immediately investigate the complaint brought to his notice, but this can only be done in the same manner, and to the same end as a superior in any other Department would interfere to enquire into complaints preferred against his subordinates.

IX. In case of surcharge alone, or charges which to the Parties complaining might appear unjust because arising out of some positive neglect, or error on the part of the Deputy Post Master who lays the Dāk, it would be the duty of the Post Master General to investigate the matter with a view to afford pecuniary redress.

X. In every case of refusal to make good demands on account of laying Dāk Bearers, Post Masters are authorized to detain all Letters, Parcels, &c. for the person from whom demands are due in the same manner as is authorized to act under clause IX of the General Rules.

XI. Any decision pronounced by the Post Master General in all references relative to Dāk Bearers, to be considered final.

J. A. SHAW, Actg. Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 3d June, 1841.

## RATES OF HIRE.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 17TH MAY 1841.

The following Act passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, on the 17th May 1841, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT No. IV. of 1841.

*An Act for regulating public conveyances in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, and the Harbour of Bombay.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that all Hackney Carriages, Carts, Palankeens and other Vehicles let to hire for the purpose of conveying persons or goods within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, and all Boats let to hire for such purpose within the Harbour of Bombay shall bear upon them, in manner as directed by the superintendent of Police, on each side, in large English and Native figures or characters, a certain number to be indicated for every such public conveyance in manner hereinafter mentioned; and every person who shall let out to hire any such public conveyance after the expiration of two months from the day of passing this Act which shall not bear such number in manner aforesaid, or which shall bear any number not indicated as aforesaid or after notice as hereinafter mentioned to withdraw the same, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding Thirty Rupees.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the numbers to be used for public conveyances shall be indicated by the Superintendent of Police on application of the owners of such conveyances, and it shall be lawful for the Court of Petty Sessions on proof of the breach of any provision of this Act by the owner of any such conveyance as aforesaid, to give such owner notice to withdraw the number which may theretofore have been indicated to him in manner aforesaid.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that every Teeka-bearer, Boatman, or other person employed in the conveyance of persons or goods as aforesaid by the owner of any such public conveyance shall wear, in manner as directed by the Superintendent of Police, a Badge on the upper part of his right arm with the number of the public conveyance to which he belongs, which Badge shall be indicated by the said Superintendent, in default whereof every person so employed and not having such badge as aforesaid, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Court of Petty Sessions from time to time to settle the rates for the hire of such public conveyances as aforesaid, and the rates so settled, if sanctioned by the Governor of Bombay in Council shall be published twice in the Government Gazette. And after such publication, if the owner or other person in charge of any such public conveyance as aforesaid shall receive or require any higher rate for the hire thereof, or shall refuse a fare upon tender of the prescribed rate, the person or persons on whose application the number of such public conveyance shall have been indicted as aforesaid, or the person receiving or requiring such higher rate or refusing fare, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees. Provided always, that no person shall be deemed to be liable to the penalty in this Section unless the settled rate of hire shall have been duly tendered. And any person refusing to pay the money due from him for the hire of any such conveyance according to the rate settled as aforesaid, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees and no contract for hire under the settled rate shall be valid or binding on any owner of a public conveyance.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the Superintendent of Police shall keep a Register containing a full description of applicants receiving numbers under this Act, and of every conveyance for which any number is obtained, and of every person for whom any Badge is obtained, and every offender using or authorizing the use of any Number or Badge otherwise than for such particular conveyance or person, shall be liable, on summary conviction, before the Court of Petty Sessions, to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Court of Petty Sessions from time to time, to appoint stands for public Carriages and Palkees. And every person in charge of any Carriage or Palkee found loitering off any such stand for the purpose of hire, shall be liable, on conviction before the Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding Ten Rupees.

VII. And it is hereby provided, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent any person from letting to hire any conveyance for a month or longer period without any such number being applied for as aforesaid.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines imposed by virtue of this Act shall be recoverable in manner provided for by Act II. of 1839.

T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Scale of Rates of Hire which have in conformity with the provisions of Act IV. of 1841 been established for the various descriptions of Conveyances on the Island of Bombay, is published for general information.

BUNNERS BOATS, FROM 1ST OCTOBER TO 31ST MAY.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1st Class.	For a trip of two hours.....	2	0	0
	For every additional hour.....	0	8	0
	For a whole day.....	5	0	0
2d Do.	For a trip of two hours.....	1	8	0
	For every additional hour.....	0	6	0
	For a whole day.....	4	0	0
3d Do.	For a trip of two hours.....	1	0	0
	For every additional hour.....	0	4	0
	For a whole day.....	3	0	0



## MONSOON.

FROM 1ST OF JUNE TO 30TH SEPTEMBER.

1st Class. From any of the Bunders to any Ship in the Harbour and			
not detained more than two hours..	..	....	3 0 0
For every additional hour, till it amounts to six Rupees which			
is considered a whole day's pay or twelve hours ...		....	0 8 0
2nd Do. For a trip of two hours....	.....	....	2 0 0
For every additional hour....	....	.....	0 6 0
For a whole day.....	....	.....	5 0 0
3rd Do. For a trip of two hours... ..	.. ..	.....	1 8 0
For every additional hour....	....	....	0 4 0
For a whole day....	.. ..	.....	4 0 0

## BUNDER BOATS ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE CLASSES.

1st Class having a Crew of 13 men	
2nd Ditto ditto 9 do.	
3rd Ditto ditto 7 do.	

	FAIRSEASON.		MONSOON.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
COTTON BOATS.				
In Harbour, per day....	2	0 0	2	12 0
For half a day, under six hours....	1	0 0	1	12 0
To Panwell and Tannah, to be discharged at those places....	5	0 0	7	0 0
To those places and back.....	7	0 0	10	0 0
To Nagotna... ..	7	0 0	10	0 0
To Ditto and back to Bombay... ..	10	0 0	12	0 0
To Caranjah and Elephanta... ..	3	0 0	4	0 0
To those places and back....	4	0 0	6	0 0
DINGIES.				
For a trip of two hours....	0	8 0	1	0 0
For every additional hour..	0	2 0	0	3 0
For a whole day..	1	8 0	2	0 0

## HAMALLS.

	R.	A.	P.
Each Hamall, per day.....	0	4	0
Any time not exceeding 3 hours..	0	2	0
If detained beyond 6 p. m. till 12..	0	1	0
If detained after 12..	0	2	0
Hire of each Palkee for one day ..	0	4	0
Hire of ditto any time less than 3 hours.....	0	2	0

## NUMBER OF HAMALLS TO EACH PALKEE.

For each Palkee within the Fort or limits of the Esplanade..	..	..	..	4 Hamalls.
From the Fort to Girgaum..	..	..	..	4 do.
From the Fort to Chowpattee....	.....	.....	..	4 do.
From the Fort to Malabar Point.....	..	..	..	8 do.
From the Fort to Bycullah..	..	..	.....	4 do.
From the Fort to Breach Candy..	..	..	..	6 do.
From the Fort to Love Grove...	..	..	..	8 do.
From the Fort to Mazagon....	..	..	..	4 do.
From the Fort to Chinchpoojly and Parell..	..	..	..	6 do.
From the Fort to Matouga, Sion or Mahim.....	..	..	..	8 do.
From the Fort to Colaba....	..	..	.....	4 do.

# **RATE OF FARE FOR CONVEYANCES, BUGGIES AND BULLOCK RIDING CARTS.**

	Buggy & Horse &c.	Bullock Cart Riding.		Buggy & Horse &c.	Bullock Cart Riding.
From the Port of Sion.. .. .	2 0 0	1 8 0	& back	3 0 0	2 0 0
Ditto do. to Matoonga.....	1 8 0	1 0 0	.....	2 4 0	1 8 0
Ditto do. to Parell.. .. .	1 0 0	0 12 0	.....	1 8 0	1 0 0
Ditto do. to Chinchpoogly.. .. .	0 12 0	0 8 0	.....	1 4 0	0 12 0
Ditto do. to Mazagon & Byculla... ..	0 9 0	0 6 0	.....	0 14 0	0 9 0
Ditto do. to Bendy Bazar & Moom- badavee... .. .	0 9 0	0 6 0	.....	0 14 0	0 9 0
Ditto do. to Colaba.. .. .	0 9 0	0 6 0	.....	0 14 0	0 9 0
Ditto do. to Small Colaba.. .. .	0 6 0	0 4 0	.....	0 9 0	0 6 0
Ditto do. to Mahim.. .. .	1 12 0	1 0 0	.....	2 8 0	1 8 0
Ditto do. to Worles.. .. .	1 12 0	1 0 0	.....	2 8 0	1 8 0
Ditto do. to Malabar Point.....	1 0 0	0 12 0	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0
Ditto do. to Breach Candy.. .. .	0 12 0	0 8 0	.....	1 4 0	0 12 0
Ditto the Sailor's Home to Apollo Pier	0 6 0	0 4 0	.....	0 9 0	0 6 0
Ditto do. to Custom House Pier.. ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	.....	0 9 0	0 6 0
The whole day from Sun-rise to Sun-set.	3 0 0	1 8 0			

Any Buggy or Bullock Cart detained by the Hirer shall be paid for at the rate of 3 Annas for a Buggy, and 2 Annas for a Bullock Cart per hour, so long as so detained.

Any distance not specified in this List of Fares shall be paid for at the rate of 3 Annas per Mile for a Buggy, and 2 Annas per Mile for a Bullock Cart.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 3d August 1841.

## **NOTICE**

Is hereby given, that the undermentioned spots are appointed for stands for Carriages and Palkees, agreeably to Sec. VI. of Act. IV. of 1841.

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 The Tamarind tree, near the Cathedral. | 6 Near the Old Sailor's Home. |
| 2 Outside the Church Gate of the Fort.   | 7 Pidonee corner.             |
| 3 Outside the Bazar Gate of the Fort.    | 8 Tannah stand.               |
| 4 The Apollo Bunder.                     | 9 The Gaol.                   |
| 5 At Colaba, near the Church.            | 10 Mazagon Bunder.            |

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions.

L. C. C. RIVERTT,  
Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions.

Bombay, Petty Sessions Office, 31st August 1841.

## **NOTICE**

Is hereby given, that the Court of Petty Sessions has this day ordered, that the Spot of Ground, immediately adjoining the South end of the Vellade, on the right hand side of the road, at the entrance of Small Colaba, shall be appropriated as a stand for Palanqueens let for hire, in addition to the other stands already advertized.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions,  
L. C. C. RIVERTT, Clerk.

Bombay, Petty Sessions Office, 17th August 1842.

## **Shipping Act.**

### **LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

THE 5TH JULY, 1841.

The following Act passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 5th of July 1841, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No X. of 1841.

*An Act for prescribing the Rules to be observed, in order that ships or vessels belonging to ports within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, or belonging to Native Princes or States, or their subjects, may become entitled to the pri-*

*privileges of British ships under a proclamation of the Governor General of India in Council made in pursuance of the Stat. 3rd and 4th Victoria Ch. LVI.*

1. Whereas by Statute passed in the 3rd and 4th years of Her Majesty Queen Victoria entitled An Act to regulate the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the East India Company's charter, it is enacted "that it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council by Proclamation, to declare that all ships or vessels built or to be built within the limits of the Charter of the East India Company being owned by Her Majesty's subjects for whom the said Governor General in Council has powers to legislate, and belonging, under the Regulation hereinafter provided for, to any ports in the territories under the Government of the said Company, shall be deemed to be British ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limits, including the Cape of Good Hope, and the territories and dependencies thereof; provided that the upon such declaration being made the said Governor General in Council shall, and the said Governor General in Council is hereby accordingly empowered to make Regulations, to be enforced by suitable penalties, concerning the registering, licensing, and ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels." And whereas it is further enacted in the same Statute as follows, that is to say, "And whereas it may be expedient to admit to similar privileges and advantages any ships or vessels belonging to Native Princes or States in subordinate alliance with, or having subsidiary treaties with the East India Company, or owned by subjects of any such Princes or States, be it therefore enacted that the Governor General of India in Council may by such Regulations as aforesaid, such regulations being subject as aforesaid, admit to the privileges and advantages of British ships for the purposes of trade within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof, or to any such privileges and advantages, any ships or vessels belonging to such Princes or States, or any of them, or owned by subjects of any such Princes or States, but any such Regulations shall provide for the granting to such ships or vessels fit and convenient licences or passes, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels." And whereas in pursuance of such enactments it is expedient to frame such Regulations as are mentioned therein, the compliance with which shall be required in order that ships or vessels may be deemed British ships, or be admitted to the privileges and advantages of British ships under such Proclamation as aforesaid.

It is hereby enacted, that no ship or vessel shall be deemed a British ship under such proclamation as aforesaid (except as regards ships or vessels registered before the passing of this Act, or having a pass at the time of passing thereof) unless the person or persons claiming property therein shall have caused the same to have been registered at some one of the ports hereinafter mentioned within the territories of the East India Company, and shall have obtained a certificate of such registry from the person or persons authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate as hereinafter directed; the form of which certificate shall be as follows.

"This is to certify, that in pursuance of the Act No. X. of 1841 of the Governor General of India in Council (here insert the names and occupations and residence of subscribing owners) having made and subscribed the declaration required by the said Act and having declared that (he or they) together with (names, occupations and residence of non-subscribing owners, (is or are) sole owner or owners, in the proportions specified on the back hereof, of the ship or vessel called the (ship's name) of (place at which the vessel shall be registered) which is (of the burthen of number of tons,) and whereof (master's name) is master, and that the said ship or vessel was (when and where built) and (name and employment of Surveying officer) having certified to us that the said ship or vessel has (number) masts, that her (here insert the measurement as ascertained by the rules hereinafter mentioned) that she is (how rigged) rigged with a (standing or running) bowsprit, is (description of stern,) sterned, (carvel or clincher) built, has (whether any or no) gallery, and (kind of head, if any) head: and the said subscribing owners having consented and agreed to the above description, the said ship or vessel called the (name) has been duly registered at the port of (name of port), certified under our hands at the Custom House, in the said port of (name of port), this (date) day of (name of month) in the year (words at length.)

(Signed) — Collector or Registrar of Shipping.

And on the back of such certificate or registry, there shall be an account of the parts or shares held by each of the owners mentioned and described in such certificate, in the form and manner following.

<i>Names of several owners within mentioned.</i>		<i>Number of shares held by each owner</i>
Name.....	.....	.....
Name.....	.....	.....
Name.....	.....	.....
Name.....	.....	.....

(Signed) — Collector;

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the ports at which registration shall be made, shall be the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore and such other places subordinate to the local Governments of India, as such Governments respectively may, from time to time, declare to be registering ports under this Act. Provided, that ships or vessels built at any place other than any of such ports, shall be allowed to make their first voyage to any of such ports, being the ports at which it is intended they shall be registered, under a certificate to be granted by the principal British Officer at the place where the ship is built, or if there be no British Officer in authority there, then by three merchants of such place, which certificate shall contain all the particulars with regard to the ownership and description of the ships or vessels contained in a certificate of registry, and shall specify the ports at which it is intended that they shall respectively be registered, and which certificate shall have all the effect of a certificate of registry under this act, during the first voyage from the place of building to the ports at which the ships or vessels respectively shall be afterwards registered. Provided that such ships or vessels so proceeding on their first voyage as aforesaid shall be deemed British ships only, whilst duly prosecuting such first voyage for the purpose of registry within a reasonable time after their arrival at the port of registry, the owners, or master or other person having or taking the command or charge of such ship or vessel shall be liable on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies to a penalty not exceeding 5,000 rupees.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the persons authorized to make such registry, and to grant such certificate as aforesaid, shall be the persons now authorized to make registry of ships or vessels under the Statute 3 and 4 W. 4. Ch. 35, and such other or different persons as the local Governments may from time to time appoint for the port under their respective Presidencies.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that at every port where registry shall be made in pursuance of this Act a book shall be kept by the Registering Officer in which all the particulars contained in the form of the certificate of the registry herein before directed to be used shall be duly entered; and every registry shall be numbered in progression beginning such progressive numeration at the commencement of each and every year. And such Registering Officer shall forthwith or within one month at the furthest, send to the Government of the Presidency to which he is subordinate a true and exact copy, together with the number of every certificate which shall be by him so granted.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that no registry shall henceforth be made or certificate be granted, until the following declaration be made or subscribed before the Registering Officer, by the owner or major part of the owners of the ship or vessel required to be registered.

I, A. B., (of place of residence and occupation) do truly declare that the ship or vessel (name) of (port or place) whereof (master's name) is at present master, being (kind of built, burthen, etcetera, as described in the certificate of the Surveying Officer) was (when and where) built and that I the said (A. B.) and the other owners (names and occupations if any and where they respectively reside) am (or are) truly and bona fide a subject (or subjects) of Her Majesty for whom the Governor General of India in Council has power to legislate, and that no person not being subject as aforesaid, directly or indirectly hath any share or part interest in the said ship or vessel. Provided that if the Registering Officer shall see occasion to doubt the truth of any of the facts contained in the above declaration he shall not deem such declaration to be conclusive, but may refuse the registry or certificate, and his discretion exercised in his behalf shall be subject only to an appeal to the local Government to which he is subordinate.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that in case the required number of joint owners of any ship or vessel shall not personally attend to make and subscribe the declaration herein before directed to be made and subscribed, then and in such case such owner or owners as shall personally attend and make and subscribe the declarations aforesaid, shall further declare that the part owners of such ship or vessel then absent, is or are not resident within twenty miles of such port or place, and hath or have not to the best of his or their knowledge or belief, willfully absented himself or themselves in order to avoid the making the declaration herein before directed to be made and subscribed, or is or are prevented by illness from attending to make and subscribe the said declaration.

VII. And in order to enable the Registering Officer to grant a certificate truly and accurately describing every ship or vessel to be registered in pursuance of this Act, and also to enable all other Officers of Customs on due examination, to discover whether any such ship or vessel is the same with that for which a certificate is alleged to have been granted, it is hereby enacted, that previous to the registering or granting of any certificate of registry as aforesaid some one or more persons appointed by the local Governments respectively, taking to his or their assistance if he or they shall judge it necessary, one or more person or persons skilled in the building and admeasurement of ships, shall go on board of every such ship or vessel that is to be registered, and shall strictly and accurately exa-

mine and admeasure every such ship or vessel as to all and every particular contained in the form of the certificate herein before directed in the presence of the master, or of any other person who shall be appointed for that purpose on the part of the owner or owners or in his or their absence by the said master, and shall deliver a true and just account in writing of all such particulars of the build, description, and admeasurement of every such ship or vessel as are specified in the form of the certificate above recited to the Officer authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate of registry as aforesaid; and the said master or other person attending on the part of the owner or owners is hereby required to sign his name also to the certificate of such surveying or Examining Officer, in testimony of the truth thereof, provided such master or other person shall consent and agree to the several particulars set forth and described therein.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the commencement of this Act the tonnage of every ship or vessel required by law to be registered, shall previous to her being registered, be measured and ascertained while her hold is clear, and according to the following rule; (that is to say) divide the length of the upper deck between the afterpart of the stern and the forepart of the sternpost into six equal parts. Depths: at the foremost, the middle, and the aftermost of those points of division, measure in feet and decimal parts of a foot the depths from the underside of the upper deck to the ceiling at the limber strake. In the case of a break in the upper deck, the depths are to be measured from a line stretched in a continuation of the deck. Breadths: divide each of those three depths into five equal parts and measure the inside breadths at the following points, videlicet, at one-fifth and at four-fifths from the upper deck of the foremost and aftermost depths, and at two-fifths and four-fifths from the upper deck of the midship depth. Length, at half the midship depth measure the length of the vessel from the afterpart of the stern to the forepart of the sternpost, then to twice the midship depth add the foremost and the aftermost depth for the sum of the depths; add together the upper and lower breadths at the foremost division, three times, the upper breadth, and the lower breadth at the midship division, and the upper and twice the lower breadth at the after division, for the sum of the breadths: then multiply the sum of the depths by the sum of the breadths and this product by the length, and divide the final product by three thousand, five hundred, which will give the number of tons for register. If the vessel have a poop or half deck, or a break in the upper deck measure the inside mean length, breadth and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulk head; multiply these three measurements together and dividing the product by 92,4 the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the result as above found. In order to ascertain the tonnage of open vessels, the depths are to be measured from the upper edge of the upper strake.

IX. And it is hereby provided, that in each of the several rules hereinbefore prescribed when applied for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of any ship or vessel propelled by steam, the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room shall be deducted from the total tonnage of the vessel as determined by either of the rules aforesaid, and the remainder shall be deemed the true register tonnage of the said ship or vessel. The tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room shall be determined in the following manner; that is to say measure the inside length of the engine room in feet and decimal parts of a foot from the foremost to the aftermost bulk-head, then multiply the said length by the depth of the ship or vessel at the midship division as aforesaid, and the product by the inside breadth at the same division at two fifths of the depth from the deck taken as aforesaid, and divide the last product by 92,4, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room.

X. And it is hereby provided, that the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room shall be set forth in the certificate of registry as part of the description of the ship or vessel, and that any alteration of such tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine room or of such length of the engine room after registry, shall be deemed to be an alteration requiring registry de novo within the meaning of the said act for the registering of ships or vessels.

XI. And it is hereby enacted that for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of all such ships whether belonging to the United Kingdom or otherwise, as there shall be occasion to measure while their cargoes are on board, the following rule shall be observed and is hereby established; (that is to say,) measure first the length on the upper deck between the afterpart of the stern and the forepart of the sternpost; secondly, the inside breadth on the underside of the upper deck at the middle point of the length; and thirdly, the depth from the underside of the upper deck down the pump well to the skin, multiply these three dimensions together, and divide the product by one hundred and thirty, and the quotient will be the amount of the register tonnage of such ships.

XII. And it is hereby enacted that the true amount of the register tonnage of every merchant ship or vessel belonging to the United Kingdom, to be ascertained according

to the rule by this act established in respect of such ships, shall be deeply carved or cut in figures of at least three inches in length on the main beam of every such ship or vessel prior to her being registered.

XIII. And it is hereby provided that Country Craft employed in Coasting voyages not exceeding the burden of 200 tons may be registered and the tonnage marked according to rules to be prescribed from time to time by the respective local Governments.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall have been ascertained according to the rules herein prescribed such account of tonnage shall ever after be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel, and shall be repeated in every subsequent registry of such ship or vessel, unless it shall happen that any alteration has been made in the form or burden of such ship or vessel, or it shall be discovered that the tonnage of such ship or vessel had been erroneously taken and computed.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that if such certificate as aforesaid shall be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whatever than those for whose use it is granted, or shall be made use of for the service of any other ship or vessel than the ship or vessel for which it is granted, such certificate shall thenceforth be utterly void, and the master or any owner of the ship or vessel who shall be proved to have sold, lent, or disposed of such certificate or made use of the same as aforesaid, or shall have concurred in or been privy to the committing any such offence, shall be liable upon conviction by information as aforesaid to a penalty not exceeding 10,000 rupees. And in case such ship or vessel shall be lost or taken by the enemy, burnt, or broken up or otherwise prevented from returning to the port at which she is registered, or shall on any account have lost and forfeited the privileges of a British ship, or shall have been seized and legally condemned for illicit trading, or shall have been taken in execution for debt and sold by due process of law, or shall have been sold to the Crown or the East India Company, or shall under any circumstances have been registered *de novo*, the certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up, within one month after the arrival of the master in any port or place in the territories of the East India Company to the Registering Officer at such port, in default whereof the master or any of the owners shall be liable on conviction by information as aforesaid to a penalty not exceeding 5,000 rupees. And if any person not being such subject as aforesaid shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole or to any part or share or of any interest in such ship or vessel, and the same shall be within the limits of any port of the territories of the East India Company, then in such case the certificate of registry shall within seven days after such purchase or transfer of property in such ship or vessel, be delivered up to the Registering Officer at such port, and if such ship or vessel shall be in any place not within the territories of the East India Company when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, then the certificate shall be delivered up within fourteen days after the arrival of such ship or vessel, or of the master thereof in any port of the territories of the East India Company to the Registering Officer at such port, in default whereof the master or any of the owners shall be liable on conviction before any Justice of the Peace in a penalty not exceeding 5,000 rupees recoverable in the manner provided by Act No. 2 of 1839.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that when and so often as the master of any ship or vessel registered in manner hereinbefore directed shall be changed, the master or owner of such ship or vessel shall deliver to the person or persons hereinbefore authorized to make such registry and grant such certificates of registry at the port where such change shall take place, if it be a port within the territories of the East India Company, the certificate of registry belonging to such ship or vessel, who shall thereupon indorse and subscribe a memorandum of such change, and shall forthwith give notice of the same to the proper officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel was last registered, pursuant to this Act, who shall likewise make a memorandum of the same in the book of registers which is hereby directed and required to be kept, and shall forthwith give notice thereof in like manner as of the original entry. But if the change do not take place in any port within the territories of the East India Company, then such delivery, memorandum and indorsement shall be made and notice given at the first port within the territories of the East India Company at which the new master shall arrive after such change. In default of which delivery of the certificate such new master or any of the owners shall be liable on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding 5,000 Rupees recoverable as aforesaid.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any owner or owners of any ship or vessel, to give any name to such ship or vessel other than that by which she was first registered in pursuance of this Act, and that the owner or owners of all and every ship or vessel which shall be so registered shall, before such ship or vessel after such

registry, shall begin to take in any cargo, paint, or cause to be painted, in white or yellow letters of a length of not less than four inches upon a black ground on some conspicuous part of the stern, the name by which such ship or vessel shall have been registered pursuant to this Act, and the port to which she belongs in a distinct and legible manner and shall so keep and preserve the same, and that if such owner or owners, or master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall permit such ship or vessel, to begin to take in cargo before the name of such ship or vessel has been so painted as aforesaid, or shall wilfully alter, erase, obliterate, or in any wise hide or conceal, or cause, or procure, or permit, the same to be done or shall in any written or printed paper, or other document describe such ship or vessel by any name other than that by which she was first registered pursuant to this Act, or shall verbally describe or cause or procure or permit such ship or vessel to be described by any other name to any officer or officers of Revenue in the due execution of his or their duty, then and in every such case the certificate of registry shall thenceforth become utterly void, and such owner or master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall be liable on information as aforesaid to a penalty not exceeding, 10,000 rupees.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all and every person and persons who shall, apply for a certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel shall, and they are hereby required to produce to the person or persons authorized to grant such certificate, a true and full particular under the hand of the builder of such ship or vessel, or in case the want of such certificate can be satisfactorily accounted for, then to produce other sufficient evidence of the proper denomination, and of the time when and the place where such ship or vessel was built, and also an exact account of the tonnage of such ship or vessel, and shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the person or persons hereinbefore authorized to grant such certificate that the ship or vessel for which such certificate is required is the same with that which is so described by the builder as aforesaid.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that if the certificate of registry of any ship or vessel shall be lost or mislaid, so that the same vessel when needful, and proof thereof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Registering Officer of the port at which the ship is registered, such Officer shall and may, where the certificate shall have been lost or mislaid, permit such ship or vessel to be registered de novo and a certificate thereof to be granted. Provided always that if such ship or vessel be absent and far distant from the port to which she belongs or by reason of the absence of the owner or owners, or of any other impediment, registry of the same cannot then be made in sufficient time, such Registering Officer shall and may grant a license for the present use of such ship or vessel, which license shall for the time and to the extent specified therein and no longer, be of the same force and virtue as a certificate of registry granted under this Act. Provided always that if the certificate of registry shall at any time afterwards be found, the same shall be forthwith delivered to the proper Officers of Customs to be cancelled, and that no illegal use be made of the same in default whereof the original certificate and the renewed certificate and license shall thenceforth become utterly void, and any person wilfully detaining the certificate so required to be cancelled, or making any illegal use thereof, shall be liable on conviction before any Justice in a penalty not exceeding 5000 rupees recoverable as aforesaid.

XX. And whereas it is not proper that any person under any pretence whatever should detain the certificate of registry of any ship or vessel, or hold the same for any purpose other than the lawful use and navigation of the ship or vessel for which it was granted, it is therefore hereby enacted, that in case any person who shall have received or obtained by any means or purpose whatever the certificate of the registry of any such ship or any vessel (whether such person shall claim to be the master or to be the owner or one of the owners of such ship or vessel, or not,) shall wilfully detain and refuse to deliver up the same to the proper Officers of Customs, for the purposes of such ship or vessel as occasion shall require, or to the person or persons having the actual command, possession, and management of such ship or vessel as the ostensible and reputed owner or owners thereof, it may and shall be lawful to and for any such last mentioned person to make complaint on oath of such detainer and refusal to any Justice of the Peace residing near to the place where such detainer and refuser shall be, and on such complaint at the said Justice shall and is hereby required by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the person so complained against to be brought before him to be examined touching such detainer and refusal, and if it shall appear to the said Justice on examination of such person or otherwise that the said certificate of registry is not lost or mislaid, but is wilfully detained by the said person, such person shall be subject on conviction before such Justice to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 rupees, recoverable as aforesaid, and the said Justice shall, and he is hereby required to certify the aforesaid detainer, refusal, and conviction to the per-

son or persons who granted such certificate of registry for such ship or vessel who shall on the terms and conditions of law being complied with make registry of such ship or vessel de novo, and grant a certificate thereof conformably to law notifying on the back of such certificate the ground upon which the ship or vessel was so registered de novo; and if the person who shall have detained and refused to deliver up such certificate of registry as aforesaid, or shall be verily believed to have detained the same, shall have absconded so that the said warrant of the Justice cannot be executed upon him, and proof thereof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Registering Officer of the port at which the ship or vessel was registered, it shall be lawful for the said officer to punish such ship or vessel to be registered de novo, or otherwise, in his discretion to grant a license for the present use of such ship or vessel in like manner as is herein before provided in the case wherein the certificate of registry is lost or mislaid.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any ship or vessel after she shall have been registered pursuant to the directions of this Act, shall in any manner whatever be altered so as not to correspond with all the particulars contained in the certificate of her registry, or if any alteration shall take place in the ownership of any ship or vessel, or of any shares thereof, in such cases such ship or vessel shall be registered de novo in manner hereinbefore required as soon as she returns to the port to which she belongs, or to any other port within the territories of the East India Company, on failure whereof such ship or vessel shall be deemed to be a ship or vessel not duly registered, and any person making use of a certificate for the purposes of any ship or vessel which has been granted in respect of the same, after the same ought to have been registered, de novo, shall be liable on conviction before any Justice to a penalty not exceeding 5,000 rupees recoverable as aforesaid.

XXII. And whereas great inconvenience may arise from the Registering Officers being served with subpoenas requiring them to bring with them and produce, on trials in Courts of Law relative to the ownership of vessels, or otherwise the declaration required to be taken by the owners thereof prior to the registering thereof, and the books of registry, or copies or extracts therefrom. And whereas it would tend much to the dispatch of business if the attendance of such Registering Officers with the same upon such trials were dispensed with, it is therefore hereby enacted, that the Registering Officer at any port or place and the person or persons acting for them respectively, shall upon every reasonable request by any person whomsoever, produce and exhibit for his, her or their inspection and examination any declaration made by any such owner or owners, and also any register or entry in any books of registry required, and shall upon every reasonable request by any person or persons whomsoever, permit him her or them to take a copy or copies or an extract or extracts thereof respectively, be allowed and received as evidence upon every trial at law, without the production of the original or originals, and without the testimony or attendance of any Registering Officer, or other person or persons acting for them respectively, in all cases, as fully and to all intents and purposes as such original or originals if produced by any Registering Officer, or other person or persons acting for them, could or might legally be admitted or received in evidence.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person or persons shall falsely make declaration to any of the matters hereinbefore required to be verified by declaration, or if any person or persons shall counterfeit, erase, alter or falsify any certificate or other instrument writing required or directed to be obtained, granted, or produced this Act, or shall knowingly or wilfully make use of any certificate or other instrument so counterfeited, erased, altered, falsified or shall wilfully grant such certificate or other instrument writing, knowing it to be false, such person or persons shall for every such offence be liable on conviction upon information as aforesaid to a penalty not exceeding 10,000 rupees. And if any such offence be committed by the owner of any ship or vessel, the certificate of such ship or vessel shall henceforth be wholly void.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when any ship or vessel duly registered under this Act or sailing under the British Navigation Law, shall come to be owned by a Native Prince or State, or by any subject of such Native Prince or State as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Governor of Fort William in Bengal, or for the Governor in Council of any Presidency, to continue to such ship or vessel the privileges and advantages of a British ship for the purposes aforesaid by a pass to be issued under the Company's Seal and subscribed by a Secretary to Government stating the voyage or voyages for which the same is to have effect, and the period for which it is to last: and it shall be lawful for the Governor of Fort William in Bengal, or the Governor in Council of any Presidency, to issue a similar pass conferring the privileges and advantages of a British ship for the purposes aforesaid under his Act to any ship or vessel built within the dominions of such Native Prince or State, and owned by such Prince or State, or by any of their subjects, provided always, that the ships belonging to Native Princes or States, or their subjects, in respect of which passes may be granted under this Act shall, during the voy-



age or voyages, or the period for which any such pass shall be granted be commanded by a subject of Her Majesty for whom the Governor General in Council has power to legislate.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that the fees demandable in respect of the granting any certificate or pass under this Act shall be fixed from time to time according to the directions of the Governor General in Council, but so that the same shall not exceed the amount of fees now payable for registering or granting passes to ships or vessels at the different Presidencies.

XXVI. And it is hereby declared, and enacted, that all ships or vessels registered under this Act, shall be deemed to belong to the ports at which they shall be respectively registered. And all ships or vessels being registered or in respect of which passes may have been granted which are unexpired at this time of passing this Act, shall for the purpose of being deemed British ships be deemed to belong to the ports at which they may have been registered or when passes shall have been granted which are unexpired, at which such passes may have been respectively granted. And such ships or vessels built and owned as required by the Statute 3 and 4 Vict. Ch. 56, shall continue subject to all the rules in force at the respective Presidencies before the passing of this Act, or any provisions of the Statute law, a compliance with which may heretofore have been necessary in order that ships, vessels built and owned as aforesaid might be deemed British ships for the purposes of trade.

T. A. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*  
**PROCLAMATION.**

The Governor General of India in Council hereby declares that all ships and vessels built or to be built within the limits of the Charter to the East India Company (as those limits are defined by the Statute 3d and 4th of Queen Victoria Cap. 56 entitled "An Act, further to regulate the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the East India Company's charter,") being owned by Her Majesty's subjects for whom the said Governor General in Council has power to legislate and belonging under the provisions of the Act passed by the Governor General in Council No. X. of 1841, to any ports in territories under the Government of the East India Company shall be deemed to be British ships for all purposes of trade within the said limits, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,  
T. H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*  
Fort William, the 5th July, 1841,

## NEW TARIFF.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

#### Revenue.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, in conformity with Section XXI. of Act No. 1. of 1838, the following Tariff, which is to be in force from the 1st of January 1842.

#### Tariff Valuation.

ENUMERATION OF GOODS.			
Nos.			Rs. A.
1	Abeer, Per Indian Maund.. ..	.. .. .	20 ..
2	Abnoos (Ebony wood), do.... ..	.....	1 ..
3	Agla wood of all kinds, per Pound.... ..	.....	3 ..
4	Agricultural Implements.... ..	.....	Per Invoice.*
<b>ALE AND BEER.</b>			
5	„ In Wood, per Hogshead... ..	.. .. .	50 ..
6	„ In Bottles, Dozen..... ..	.. .. .	3 ..
7	Porter in Woods, Hogshead... ..	.. .. .	50 ..
8	Do. Bottles, Dozen .....	.. .. .	3 ..
9	Cider and Sherry, Dozen quarts... ..	.. .. .	5 ..
10	Alum Cutch and Scinde, Indian Maund... ..	.. .. .	4 4
11	„ China do. do.. ..	.. .. .	2 12

\* The Tariff valuation when stated to be "Per Invoice" means the bona fide invoice cost of the Goods without charges, with an advance of 10 percent.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

			...Per Invoice*
12	" Gun and Pistols..	..	...Ditto. Rs. A.
13	" Ordnance.....	..	...Per 1,000..
14	" Gun Flints,..	..	...lb..
15	" Gun powder, Canister..	..	...do..
16	" Do. Barrel,..	..	...do..
17	" Do. Country..	..	...do..
18	" Percussion Caps..	..	...Cwt..
19	" Shot..	..	...Indian Maund..
20	Arrow root, East India, fine,..	..	...do...do...
21	" Do. coarse...	..	...Pound...
22	" West India..	..	...Tola..
23	Badloo and Suppoo, Gold,..	..	...Each..
24	Bale Lashings of 17 fathoms,..	..	...Indian Maund..
25	Bangles coarse and fine,....	..	...do...do...
26	Do. Kakun,....	..	...1,000...
27	Do. Lack,.....	..	...Dozen...
28	Do. China fine, gilt..	..	...ditto..
29	Do. Coarse, ditto not gilt...	..	...Indian Maund..
30	Bazoor Battoo nuts (for necklace),..	..	...Pecal of 133½ lbs...
31	Beads, China,...	..	...Cwt..
32	" British and Foreign,...	..	...lb..
33	" Ruby, pound...	..	...Indian Maund..
34	Betelnut, Bancote white,..	..	...do...
35	" Eastern,..	..	...do...
36	" Goa white..	..	...do...
37	" Red from Goa and all other countries,...	..	...do...do...
38	" In Husk,...	..	...1,000...
39	Bhooj Putur,.....	..	...Indian Maund..
40	Blacking,...	..	...Dozen...
41	Bottles empty, Wine and Beer,..	..	...Gross...
42	Ditto Soda Water, empty..	..	...do...
43	Brass leaf, or Orsidue, China,..	..	...Picul of 133½ lbs..
44	" " Enrepe,...	..	...lb..
45	Brimstone (Gunduck),..	..	...Indian Maund...
46	" Medicinal (Amulsurah),.....	..	...do...do...
47	Brooms Sweeping (Cocoanut),..	..	...100..
48	Burroo (Bamboo Pens) Muscat,...	..	...Bundle of 100..
49	" country,...	..	...do...
50	Cadjans,...	..	...Hundred..
51	Candles Wax,...	..	...Indian Maund...
52	" Spermacetti,...	..	...lb..
53	Canes and Rattans,...	..	...cwt..
54	Canton Cloth,...	..	...piece..
55	" Grass cloth, Single,...	..	...piece...
56	" Do. double..	..	...do...
57	Canvas country of all sorts,...	..	...Bolt..
58	" Europe...	..	...do...
59	Carriages & carriage Furniture,...	..	...per Invoice*
60	Catgut (Rodah),...	..	...Thousand strings..
61	Cauth (Terra Japonica) Eastern and Black Concunnee per Maund..	..	...do...do...
62	" Concunnee, White...	..	...do...do...
63	Charcoal,...	..	...do...do...
64	Chilly and chilly Pepper dried,...	..	...do...
65	Chitterys or Quittasols Paper China,...	..	...Hundred..
66	Chrome yellow,...	..	...Pound...
67	Chunam (Prepared)..	..	...Indian Maund..
68	Chunam Stones,...	..	...do...do...
69	Cocoanuts,...	..	...Thousand..
70	Coffee, Mocha,...	..	...Indian Maund..
71	" all other sorts,...	..	...do...
72	Coir Maldavy and Lacadavy,...	..	...do...
73	" of all other countries,...	..	...do...

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## CONFECTIONARY, EUROPE, vizt.

		Rs. A.
74	„ Bottled Fruits.....	Dozen Bottles (English)... 5 ..
75	„ Brandy Fruits in Glass Bottles,.....	Dozen Bottles English.. 12 ..
76	„ Ditto .....ditto.....do.....	do..French... 6 ..
77	„ Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Raspberry Vinegar, Capellair and Hoffman's Shrub,....	Dozen Pints..... 12..
78	„ Jams and Jellies,....	pound.... 1 ..
79	„ Preserve China, Box containing 4 large pcts or 6 small pcts ..	10 ..
80	„ Copra (dry Cocoanuts) white & black..	Indian Maund..... 4 ..
81	Coral.....	Market value*
82	Corks,....	Per Gross..... 1 ..

## CORNELIANS, vizt.

83	„ China Dole (Necklaces)....	per Corge..... 7 ..
84	„ Bengal do (do).....	do..... 4 ..
85	„ Gool Mogley,.....	Hundred.... 6 ..
86	„ China.....	ditto. .... 3 ..
87	„ Nimgool,.....	ditto. .... 2 ..
88	„ Nuzena,....	Thousand..... 3 ..
89	„ Tusby (cut).....	Corge..... 10 ..
90	„ Ditto (plain).....	do ..... 3 ..
91	Cotton Piece Goods.....	Per Invoice.*

## COTTON PIECE GOODS, AMERICAN, vizt:

92	Sheeting....	Per yard.... 4
93	Jean.....	ditto..... 8
94	Drill.....	ditto..... 8
95	Shirting.....	ditto.... 4

## COTTON TWIST, viz :

		Rs. A. P.
96	Mule Twist.. No..10 to 14...	Pound.. 4 ..
97	Ditto .. No..16 to 24 ..	Ditto.. 5 6
98	Ditto .. No..26 to 34 ..	Ditto.. 6 6
99	Ditto .. No..36 to 44.....	Ditto.. 7 6
100	Ditto .. No..46 to 54..	Ditto.. 9 ..
101	Ditto ... No..56 to 64..	Ditto.. 9 6
102	Ditto .. No..66 to 74..	Ditto.. 10 ..
103	Ditto .. No..76 to 84..	Ditto.. 11 ..
104	Ditto ... No..86 to 94..	Ditto.. 12 ..
105	Ditto ... No..96 to 104..	Ditto.. 14 ..
106	Ditto ... No.106 to 120 and upwards..	Ditto... 1 8 ..
107	Water Twist No. 10 to 14...	Ditto.. 5 ..
108	Ditto .. No..16 to 24..	Ditto.. 6 ..
109	Ditto .. No..26 to 34..	Ditto.. 8 ..
110	Ditto .. No..36 to 44.....	Ditto.. 8 6
111	Ditto .. No..46 to 54.....	Ditto.. 11 ..
112	Ditto .. No..56 to 64 ..	Ditto.. 12 ..
113	Ditto .. No..66 to 74.....	Ditto.. 13 ..
114	Ditto .. No..76 to 84....	Ditto.. 1 ..

## DYED MULE TWIST.

115	Turkey red. No..26 to 34....	Ditto.. 1 ..
116	Ditto .. No. 36 to 44 ..	Ditto.. 1 4 ..
117	Ditto .. No..46 to 54..	Ditto.. 1 8 ..
118	Dyed Mule all other colours. ..	No..26 to 34..ditto.. 9 ..
119	Ditto .. No..36 to 44...	Ditto.. 10 ..
120	Ditto .. No..46 to 53...	Ditto.. 11 ..
121	Thread English ..	Per Invoice*
122	Cowbezoar..	per lb.. 20 ..
123	Cowries small, ..	Indian Maund... 7 ..
124	Do. large...	do.. 1 ..
125	Cuppah (Mat Bags)..	Hundred... 10 ..

## DRUGS AND DYEING STUFFS, &amp;c. vizt.

126	Achro..	Indian Maund.. 4 ..
127	Agurbatty, a composition for burning	ditto.. 38 ..
128	Akerkareh (medicinal root)...	ditto... 40 ..

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## DRUGS AND DYING STUFFS.—Continued.

			Rs.	A.
129	Aloes (Socotra).....	Per Indian Maund..	16	
130	Aloes black,....	do.. do..	8	
131	Anveloatty,.....	do.. do..	1	12
132	Assond root,.....	do.. do..	8	
133	Atwickewly,....	do.. do..	32	
134	Azamah Flowers.....	Pound...	7	
135	Bhang,....	Indian Maund.....	2	8
136	Buzgund or Goolpesta,....	do.. do..	18	
137	Bodar,....	do.. do..	12	
138	Brass Camphire fine,.....	Pound.....	30	
139	Ditto do. coarse,....	do.. do..	10	
140	Cadey Ebramy, .....	Indian Maund..	2	
141	Camphor (China),....	do.. do..	50	
142	Ditto refined,....	do.. do..	60	
143	Rusca poor (Corrosive sublimate),....	do.. do..	250	
144	Capilla,....	do.. do..	14	
145	Capoorcatcherres (Zedoary)			
	Ditto... .. China....	do.. do..	6	
146	Ditto... .. Malabar....	do.. do..	5	
147	Caskey,....	do.. do..	7	
148	Cassia Fistula,.....	do.. do..	1	8
149	China root,.....	do.. do..	7	
150	Cochineal,.....	Pound...	2	
151	Cocum....	Indian Maund..	1	4
152	Columbo root,.....	do.. do..	3	
153	Chreyata.....	do.. do..	6	
154	Cunddoo,....	do.. do..	13	
155	Cudiakhar (borax), .....	do.. do..	16	
156	Uhowry flowers.....	do.. do..	1	4
157	Esburgh or Isperuck.....	do.. do..	10	
158	Galls Persian, .....	do.. do..	18	
159	Ditto country of all sorts,.....	do.. do..	1	
160	Ganjah,.....	do.. do..	30	
161	Goazaban,....	do.. do..	6	
162	Ghodavez or Vencand (Calamus Aromoticus),....	do.. do..	4	
163	Gockroo,....	do.. do..	2	
164	Gowla in shell,....	do.. do..	16	
165	Ditto not in shell,....	do.. do..	24	
166	Hemuz (a medicinal nut),... ..	do.. do..	1	8
167	Hing (Assafoetida)....	do.. do..	40	
168	Hingra, .....	do.. do..	9	
169	Hurtakey or Hurdey (Myrobolams),... ..	do.. do..	21	
170	Hurtal,....	do.. do..	14	
171	Jamulgota,.....	do.. do..	10	
172	Jercatchora (nux vomica),....	do.. do..	1	
173	Kermaney or Sewaraw,....	do.. do..	2	
174	Ditto fine quality,...	Pound.....	1	8
175	Kereshall,...	do.. do..	2	
176	Kewdazhur (orris root)...	Indian Maund..	5	
177	Kolinjun (Galingal) China..	do.. do..	38	
178	Kossum (Safflower) Bengal first quality,...	do.. do..	14	
179	Ditto .... Goozerat,....	do.. do..	7	
180	Ditto Ghanty and 2d quality Bengal,...	do.. do..	1	8
181	Koyful (Coculus Indicus),....	do.. do..	8	
182	Lac Pegue,.....	do.. do..	16	
183	Ditto shell,....	do.. do..	12	
184	Lac stick, Bengal,....	do.. do..	18	
185	Long Pepper....	do.. do..	7	
186	Ditto .... Eastern,....	do.. do..	18	
187	Ditto .... root,.....	do.. do..	9	
188	Lother,.....	do.. do..		

## DRUGS AND DYING STUFFS, &amp;c.—Continued.

Rs. A.

189	Morudsing..	.. ..	Indian Maund..	..	1	
190	Mothroot...	.. ..	do...do...	..	1	8
191	Moosly Black and White..	.. ..	do...do...	..	7	
192	Munjeet (Madder) Mocha and all others kinds..	.. ..	do...do...	..	8	
193	Nowsagur (Sal-ammoniac)..	.. ..	do...do...	..	18	
194	Nuts Black (Marking), .	.. ..	do...do...	..	1	12
195	Soonagaroo,....	.. ..	do...do...	..	5	8
196	Soomal, (white arsenic)..	.. ..	do...do...	..	17	
197	Palusapdy Southern Concan..	.. ..	do...do...	..	1	8
198	Revencheney,...	.. ..	do...do...	..	17	
199	Rhubarb,...	....	Pound.....	.....	10	
200	Rose flowers,...	.. ..	Indian Maund..	..	6	
201	Sapano, (Brazil wood) Country....	.. ..	do...do...	..	2	8
202	Ditto.. do... Eastern...	.. ..	do...do...	..	2	8
203	Senna..	.. ..	do...do...	..	2	
204	Sherus or Glue..	....	do...do...	..	11	
205	Soap nuts...	.. ..	do...do...	..	2	
206	Soorma (Antimony)..	.. ..	do...do...	..	12	
207	Soorungee..	....	do...do...	..	6	
208	Sunchull (Medicinal salt)..	.. ..	do...do...	..	3	
209	Sunchora, Potash, Cutch & Scind....	.. ..	do...do...	..	2	
210	Sunkjeeroo.....	.. ..	do...do...	..	4	
211	Tamarinds, Gross without seed..	.. ..	do...do...	..	1	4
212	Ditto with seed,...	.. ..	do...do...	..	1	
213	Turmeric (amba) common or Cochin..	.. ..	do...do...	..	1	4
214	Ditto ditto Bengal..	.. ..	do...do...	..	4	
215	Ditto ditto Malabar, Allepey and Rajaspoor.....	.. ..	do...do...	..	3	
216	Vanalochun,...	.. ..	Pound.....	.....	3	
217	Vasnucc....	.. ..	Indian Maund..	..	21	
218	Wookumba..	.. ..	do...do...	..	6	
219	Worm wood (Dhowna).....	.. ..	do...do...	..	3	
220	Earthenware, ..	.....	Per Invoice*			
221	Filtering Stones, ....	.. ..	each....	..	8	
222	Fire Works, Pecal,...	.. ..	Box...	..	15	
223	Fishmaws....	.. ..	cwt...	..	70	
224	Sozillee... :	.. ..	do....	..	9	

## FRUITS DRIED, vici.

225	Almonds in shell .....	.. ..	Indian Maund..	..	7	
226	Ditto without shell...	.. ..	do...do...	..	17	
227	Candied Fruits China, In Tabs of 5 Cattie... "	.. ..	each..	..	1	3
228	Candied Fruits China, do...do... 10...do...	.. ..	..	..	3	
229	Currants, Per lb. ....	.. ..	..	..	0	4
230	Dates wet and dry without allowance for tare...	.. ..	Indian Maund..	..	1	4
231	Dates in pots... ..	.. ..	do...do...	..	3	
232	Ditto in Jar.....	.. ..	Jar...	..	8	
233	Figs Persian Gulph,...	.. ..	Indian Maund..	..	4	
234	Ditto, Europe,...	.. ..	Pound..	..	4	
235	Fundaok or Spanish Nuts,...	.. ..	Indian Maund..	..	20	
236	Kismises... ..	.. ..	do...do...	..	6	
237	Mangoes dried (Amboose).....	.. ..	do...do...	..	1	4
238	Nuts Persian or Pistachio,...	.. ..	do...do...	..	14	
239	Ditto ditto Country (or Singh),...	.. ..	do...do...	..	11	
240	Plantains dried,.....	.. ..	do...do...	..	4	
241	Prunes (aloo) from Persian Gulph,.....	.. ..	do...do...	..	7	8
242	Raisins, black (Arabian Gulph)...	.. ..	do...do...	..	5	
243	Raisins and Plums (Europe), In Boxes per lb ..	.....	..	..	8	
244	Walnuts, (Acroots), Per Thousand..	.. ..	..	..	1	
245	Garlic,.....	.. ..	Indian Maund..	..	2	
246	Ghee, ... ..	.. ..	do...do...	..	15	
247	Glassware Chandeliers &c... ..	.. ..	Per Invoice*			

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## FRUITS DRIED, &amp;c.—Continued.

						Rs. A
248	Glass, (Crown of sorts) Per Hundred feet...	..	..	..	..	2 8
249	Ditto Plate, Square foot...	.....	...	.....	.....	4
250	Glass Stone for Bangles, ..	..	..	..	Indian Maund..	2
251	Goat Skins,...	...	..	..	Hundred ..	5
252	Gold lace English..	1 ..	..	..	..	Per Invoice*
253	Ditto do. Country, ..	..	..	..	Tola..	1 8
254	Ditto Tape ditto, ..	.....	.....	.....	do..	1 8
255	Ditto Thread do...	.....	.....	.....	do..	1 12
256	Ditto Leaf, Country, 100..	..	..	..	..	4

## KHUDANIA (INFERIOR GRAINS.)

						British Bottoms.	Foreign Bottoms.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
257	Nazlee, ..	..	..	..	Per Indian Maund...		
258	Kodia, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
259	Warree, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
260	Kunnee, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
261	Gowar, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
262	Coolty, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
263	Jow, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..	0 0 6	0 1
264	Bowto, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
265	Bunter, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
266	Chemoe, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
267	Samow, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
268	Thaik, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
269	Bheer, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
270	Dinglay, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		

## KUTHOOR (PULSE OR PODDED GRAINS.)

271	1 Mug, ..	..	..	..	Per Indian Maund...		
271	2 Masoor, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
273	3 Gram, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
274	4 Wuttana, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
275	5 Wall of sorts, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..	0 1 0	0 2 6
276	6 Cholla and Cholle, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
277	7 Ureed, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
278	8 Mutt, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
279	9 Songay, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
280	10 Toor, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		

## DHAN (HIGHER SORT OF GRAINS.)

281	1 Bhat, ..	..	..	..	Per Indian Maund..		
282	2 Mukhya Indian Corn, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
283	3 Wheat of sorts, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..	0 1 3	0 2 0
284	4 Jewary, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		
285	5 Badjurry, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..		

## SAFF DHAN, CLEANED GRAIN.

287	1 Rice of sorts, ..	..	..	..	Per Indian Maund..	0 1 6	0 3 0
288	2 Dail of sorts, ..	.....	..	..	do.. do..		
289	Grease, ..	.....	..	..	do.. do..	6 0 0	
290	Grinding Stones, ..	.....	.....	..	Every 20 Pieces, ..	18 0 0	
291	Gullal, ..	.....	.....	..	Indian Maund..	5 5 0	

## GUM ; vizt.

292	Ammoniac, ..	..	..	..	Indian Maund...	8 0 0	
293	Arabic, ..	.....	.....	..	do.. do..	8 0 0	
294	Indian, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..	4 0 0	
295	Ditto false, ..	.....	.....	..	do.. do..	2 0 0	
296	B'dellium, ..	.....	.....	..	do.. do..	2 0 0	
297	Benjamin, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..	20 0 0	
298	Copal (Chundroos), ..	..	..	..	do.. do..	21 0 0	
299	„ coarse in powder, ..	.....	.....	..	do.. do..	4 0 0	
300	Dammer, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..	2 0 0	
301	Decamalle, ..	..	..	..	do.. do..	5 0 0	

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## GUM, &amp;c.—Continued.

			Rs. A.
302	Dragons Blood (Heradacum)..	Indian Maund..	34 8
303	Gamboge (Ravenchiny Seerah)... ..	do...do..	12
304	Goozer.....	Pound..	6
305	Heeracusses (Copperas)..	do...do..	1 8
306	Mastic (Mustakey) Turkey...	Pound..	1
307	Ditto... ditto all other sorts...	Indian Maund..	14
308	Myrrh...	do...do..	22
309	Olibanum...	do...do..	3 8
310	Pudwas.....	do...do..	4
311	Gunny Pants (Bags) Bengal,....	Hundred..	12
312	Ditto Country 20 cubits long...	Corge..	12
313	Ditto... do... ditto 30 ditto...	do... ..	16
314	Gyndassing (Rhinoceres, Horns)..	Indian Maund..	34
315	Haberdashery...		Per Invoice*
316	Hardware.....		
317	Cutlery.....		
318	Iron and Cast Metal Gates and Railing &c...		
319	Needles..		
320	Corkscrews...		
321	Scales and Beams...		Per Invoice.
322	Bellows..		
323	Brushes...		
324	Toys.....		
325	German Silver...		
326	Looking Glass..		
327	Hemp of all kinds...	Maund..	4
328	Hides, Dry, American...	Corge..	40
329	Ditto Salted...	do..	8
330	Ditto British...	do..	14
331	Ditto Cow Country...	do..	10
332	Hides Buffalo, Country...	do..	16
333	Honey, Mocha...	Indian Maund..	14
334	Country...	do...do..	9
335	Hooks (Cocoanut)..	100..	10
336	Horns, Buffalo...	Indian Maund..	4
337	Deer...	do...do..	6
338	Horse hair...	lbs..	2
339	Hosiery...		Per Invoice.*
340	Jogree, Sugar Cane...	Indian Maund..	3
341	Ditto Date...	do...do..	2
342	Ditto Molasses...	do...do..	2 8
343	Ditto Toddy...	do...do..	2 4
344	Jewellery...		
345	Ditto False...		Per Invoice.*
346	Indigo Bengal...	Indian maund..	150
347	Madras...	do..	60
348	Cutch, Scinde, and others places...	do...do...	40
349	Iringlass...	Pound..	5
IVORY, viz :—			
350	Elephants Teeth under 28lbs, whole or broken...	Indian maund..	66
351	Ditto.. of 28lbs and upwards...	do...do..	130
352	Sea Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Horse Teeth...	do...do..	30
353	Lack Lackotah...	do...do..	4 8
354	Lameta...	Corge of 20 pieces...	3
355	Lamp Black...	Indian maund..	8
356	Lead Black or Plumbago...	do...do..	2
357	Leaf Metal, or (Dutch Metal) foreign large...	Corge..	4
	Ditto... ditto... ditto... small...	do..	2
LEATHER, SKINS, & HIDES.			
358	Hides dry America...	Corge..	40
359	Ditto Salted...	do.....	8

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			Rs. A.
LEATHER SKINS &c.—Continued			
360	Hides British..	.. Corgé..	14
361	Ditto Cow Coast..	.. do..	10
362	Ditto Buffalo..	.. do..	16
363	Morrocco Skins..	.. Dozen..	30
364	Ditto American & French..	.. do..	16
365	Leaves Betel of all sorts (pan)..	.. 1000..	3
LINEN PIECE GOODS, viz.			
366	Ducks and Drills..	.. ..	} Per Invoice.*
367	Dowlas..	.. ..	
368	Holland Scotch..	.. ..	
369	Shirting Irish.....	.. ..	
370	Sheeting Ditto..	.. ..	
371	Ticken...	.. ..	} Per Invoice.*
372	Liquorice root, Persian Gulph..	.. Indian Maund...	
373	Ditto Juice..	.. lb..	0 12
374	Machinery..	.. ..	} Per Invoice.*
375	Marble Slabs &c. English..	.. ..	
MARINE STORES.			
376	Anchor and Grapnels...	.. Per Cwt. ..	11
377	Canvas of all sorts (Country)..	.. Bolt. . .	9
378	Ditto Europe...	.. do. . .	16
379	Coir Rope, Maldevi & Lackadevi..	.. Indian Maund...	3
380	Ditto of other places...	.. do. . .	2 8
381	Cordage (Europe)..	.. Cwt. . .	18
382	Pitch and Tar..	.. Barrel of 336lbs. ....	7
383	Twine Sail English..	.. Pound. . .	8
384	Twine Bengal..	.. Indian maund..	8
385	Twine Country...	.. do. . .	5
386	Felt...	.. Sheet... ..	4
387	Blocks...	.. ..	} Per Invoice.*
388	Cables...	.. ..	
389	Spars..	.. ..	
390	Kentledge...	.. Cwt. . .	2
391	Mathematical Instruments...	.. Per Invoice*	
392	Mats, China Nankeen..	.. Hundred...	50
394	Ditto Canton...	.. Ditto....	30
METALS, viz:			
394	Copper Manufactured...	.. Cwt... ..	58
395	Ditto old..	.. do....	45
396	Ditto White..	.. lb..	1 8
397	Ditto South America...	.. Cwt..	50
398	Ditto Tiles..	.. Ditto..	50
399	Brass...	.. Indian maund~	30
400	Brassware, Country New...	.. Ditto..	40
401	Ditto do. Old..	.. Ditto..	35
402	Brass Ware..	.. Pound...	8
403	Copper Ware Country..	.. Indian maund..	55
404	Iron Hoops and Rivets...	.. Cwt..	6
405	Ditto do Country...	.. Corgé. .	15
406	Iron English of all sorts.....	.. Indian maund...	3 8
407	Ditto Swedish of do.....	.. do. . .	5 8
408	Ditto Nails new, .....	.. Cwt..	12
409	Ditto do. old,....	.. do. . .	4
410	Lead..	.. do..	10
411	Quick Silver...	.. Pound..	2
412	Ditto bottles empty (Iron)...	.. Each... ..	1
413	Red and White Lead (Dry)..	.. Cwt..	11
414	Spelter (Tutenague)..	.. do..	15
415	Steel English...	.. do..	10
416	Steel Swedish..	.. Tub of one Cwt...	10

\* The Tariff valuation when stated to be "Per Invoice" means the bona fide Invoice cost of the Goods with out charges, with an advance of 10 per cent.



## METALS, &amp;c.—Continued.

			Rs.	A.
417	Tin Eastern,..	..	..	..
418	Tin Europe,..	.....	..	..
419	Ditto, Plates,..	..	..	..
420	Military Appointments,..	..	..	..
421	Millinery,..	..	..	..
422	Mortooth (Vitriol),..	..	..	..
423	Moorzan or False Coral Large, China,..	..	..	..
424	Ditto.....ditto.....small ditto,..	..	..	..
425	Ditto.....Foreign Europe,..	..	..	..
426	Mother of Pearl Shells, China and Manila,..	..	..	..
427	Ditto do. from other places,..	..	..	..
428	Mowra,..	..	..	..
429	Musical Instruments,..	..	..	..
430	Musk,..	..	..	..
431	Nankin Broad,..	..	..	..
432	.. Narrow,..	..	..	..
433	Nautical Instruments,..	..	..	..
434	Nuckla,..	..	..	..
435	in Shells,..	..	..	..
	OCHRE, viz:			
436	Gopechundun Guzerat,..	..	..	..
437	Red and White,..	..	..	..
438	Yellow,..	..	..	..
439	Peudie,..	..	..	..
440	Sonegerroo,..	..	..	..
441	Oilman's Stores and Pickles and Sauces...	.....	....	Per Invoice.*
	OILS, viz:			
442	Cassia Fine,..	..	..	..
443	Common Country,..	..	..	..
444	Castor Fine,..	..	..	..
445	Common,..	..	..	..
446	Cinnamon,..	..	..	..
447	Cocanut,..	..	..	..
448	Cloves,..	..	..	..
449	Dholia,..	..	..	..
450	Fish,..	..	..	..
451	Jingeelee,..	..	..	..
452	Kyaputtee,..	..	..	..
453	Mogree,..	..	..	..
454	Naptha,..	..	..	..
455	Nutmeg,..	..	..	..
456	Sandalwood,..	..	..	..
457	Sorseh or Suras,..	..	..	..
458	Ulsej (or Linseed),..	..	..	..
459	Wood Eastern,..	..	..	..
460	Woondy,..	..	..	..
461	Oosor, native Potash,..	..	..	..
462	Paint British,..	..	..	..
463	Paintings, Prints, Pictures, Frames,..	.....	....	Per Invoice,*
464	Paper China Writing,..	..	..	..
465	Ditto coloured and gilt,..	..	..	..
466	Ditto not gilt,..	..	..	..
467	Small size not gilt,..	..	..	..
468	Country number 1st..	..	..	..
469	Ditto...do...2d..	..	..	..
470	Ditto...do...3d..	..	..	..
471	Ditto...do...4th..	..	..	..
472	Ditto...do...5th..	..	..	..
473—474	Ditto...do...6th & 7th....do...	..	..	..
475	Ditto...do...8th..	..	..	..
476	Ditto...do...9th..	..	..	..

\* The Tariff valuation when stated to be "Per Invoice" means the bona fide Invoice cost of the Goods without charges, with an advance of 10 per cent.

Rs. A.

477	Paper Portuguese and foreign paper coarse...	.. per Ream...	.. 3
478	Patch Leaves (Lavender Flowers),..	... Indian maund..	.. 8
479	Patchuk or Ooplate..	... do. do...	.. 13
480	Paving Stones, ..	... Hundred, ..	.. 15

## PEARLS, FALSE, CHINA, viz :

481	Natha ..	.. Thousand..	.. 0 8
482	Wattana, ..	... Lac..	.. 12
483	Jowryia, ..	... do....	.. 10
484	Bazeria,....	... do...	.. 7
485	Boria, ..	.. Thousand...	.. 1 4
486	Techia, ..	... do...	.. 0 8
487	Penock (Oil cake),..	.. Indian maund..	.. 0 8
488	Perfumery, ..	.....	... Per Invoice.*
489	Eau de Cologne,...	... Box of 6 Bottles..	.. 1
490	Plate Silver, ..	... Tola...	.. 1
491	Plated Ware, ..	.....	... Per Invoice.*
492	Prussian Blue Europe,...	... Pound...	.. 2
493	Jitto. China, ..	... do...	.. 1
494	Pump Leather, ..	... do...	.. 0 8

## PROVISIONS, viz :

495	Cheese, ..	.. do..	.. 0 8
496	Hams and Bacon, ..	... do..	.. 0 8
497	Vinegar (Country), ..	.. Gallon..	.. 0 4
498	Do. Europe and Persian, ..	... do..	.. 0 8
499	Chocolate, ..	.. Pound..	.. 1
500	Cocoa, ..	... do..	.. 0 8
501	Humps, ..	... do..	.. 0 4
502	Red and pickled Herrings...	.....	... Per Invoice.*
503	Sago, ..	... Indian Maund..	.. 4
504	Salt Beef, ..	} Tierce of 336 lbs.	.. 45
505	Do. Pork, ..		
506	Tongues, ..	.. Keg..	..
507	Tapioca, ..	... per lb....	.. 0 8
508	Macaroni and Vermicelli, ..	... do...	.. 0 4
509	Red Sandal Wood, ..	... per Indian Maund, ..	.. 2
510	Roghian, Varnish Europe, ..	... do. do...	.. 20
511	Rose Waterin Carboys, ..	... per Each...	.. 3
512	Mailoes, ..	... per Indian Maund. ..	.. 20
513	Rosas preserved (Gooldchund), ..	..... do..	.. 22 8
514	Saddlery and Harness, ..	.....	... Per Invoice.*
515	Saffron country, ..	... per pound..	.. 5 8
516	Ditto Europe, ..	... do. do...	.. 15
517	Sajeekbar (Alkali), ..	... do. do...	.. 12
518	Saltpetre Bengal, ..	... Bag of 168 lbs. gross..	.. 12
519	Other sorts, ..	... do. do...	.. 6
520	Salum (Salep), ..	... per Indian Maund. ..	.. 32
521	Samada Stones, ..	... do. do...	.. 3
522	Anise Country, ..	... do. do...	.. 10
523	Europe, ..	... do. do...	.. 20
524	Azmah, ..	... do. do...	.. 2
525	Badian (Star Anise), ..	... do. do...	.. 16 8
526	Bhoy Sing, ..	... do. do...	.. 1 12
527	Balbej, ..	... do. do...	.. 4
528	Cajoonuts, ..	... do. do...	.. 1
529	Do. Seeds, ..	... do. do...	.. 4 4
530	Charollée, ..	... do. do...	.. 20
531	Coriander or Daana, ..	... do. do...	.. 2
532	Cotton, ..	... do. do...	.. 0 12

\* The Tariff valuation when stated to be "Per Invoice" means the bona fide Invoice Cost of the Goods without charges, with an advance of 10 per cent.

## PROVISIONS.—Continued.

				Ra.	A.
533	Cummin or Jeerah,..	..	...Indian Maund..	8	
534	Do. Black do..	..	.. do...do...	2	
535	Ulsej (Linseed)... ..	..	.. do..do..	2	
536	Erendee or Caster Oil Seeds...	..	.. do..do..	4	
537	Esab-gool,..	..	.. do..do..	2	
538	Fennel,..	..	.. do..do..	3	
539	Kullen or Cress,..	..	.. do..do..	2	8
540	Jutamasej (Spikenard)..	..	.. do..do..	16	
541	Kolonjuu Bengal,..	..	.. do..do..	4	
542	Matel,..	..	.. do..do..	3	
543	Custard Conny,..	..	.. do..do..	3	
544	Poppy or Cuscus,..	..	.. do..do..	4	
545	Quince in/Shell, Persian Gulph,..	..	.. do..do..	21	
546	Do. without Shell,..	..	.. do..do..	32	
547	Sawjeerah,..	..	.. do..do..	12	
548	Soowah,..	..	.. do..do...	2	
549	Tookmeryhan,..	..	.. do..do...	2	12
550	Voyviding,..	..	.. do..do..	2	
551	Sharkfins...	..	.. Cwt....	22	

## SILK, viz :

552	Bengal Company's Cossim Bazar....	} Per pound of sample....	}	4	8
553	Radanagore, Malda and Ballia....				
554	Do. do. Native same direct..	.. do. do..	....		
555	Do. do. B'bay Market 1st sort,..	.. do. do..	...		
556	Do. do. do. do. ....	.. do. do..	....		
557	Do. Cutchera, ..	.. do. do..	...	1	
558	Canton 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th sort..	.. do. do..	..	4	
559	Do. Cutchera or Punjam,..	.. do. do..	..	1	
560	China Nankeen 1st and 2nd sort,..	.. do. do..	..	4	
561	Persian,..	.. do. do..	..	3	8
562	Juria or coarse description like Cutchera..	.. do. do..	..	1	
563	Mathow China,..	.. do. do..	..	2	
564	Siam, ..	.. do. do.....	..	2	
565	Sewing,..	.. do. do..	..	2	

## SILK PIECE GOODS.

566	British...	..	.....	Per Invoice.*	
567	Country and Foreign,..	..	.....	,, Market Value.	
568	Silver Tape, Per Toia	} .....	}	1	4
569	Lace, ,, Ditto				
570	Thread, ,, Ditto	} .....	}		
	Ware,..				
571	Soap Country,..	..	.. Cwt...	5	
572	Soda Water,....	..	.. Dozen..	2	

## SPICES, viz :

573	Cardamoms,..	..	.. Indian Maund..	65	
574	Ditto seeds..	..	.. do. do..	45	
575	Do. do., Bastard...	..	.. do. do..	15	
576	Cassia Ligna China,..	..	.. lb..		3
577	Ditto do. Malabar,..	..	.. Indian Maund..	2	
578	Ditto Buds or Nagkesseer,..	..	.. lb...		8
579	Ditto do. Malabar,..	..	.. Indian Maund...	2	
580	Cloves...	..	.. do. do..	33	
581	Cubebs...	..	.. do. do...	16	
582	Ginger of all kinds..	..	.. do. do..	3	8
583	Mace,..	..	.. lb....	2	
584	Nutmegs,....	..	.. do...	1	4
585	Do. in shell,..	..	.. do..		12
586	Pepper,..	..	.. Indian Maund...	9	
587	Ditto White,.....	..	.. do..do..	15	

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SPICES, &c.—Continued.	
588	Ramputree (False Mace),...
589	Tumalputree,...
690	Spruce Essence of... Stationary...

Rs. A	
... Indian Maund...	5 4
... do. do.....	1 8
... Dozen Pots..	3
.....	.. Per Invoice.*

## SUGAR, viz :

591	Bengal Raw of all sorts,...
592	Brazil..
593	China Raw of all sorts...
594	Manilla and Batavia...
595	Mauritius, Bombay and Malabar..
596	Siam of all Sorts....
597	Candy Chinchow...
598	Ditto Canton,...
599	Cane, 100..
600	Loaf...
601	Shunk (or shell),..
602	Talc (Abruck) Bengal,....
603	Do. do. Ghanty..
604	Tallow,...
605	Tea,...
606	Tiles China,...
607	Tincal (Tunkunkhar),...
608	Tortoiseshell..
609	Do.. Nuck,.....
610	Do.. Persian and Arabian Gulphs,.....
611	Turpentine,...
612	Turpentine, spirits of Europe,.....
618	Umbrellas, Silk and Cotton,...
614	Do. China Do. double,...
615	Do.. Do... single,...
616	Upholstery Cabinet Ware, and Coffin Furniture
617	Vegetable Syrup,...
618	Verdigris,....
619	Vermilion China,....
620	Do. Country,.....
621	Watches English,...
622	Wax,.....

... Indian Maund..	9
... do. do.	7
... do. do.	7
... do. do.	5 8
... do. do.	4 8
... do. do.	8
... do. do.	12
... do. do.	10
... do. do.	1 8
.....	Per Invoice.*
... Hundred...	10
... Indian Maund..	16
... do. do.	8
... do. do.	7
per Pecul chest of 133½ lbs	80
... Hundred...	5
... Indian maund..	17
... do. do.	600
... Pound...	1
... Indian Maund..	500
... Barrel of 112 lbs....	6
... Gallon.....	1 8
.....	Per Invoice.*
... Dozen...	48
... do.	24
... Quarter Bottle..	7
... Indian Maund...	53
... Box of 90 bundles..	90
... Indian maund...	150
.....	Per Invoice.*
... do. do.	28

## WINES, viz :

623	British, Dozen Quarts....	3
624	Cape Madeira and all other Cape Wines in Wood, Imperial Galn.	1
625	Claret in Wood..	3 2
626	Madeira London Particular and Tinta in Wood,...	3 4
627	Do...do..	12
628	Madeira London market in wood;..	3 4
629	Do.. do.	12
630	Malmsey and Sercial in Wood,.....	6 8
631	Do. do,...	20
632	Port Wine in Wood,...	2 8
633	Do. do...	10
634	Sherry in wood,.....	3
635	Do.....do.	12
636	Do.. other Spanish and Portuguese Wines in wood, Imperial Galn.	1 8
637	Do. do,...	6
638	Teneriff and all Mediterranean Wine (not French or Spanish) in Wood....	1
639	Ditto.. ditto.	6
640	Constantia and Sweet Wine from the Cape,...	7 4
641	Sheraz Wine..	3

\* The Tariff valuation when stated to be "Per Invoice" means the bona fide invoice cost of the Goods without charges, with an advance of 10 percent.

## WINES, &amp;c.—Continued.

		Rs. A.
612	Champaign, Hock and Rhenish Wines from the United Kingdom or elsewhere, ... Dozen Quarts...	20
643	Claret from the United Kingdom, usually denominated English..... do. do...	20†
644	Ditto all and other French and Foreign Wines from the United Kingdom or elsewhere, ... do...do...	10
645	Liqueurs, ... do...do...	12
646	Lemonade, ... do...do...	10
647	Anizette French .. .. Baskets of 2 bottles..	2
648	Wood Indian, .. .. Indian Maund..	15
649	Persian, .. .. do...do...	15

## WOOD AND TIMBER :—

650	Deal Boards Europe, .. Each ..	2
651	Sandalwood Malabar, .... Indian maund...	12
652	Ditto South-Tea, .... do...do...	8
653	Ditto Zanzibar, ... do...do...	5
654	Ditto Shavings, ... do...do...	2 12
655	Mahogany, Superficial square foot 1 inch thickness... ..	4
656	Teak and all other Indian Woods, ... Per Cwt. ....	Market value.
657	Woollen Goods British..... Per Invoice.*	

## NEW INDIAN WEIGHTS.

The following Rules for the conversion of New Indian Weight into Avoirdupois Weight and vice versa deduced from the foregoing data, are given in the volume of "Useful Tables" published by Mr. James Prinsep, in Calcutta, in 1834, Page 66.

Rule 1st.—To Convert Indian Weight into Avoirdupois Weight.

1st.—Multiply the weight in Seers by 72, and divide by 35, the result will be the weight in lbs. Avoirdupois.

2nd.—Or Multiply the weight in maunds by 36, and divide by 49, the result will be the weight in cwt. Avoirdupois.

Rule 2nd.—To Convert Avoirdupois weight into Indian Weight.

1st.—Multiply the weight in lbs. Avoirdupois by 35, and divide by 72, the result will be the weight in seers.

2nd.—Multiply the weights in cwts. by 49, and divide by 36, the result will be the weight in maunds.

1 Tola is equal to 180 Grains Troy.

80 Tolas, or 1 Seer, equal to 14,400 Grains Troy, or 100 lbs. Troy.

Then as 7,000 Grains Troy, is exactly equal to 1 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 Seer of 14,400 Grains Troy, is exactly equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Avoirdupois.

and

1 Maund of 5,76,000 Grains Troy is exactly equal to  $82\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Avoirdupois.

35 Seers, are exactly equal to 72 lbs. Avoirdupois.

7 Indian maunds, are equal to 576 lbs. or 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.

49 Ditto do. are equal to 4032 lbs. or 36 cwt.

245 Ditto do. are equal to 180 cwt. or 9 Tons.

\* By Claret usually denominated English Claret is meant, the Shipment made by such Establishments as Sneyd Carbonel, Todd and Bosanquet and Co. as Wine from their Firms.

N. B.—The Invoice value when required to be given, has reference to Goods shipped from Great Britain only.

Duty on all Goods not enumerated in the Tariff to be levied on the Market value.

Bombay Castle, 20th December, 1842.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
L. E. REID, Chief Secretary.

\* The Tariff valuation when stated to be "Per Invoice" means the bona fide Invoice cost of the Goods without charges, with an advance of 10 per cent.

LIST OF SUCH ARTICLES OF COMMERCE AS ARE PERMITTED TO BE  
LANDED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE WITHIN THE FORT, OR AT  
MUSJEEB BUNDEE, AT THE OPTION OF THE PROPRIETOR:

*Imports Free.*

Agates, Cornelians &c.	Cuss,	Oridue,
Agla Wood, [Guzt]	Drugs of every description,	Print of every description,
Alum, from China, Scinde &	Elephant's Teeth,	Paper,
Almonds, [ & Bencolen]	Empty bottles,	Patch leaf,
Arrack Colombo, Batavia,	Essence of spruce,	Perfumery,
Arsenic,	Feathers,	Pepper, [cription
Boza, Hutton,	Floor cloths,	Piece Goods of every des-
B'Dellium,	Furniture,	Pemblemool,
Beads and Pearls false,	Glass of every description,	Pistachio nuts,
Beer of Sorts,	Galangal,	Plate and plated-ware,
Beetlenut,	Garden seed,	Preserves, of sorts,
Bhang,	Gauzies' or Gauze,	Prints,
Bird shot,	Gin,	Putchuck,
Books,	Ginger dry,	Quicksilver,
Blue stone,	Glass Beads,	Ramputree leaf,
Borax,	Glass Ware,	Red and white lead,
Brandy,	Gold and Silver Lace,	Rhinoceros' Horns,
Brass and Copper Ware,	Grain of every description,	Rhubarb,
Brass leaf,	Grocery,	Rose Flowers,
Cambay stones,	Gum Ammonicum,	Rose Water,
Canvas,	Gum Arabic, [tion,	Raw silk,
Candles, Wax, or Sperin,	Hardware of every descrip-	Rum,
Cardamums,	Hurtal,	Saddlery of sorts,
Carpets of sorts,	Huratsey,	Saffron,
Carriages,	Humage,	Sajum,
Cassia,	Honey,	Sat ammoniac,
Cassia,	Indigo,	Salt provisions, [Red Sea,
Cassia Beads,	Iron Hoops,	Salt Rock, from Persia, &
Catgut,	Ironmongery Japaned ware	Salt from Cambay,
Cauch, Terra Japonica,	Jagree,	Saltpetre,
Cinnamon,	Jewellery,	Sandal wood,
Chilly Pepper,	Kismisses,	Seeds of every description,
China Roots,	Lace of every description,	Senna leaf,
China Ware,	Lead,	Ship Chandlery,
Chunam stone,	Leather, Europe Pump,	Shot,
Chalk,	Leather, Persian,	Silk work,
Cloves,	Liquors,	Spars,
Clocks and Watches,	Liquorice, Root,	Stationery
Cochineal,	Locksmiths,	Steel,
Cochin Indicus,	Looking Glasses,	Stones Paving and Grinding
Cocum,	Long Pepper,	Summerheads,
Coffee,	Mace,	Sugar,
Coir,	Maueyanja, or sundries,	Sweetmeats,
Colombo root,	Manna,	Targets,
Copper and Copper Nails,	Mathematical Instruments,	Tamarinds,
Coral,	Medicine,	Toys,
Cordage, Europe and Coir.	Millinery,	Tutanague,
Cordials,	Mother of Pearl Shells,	Twine,
Corks,	Munjut,	Venice ware,
Cosumba,	Musk,	Verdigris,
Cotton (in packed bales),	Myrrh,	Vermillion,
Cotton (in docra bags),	Nankeens,	Viuegar,
Cotton Screws,	Needles,	Wax Bees,
Cotton Lace,	Nuckla,	Walnuts,
Cotton Yarn and Thread,	Nutmegs,	White copper,
Cow bezour,	Nux Vomica,	Wooden ware,
Cowries,	Old copper,	Wood,
Cubebs,	Old Iron,	Wormwood,
Cutlery,	Olibanum,	

N. B.—And all other articles not expressly included in Nos. 2 and 3.

*List of such Articles of Commerce as are permitted to be landed or are exported from the Custom House within the Fort only.*

Gunpowder (to the Arsenal only.)	Opium,	Treasure of every description,
Musquets, Bayonets and Fire Arms,	Ordnance Brass, or Iron,	Wine of sorts.
	Pearls and Jewels,	
	Shawls,	

*List of such Articles of Commerce as are prohibited from being landed at the Custom House within the Fort, but which, nevertheless, may be landed at the Custom House at Musjeed Bunder.*

Arrack, Goa, Paria,	Earth Red, from Persian	Morah,
Assafetida, Mowrah, &c.	Gulph,	Oil of every description,
Bamboo, and Bamboo Mats,	Fins, Shark,	Penach, (Oil cake),
Benjamin, Brimstone,	Fish Maws,	Pitch,
Cadjans, Camphor,	Fireworks,	Resin,
Caster Oil,	Garlick,	Ruscapore,
Coals,	Ghee,	Sheep Guts,
Charcoal,	Hemp,	Soap,
Chundroos, (Copal)	Hides, of sorts, raw and dressed,	Salt, Fish,
Cocoanuts,	Hiug,	Tar,
Cornra,	Mat,	Tattas,
Dammer,	Molasses.	Turpentine,
Dates, and other fruits,	Moretooth, (Vitriol.)	Varnish,

*Rules for facilitating the entry and clearing out of Vessels in the Harbour of Bombay.*

1st. On entry, Commander shall, in addition to what is provided for in the 1st and 2nd articles of Rule, Ordnance, and Regulation I. of 1820, deliver the following documents, viz.

Two manifests to the Collector of Customs.

One list of Crew and Passengers, to the Senior Magistrate of Police.

2nd. On clearing out the Commander shall, in addition to what is provided for under the 2nd article of the Rule, Ordnance, and Regulation aforesaid furnish the following documents, viz :

One manifest to the Collector of Customs.

One certificate from the Police Office, as at present, to the Collector of Customs.

One ditto from the Commissary General to do. do.

One ditto from the Military Paymaster, to do. do.

Previously to any Port Clearance being granted, the following papers are required at the Custom House:

Export Manifest.  
List of Crew and Passengers,  
Register and Pass,  
Paymaster's certificate,  
Senior Magistrate's of police do.  
Commissary General's do.

## SALT ACT.

Act No. XXVII, of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 15th day of December 1837, there shall be paid to the Government on every maund of 3,200 tolas of Salt that may be delivered from any Salt work in the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, a duty of eight annas,\* except only in cases in which the Governor in Council of Bombay may grant a remission of such duty.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day Salt shall not be manufactured at any place within the said territories, unless the person conducting the manufacture shall have given notice in writing to the Collector of the district in which the place of manufacture may be situated, of his intention to manufacture Salt at the place; and every such notice shall contain a true and accurate description of the situation of the works, and of the name by which they are known and of the person, giving notice of manufacturing Salt at more places than one and of the distance at which those places are from each other.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that upon receiving such notice as is prescribed in the last preceding Section of this Act, the Collector of the District shall, by an order under his seal and signature, depute one, or more Officers, who shall be stationed for such time as the said Collector shall direct at every such place of manufacture.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that every Officer stationed at any Salt works in the manner described in the last preceding Section of this Act, shall be entitled to have free passage over all parts of such works at all times, and to take at any time account of the quantity of Salt manufactured and stored at such works, and to put on any portions of such Salt which may be stored such a mark as may be prescribed by the Collector of the District, and to prevent the removal of such Salt until the duty thereon has been paid.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the duty due under this Act on any portion of Salt has been paid to the Collector of the district within which such Collector shall deliver to the person who has paid such duty a receipt and order in the form marked A. annexed to this Act, which receipt and order shall specify the amount of duty paid, the quantity of salt which the person who has paid that duty is entitled to remove, and the place whence and the person to whom that quantity of Salt is to be delivered.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that on the production of such a receipt and order described in the last preceding Section of this Act to the Officers stationed at the Salt works whence the Salt to which such receipt and order relates is to be removed, that Officer shall fill up the blanks which are marked therein as intended to be filled up by that Officer, and shall tear off and retain that part of the receipt and order which is marked as intended to be torn off, and shall deliver the remaining part of the receipt and order to the person who removes the Salt, and the part of the receipt and order so delivered to the person removing the Salt shall be a pass authorizing the removal of that Salt.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to establish Chokies as near as conveniently may be, to works where Salt is manufactured, and to authorize any of the Officers stationed at such Chokie to stop and detain any Salt which is removed otherwise than in conformity with the foregoing rules, and to search any loan which may pass any such Chokie and which may be suspected to contain Salt, and to take and cancel every pass under which Salt shall be suffered to pass.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Collector of a district to direct that any Salt works within that district of which notice shall not have been given in the manner described in Section II of this Act, shall be destroyed.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Collector of a district to direct the confiscation of any Salt, which may have been removed from any works within that district otherwise, than in conformity with the foregoing rules, or which is found clandestinely stored for the purpose of evading the duty imposed by this Act.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall manufacture Salt at any works whereof notice shall not have been given to the Collector of the district in the manner required by this Act, or shall remove or aid the removing of any Salt from any Salt works otherwise than in conformity to the provisions of this Act or shall with a fraudulent intention counter-

\* The duty has since been raised to 12 Annas per every maund of 3,200 Tolas.



feit any mark which a Collector of a district may have ordered to be put on Salt in Store, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or both.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such Officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees or both.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being an Officer appointed under the authority of this act, shall accept or obtain or attempt to obtain from any person any property as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being an Officer, appointed under the authority of this Act, practises, or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, by an order in Council, to transfer the superintendence of the salt revenue of any district from the Collector of that district to any other functionary, and that whenever such a transfer shall take place all provisions of this Act which apply to such a collector shall be applicable to the functionary to whom the superintendence of the Salt revenue has been so transferred.

#### PERMIT NO. 1 OF ZILLAH SURAT.

(THIS PART TO BE TORN OFF AND RETAINED BY THE OFFICERS.)

CERTIFIED that the sum of Rupees 250 on account of Government Duty on five hundred Maunds of Salt has been paid at the office of \_\_\_\_\_ for the District of \_\_\_\_\_ on this day, the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_. The Salt is to be delivered by \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ work in Pergunnah \_\_\_\_\_ on or before the 20th instant.

The Government Officer at those Works, Lala Munsa Ram, is to allow the same to be delivered, provided this order is presented on or before the said Twentieth day of December in the year 1838.

Maunds 500

A. B. Collector.

10th December, 1838.

(Tear off here)

PASSED this 20th December 1838 from Salt Works, \_\_\_\_\_ belonging to \_\_\_\_\_ Maunds of Salt five hundred to be carted away on Brinjaree Bullocks (here enter number.) This pass will protect the dispatch to Doodea until sunset of the 21st December.

By order of the President in Council,  
ROSS D. MANGLES,

Offg. Secretary to Govt. of India.

To be torn off and delivered to the Brinjaree Bullocks.

#### ACT NO. II. OF 1828.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of February 1838, Salt shall not be manufactured at any place within the territories subject to the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, the district beyond the right bank of the Jumna river excepted unless the person conducting the manufacture shall before preparing works for the production of such Salt give notice in writing to the Collector of the district in which the place of manufacture may be situated of his intention to manufacture Salt therein.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that upon receiving such notice as is prescribed in the preceding Section the Collector of the district shall by an order under his seal and signature depute one or more officers who shall be stationed for such item as the said Collector shall think proper at every such place of manufacture and shall have power to take account of the Salt manufactured and stored and to prevent the removal of the Salt until the Government duty thereon shall have been paid.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that every proprietor of Salt Works within the North Western provinces at which an officer shall be stationed as above provided, shall pay to the Collector the wages of one officer at the rate of 10 Rupees per mensem for so long as

such officer shall be retained for the supervision of the Works; and if the Collector shall see fit to employ more than one officer to watch any set of Works or to employ one officer receiving larger allowances than 10 Rupees per month the wages of such extra officers or the extra wages of such one officer, shall be defrayed by Government.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that if any Salt Works be found producing Salt, of which notice has not been given in the manner prescribed by the first Section of this Act, such Works shall be destroyed and any Salt stored there shall be seized and confiscated.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be the duty of every party under direct engagements with Government for the land Revenue either as a proprietor or Farmer and of every proprietor of Lakhiraj Lands, upon whose Zemindaree Farm or Lakhiraj Estate there shall be any Works producing Salt, of which works notice has not been given in the manner prescribed by the first Section of this Act to give notice of the same in writing to the nearest public officer of Police or Land Revenue within ten days from the date on which the Works were first prepared, and every such proprietor Farmer or proprietor of Lakhiraj estate who shall knowingly omit to give such notice shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 500 Rupees for every such Salt Work.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of any City or District shall be competent to receive and determine all charges on account of things done in contravention of this Act.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever offers any resistance to any officer appointed under the authority of this Act in the exercise of the lawful powers of such officers shall be punished in like manner as if the resistance had been offered to the ordinary process of the Collector.

ROSS D. MANGLES, OFFG. SECY. TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW ACT AND REGULATIONS.

The Bombay Custom-House is open for the transaction of business every day (Sunday excepted) from half past 9 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the evening.

### Act No. 1, of 1838.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st February 1838, all Regulations of the Bombay Code passed before the year 1827, and now in force, with exception, of Section I, II, and III, Regulation VI., 1799, and of Clause 2, Section VII. Regulation IX., 1800, and of Section XIV., XVII., XX., XXI and XXV., Regulation I., of 1805, and of the whole of Regulations II., 1810 and VI. 1814, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that Chapters I., II., IV., VI., VIII, and IX. of Regulation XX. 1827, of the said Code, together with the Appendixes A. B. C. E. H. I. J. K. of that Regulation also Regulation, II, 1831, Regulation XIII., 1831, Regulation I., 1832, Regulation IV. 1838, and Regulation IV. 1834 of the said Code, and all such parts of any Regulation of the said Code, as prescribe the levy of Transit or Inland Customs Duties, or as require the payment of any Fee whatever, on account of any vessel which may enter any port in the Territories subject to the Bombay Presidency and likewise the provisions, of any kind contained in those or in any other Regulations for fixing the amount of Duty to be levied on Goods imported or exported by sea at any place within the limits, of the Bombay Presidency, or the Drawback payable on the same, shall be repealed. And it is further enacted, that Act No. II. of 1836 shall likewise be repealed, except in so far as it repeals any Regulation of the Bombay Code.

III. Provided always, that nothing contained in the two preceding Sections of this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any Town duty, or of any Municipal Tax, or of any Toll on any bridge, road, or causeway, for repair and maintenance, of the same; or of any Fee for the erection and maintenance of light houses.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that Duties of Customs shall be levied on Goods imported by sea into any place in the territories subordinate to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, after the said 1st of February next according to the rates specified in Schedule A annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said Schedule with the Notes attached thereto shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

V. And it is hereby further enacted, that Duties of Customs shall be levied upon Country Goods exported by Sea from any ports of the Bombay Presidency after the said 1st February next, according to the rates specified, in Schedule Annexed to this Act,

with the exceptions therein specified, and the said Schedule with the Notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act,

VI. Provided, however, that the ships of any European Nations having firman privileges in the port of Surat, shall not be subject to further Duties of import or export than may be prescribed by their firmans respectively, any thing in the Schedules or in this Act notwithstanding.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that Duties of Customs shall be levied on Goods passing by land into or out of Foreign European settlements, situated on the line of Coast within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay, at the rates prescribed in the Schedules of this Act for Goods imported or exported on Foreign Bottoms at any British port in that Presidency.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, to declare by notice to be published in the Gazette of the Presidency that the territory of any Native Chieftain subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Civil Authorities of that Presidency such territory shall be liable either to the Duty fixed for British or for Foreign Bottoms as the said Governor in Council may think fit.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that for the levy of Duties of Customs as above provided on Goods exported by land to, or imported by land from such Foreign territories, Custom's Chokees may be established at such places as may be determined by the said Governor in Council, and every officer at every such Chokee shall have power to detain Goods passing into or out of any such Foreign territory, and to examine and ascertain the quantities and kinds thereof; and such Goods shall not be allowed to pass across the frontier line out of, or into the territory of the East India Company, until the owner or person in charge thereof shall produce and deliver a Certificate showing that the Customs Duty leviable thereupon had been paid in full.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to appoint such Officers as he may think fit to receive money on account of Customs Duties, and grant Certificates of the payment thereof, and that such a Certificate being delivered to any Chokee Officer shall entitle Goods to cross the frontier into or out of the East India Company's territories, provided that the Goods correspond in description with the specification thereof contained in such Certificate, and that the Certificate shew the entire amount of Duty leviable on those Goods to have been duly paid; and if upon examination the Goods brought to any Chokee be found not to correspond with the specification entered in the Certificate presented with the same, the difference shall be noted on the face of the Certificate, and if the payment of Duty certified therein shall not cover the entire amount of Duty leviable on the Goods as ascertained at such examination, the Goods shall be detained until a further Certificate for the difference shall be produced.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor in Council shall give public notice in the official Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay of the appointment of every Officer appointed to receive Customs Duties on Goods crossing the land frontier of the said Foreign territories, and the Officers so appointed shall on receipt of money tendered as Customs Duty, be bound to give to any Merchant, or other persons applying for the same a Certificate of payment, and to enter therein the specification of Goods with the values and description thereof, according to the statement furnished by the person so applying, provided only that the proper Duty leviable thereupon, according to the descriptions and values stated, be covered by the payment made.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that no Certificate shall be received at any Chokee that shall bear date more than thirty days before the date when the Goods arrive at the Chokee. Provided, however, that any person who has taken out a Certificate from any authorized receiver of Customs Duties, shall at any time within the said period of thirty days, on satisfying such receiver that such Certificate has not been used, and on delivering up the original, be entitled to receive a renewed Certificate, with a fresh date, without further payment of Duty.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to prescribe public notice in the Official Gazette for the Presidency of Bombay by what routes Goods shall be allowed to pass into or out of any such Foreign territory, as is described in Sections VII. and VIII. of this Act; and after such notice shall be given—Goods which may be brought to any Chokee established on other routes or passes than those so prescribed, shall, if provided with a Certificate, be sent back, and if not provided with a Certificate shall be detained, and shall be liable to confiscation by the Collector of Customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said Collector that his carrying them by that route was from ignorance or accident.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that Goods which may be passed, or which an attempt may be made to pass, across any frontier guarded by Chokees between sunset and sunrise, or in a clandestine manner shall be seized and confiscated.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that any Chokey Officer who shall permit Goods to pass across the frontier when not covered by a sufficient Certificate or who shall permit Goods to pass by any prohibited route, shall be liable, on conviction before the Collector of Customs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, commutable if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any Chokey Officer shall needlessly and vexatiously injure Goods under the pretence of examinations, or in the course of his examination, or who shall, wrongfully detain Goods for which there shall be produced a sufficient Certificate, such Officer shall on conviction before the Collector of Customs, or before any Magistrate, or joint Magistrate be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, commutable if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted that all Goods, imported by Sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay, from any Foreign European Settlement in India, or from any Native State, the inland trade of which has been declared by the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, under Section VIII. of the Regulation, to be subject to the Duties levied on Foreign Bottoms, shall be liable to the same duties as are imposed by Schedule A. on imports of Foreign Bottoms.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no Goods whatsoever entered in either of the Schedules of this Act, as liable to the Duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such Duty or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor in Council, of the Presidency of Bombay, Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the Collector of Customs, or other Officer in charge of a Custom House, to pass free of Duty any Baggage in actual use at his discretion; and if any person shall apply to have Goods passed as such Baggage, the Collector acting under the orders of the Government, shall determine whether they be Baggage in actual use or Goods subject to duty under the provisions of this Act.

XIX. Provided always, that when Goods are imported at any port of the Bombay Presidency from any other port in that Presidency under Certificate that the export Duty specified in Schedule B. has been duly paid thereon, or that there has been a re-export, and that the Import Duty specified in Schedule A. has been duly paid, the said Goods shall be admitted to free entry.

XX. Provided also, that when Duties of Customs shall have been paid on any Goods at any port in any part of the territories of the East India Company not subject to the Presidency at Bombay, and when such Goods shall subsequently be imported at any port of the Presidency of Bombay credit shall be given at such last mentioned port of the sum that may be proved by the production of due Certificate to have been so paid.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, from time to time, by the notice in the Official Gazette of that Presidency, to fix a value for any article or number of articles to AD VALOREM Duty, and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by a similar notice be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying Duty on the same.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that when Goods, liable to Duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed Duty has not been declared by the Schedules annexed to this Act, are brought to any Custom House in the Presidency of Bombay, for the purpose of being passed for importation, the Duty leviable on such Goods shall be levied AD VALOREM, that is to say according to the market value of such Goods at the place and time of importation as the case may be.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Market value for assessment of Duties on AD VALOREM Goods shall be declared by the owner, consignee exporter, or by the agent or factor for any of these respectively, upon the face of the application to be given in by him in writing for the passing of the Goods through the Custom House, and value so declared shall include the packages or materials in which the Goods are contained, and the application shall truly set forth the name of the ship in which the Goods have been imported, or are to be exported, the name of the Master of the said ship, the colours under which the said ship sails, the number, description marks, and contents of the packages and the Country in which the Goods were produced.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that every such declaration when duly signed shall be submitted to the Officer of Customs appointed to apprise Goods at the Custom House, and if it shall appear to him that the same is correct, he shall countersign it as admitted; but

if any part or the whole of the Goods shall seem to him to be undervalued in such declaration, he shall report the same to the Collector of Customs who shall have power to take the Goods or any part thereof as purchased for the Government at the price so declared; and whenever the Collector of Customs shall so take Goods for the Government, payment thereof shall be made to the consignee or importer, if the Goods be imported within fifteen days from the date of the declaration, the amount of Import Duty leviable thereon being first deducted, and if the Goods be intended for exportation, the entire value as declared shall be paid without deduction on account of Customs Duty.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay to declare by public notice in the Official Gazette of the Presidency what places within the same shall be ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise, and any Goods that may be landed, or which an attempt may be made to land, at any other port than such as shall be so declared, shall be seized and confiscated.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that when any vessel shall arrive in any port of the Presidency of Bombay, the Master shall deliver a true Manifest of the cargo on board made out according to the form annexed to this Act, and marked C. to the first person duly empowered to receive such Manifest that may come on board, and if no such person shall have come on board before the anchor of the said vessel is dropped, then the Manifest shall be forwarded from on board by the first boat that leaves the vessel after dropping anchor, and if the port be up a river at a distance from the land first made, then it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, by an order published in the Official Gazette of the Presidency, to fix a place in any such river or port beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward bound vessel except such Country Craft as are described in Section LI., and LII. of this Act, to pass until the Master shall have forwarded in such manner as may be ordered by the said Governor in Council such a Manifest as is required by this Act.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if the Manifest so delivered by the Masters shall not contain a full and true specification of all the Goods imported in the vessel, the said Master shall be liable to a fine of one thousand Rupees, and any Goods or Packages that may be found on board in excess of the Manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and number, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized by any Customs Officer and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased Duties as may be determined by the Collector of Customs under the orders of Government.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any inward bound vessel shall remain outside, or below the place that may be fixed by the said Governor in Council, for the first delivery of Manifest, the Master shall deliver a Manifest as hereinbefore prescribed, to the first person duly empowered to receive such Manifest that may come on board, and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a Custom House established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty four hours the Master whereof shall refuse to deliver the said manifest in the manner above prescribed, he shall for such refusal be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and no Entry or Port Clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until a Manifest as required by the Act, and another copy thereof be presented at the time, of applying for entry inwards, if so required by the Collector of Customs, shall have been received by the said Collector, nor until order shall have been given by the said Collector for the discharge of the cargo: and that, the said Collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit any until Port Clearances, Docketts or other papers, known to be granted at the place from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that no Goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel or to be put on board thereof until entry of the vessels shall have been duly made in the Custom House of the port, and until order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided and it shall be the duty of every Custom Officer to seize as contraband any Goods which have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from, or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the vessel at the Custom House in due form such part of the cargo as may not be declared for re-exportation in the same vessels shall be sent to be landed and export cargo shall be laden on board according to the forms and rules that may be Prescribed for the Port by this Act, or by order of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay and if an attempt be made to land or put on board Goods or Merchandise in contravention of the forms and rules so prescribed, the Goods shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that if Goods entered in the Manifest of a vessel shall not be found on board that vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if Goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the Custom House, or at such other place as the Collector of Customs shall have prescribed, the Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of Duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if the Duty can be ascertained. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Collector of Customs from permitting at his discretion the Master of any vessel to amend obvious errors, or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence by furnishing an amended or supplementary manifest.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that there shall in every port of the Bombay Presidency be one or more places appointed for the landing and shipment of Goods, and Goods shall not be landed at any other place without the special order in writing of the Collector of Customs for the port, and if any Goods be landed, or an attempt be made to land any Goods at any other than the said authorized places without such order, they shall be seized and confiscated.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if the Governor in Council shall see fit for the security of Customs at any port, to maintain special establishments of Boats for the landing and shipping of merchandize, or to license and register the cargo boats plying in any ports, then after due notification thereof, it shall not be lawful for any person to convey Goods to or from any vessel in such port, otherwise than in the boats so authorized and prescribed, except under special permit from the Collector of Customs at the port, and any Goods that may be found on board of other boats from those so authorized for the port shall be liable to be seized by any Officer of Customs and shall be liable to confiscation.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay shall see fit to maintain at any port an establishment of officers to be sent on board of vessels to watch their unloading and lading, then, after due notification shall have been given that such establishment is so maintained at any port, the Collector of Customs at that port shall have power at his discretion to send one or more Officers of such establishment to remain on board of any vessel in such port by night and by day, until the vessel shall leave the port, or it shall be otherwise ordered by the Collector.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that any Master of such vessel at such port who shall refuse to receive such Officer with one servant on board, when such Officer shall be deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such an Officer and servant suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, and likewise furnish them with a due allowance of fresh water if necessary, and with the means of cooking on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred Rupees for each day during which such Officer and Servant shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a Collector of Customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for such search addressed to any Officer under his authority, and upon production of such order the Officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers or bulkheads to be opened in his presence, and if they be not opened upon his requisition to break the same open, and any Goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs shall be liable to confiscation, and any Master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such Officer or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the Collector of Customs, shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence, to a fine of one thousand Rupees.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that every master of a vessel who shall remove from such vessel or put on board thereof any Goods, or cause or suffer any Goods to be removed from thence, or put on board thereof between sunset and sunrise, or on any day when the Custom House is closed for business, without leave in writing obtained from the Collector of Customs shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no cargo boat laden with Goods intended for exportation by Sea shall make fast to, or lie alongside of any vessel on board of which there shall be a Custom Officer, stationed, unless there shall be on board the boat, or have been received by the said Custom Officer, a Custom House permit or order for the shipment of the Goods and the Good on board of any boat that may so be alongside or be made fast to a vessel, if such Goods be not covered by a Custom House pass accompanying them, or previously received by the Customs Officer on board the said vessel, shall be liable to confiscation.

**XXXIX.** And it is hereby enacted, that when Goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel having a Customs Officer on board for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, there shall be sent with each boat load or other separate dispatch a boat note, specifying the number of packages, and the marks and numbers or other description thereof, and such boat note shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the Customs Officer on board, and if any imported Goods be found in a boat proceeding to land from such a vessel without a boat note, or if being accompanied by a boat note they be found out of the proper track between the ship and the proper place of landing, the boat containing such Goods may be detained by any Officer of Customs duly authorized by the Collector, and unless the cause of deviation be explained to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, Goods shall be liable to confiscation.

**XL.** And it is hereby enacted, that when Goods shall be brought to be passed through the Custom House, either for importation or exportation by Sea, if the packages in which same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them given in the application for passing them through the Custom House, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly described in regard to sort, quantity, or quality, or if any Goods not stated in the application be found concealed in or mixed up with the specified articles, all such packages with the whole of the Goods contained therein shall be liable to confiscation.

**XLI.** And it is hereby enacted, that if any person after Goods have been landed, and before they have been passed through the Custom House, removes or attempts to remove them with the intention of defrauding the revenue, the Goods shall be liable to confiscation, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the removal was not sanctioned by the owner or by any person having an interest in or power over the Goods.

**XLII.** And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require that Goods brought by sea and stowed in bulk shall be weighed or measured on board ship, before being sent to land, and to levy Duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

**XLIII.** And it is hereby enacted, on application by the exporter of any Salt that has paid the Excise Duty fixed by Act No XXVII. of 1837, a Certificate shall be granted by the Collector of Customs at the place of export, under authority of which Certificate the quantity of Salt specified therein shall be landed at any other port of the said Presidency of Bombay, and shall be passed from such port into the interior without the levy of any further Duty either of Excise or of Customs.

**XLIV.** And it is hereby enacted, that when a Customs Officer shall be sent on board of any vessel to superintend the delivery of cargo, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and Holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding six hundred tons burthen, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and Holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day when the Customs Officer first went on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the abovementioned periods, the Master shall be charged with the wages of such Officer and other expenses for any further period that such Officer may be detained on board. And if the owners, importers or consignees do not bring their Goods to land within the period above fixed, it shall be the duty of the Master so to do.

**XLV.** And it is hereby enacted, that when there shall be no Customs Officer sent aboard vessels discharging cargo, it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs to fix a period, not being less than twenty days, for the discharge thereof and clearance of the vessel inwards; and if any Goods remain on board after the time so fixed, or after the time allowed in the last preceding Section of this Act, the Collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the Duties chargeable thereon, and of any freight and prime and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the Master for the same. Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the Collector or other Officer in charge of the Custom House, with the consent of the Master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government Warehouses for the security of the Duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from entry of such vessel, and in case any Goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the Custom House within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such Goods were imported, it shall be competent to the Collector to sell the same on account of the Duties and other charges due thereon, and the balance remaining after deducting the said Duties and charges shall be held in deposit and paid to the owner on application.

**XLVI.** And it is hereby enacted, that when a Customs Officer shall be sent on board of any vessel discharging cargo, a further period of fifteen days, Sundays and Holidays ex-

cluded, beyond the twenty days above specified shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo, if the vessel shall not exceed six hundred tons burthen, and twenty days if it exceed that burthen, when the landing and unloading thereof shall be continuous, and the Master or Commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the Customs Officer on board until after the expiration of such additional period: and if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the Customs officer on board, shall certify that no goods remain on board except necessary stores and articles, for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the Custom House for receipt of export cargo, a Customs Officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last mentioned Officer shall certify that no Goods are on board except as above excepted, twenty days exclusive of Sundays and Holidays as above shall be allowed from the date of such Certificate for the loading outwards of a vessel not exceeding six hundred tons, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the Master shall be charged, with the wages and expenses of the Customs Officer on board to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

XLVII. And it is hereby enacted, that when upon application from the Master of any vessel the Customs Officer shall be removed from on board thereof under the provisions to that effect contained in the last preceding Section of this Act, if the Master of such vessel shall before a Customs Officer have again been placed in such vessel, put on board of such vessel, or cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel, any Goods whatever, such Master shall be punished with a fine, not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and the Goods shall be liable to be relanded for examination at the expense of the shippers, upon requisition to that effect from the Collector of Customs.

XLVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any Goods liable to Duty that may be passed through the Custom House for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after Port Clearance shall have been taken out, double of the prescribed Duty shall in all cases be levied, and if the Goods be free, or have already paid Import Duty or have been imported free under Certificate, five per cent upon the market value shall be levied thereon, or if the same be imported Goods entitled to Drawback, shall be forfeited, but no separate Duty shall be levied on Drawback Goods.

XLIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage or from other cause be necessary, that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or relanded, a Customs Officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such relanding or removal from on board, and the Goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of Duty, by reason of the previous settlement of Duty at the time of first export, unless the Goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the Collector of Customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel under special charge of the Officers of Customs until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter: Provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after Port Clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the Master to enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of Goods and the Export Duty shall in that case be refunded and the amount paid in Drawback be reclaimed, and if Goods on account of which Drawback has been paid be not found on board the vessel, the Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

L. And it is hereby enacted, that when Goods shall be relanded before the landing of any vessel is complete, and before Port Clearance has been granted, the Duty levied upon such Goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of Duty paid on the export of any Goods after Port Clearance shall have been granted, for the vessel on which the Goods were exported, unless the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the Goods shall have been relanded under the rule contained in the last preceding Section of this Act.

LI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to establish rules for the anchoring of the Coasting and Country craft of the British territories, for the delivery of Manifests of the cargo of such vessels and for the landing of Goods therefrom and shipping of Goods therein, and that whoever being in charge of any such craft shall knowingly contravene any such rule, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees for each offence.

LII. And it is hereby enacted, that Pattamars, Dhonies, Botellas, and other small craft from the Maldivé or Lacadive islands, or from the Native Ports of Kattywar, Cutch, and Scinde, shall be treated in the ports of the Bombay Presidency like the Coasting craft of the British territory, provided that they conform to such special regu-



ation as to the place of anchoring and mode of landing and Shipping Goods as may be made by the Governor in Council of Bombay for such vessels in the several ports of the Bombay Presidency.

LIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no Drawback shall be allowed on Goods shipped on such Native craft as are described in the last preceding Section of this Act.

LIV. And it is hereby enacted, that Goods exported in the same vessel if manifested for re-export, shall not be subject to import or export Duty, and if any Goods brought to any port in any vessel be transhipped in such port, they shall in all cases be subject to the same Duty as if they had been landed and passed through the Custom House for re-exportation in the vessel into which they be transhipped.

LV. And it is hereby enacted, that no transshipment shall be made of any Goods except under special order in writing from the Collector of Customs of the port, and an Officer of Customs shall in all cases be deputed to superintend the removal of the Goods from vessel to vessel.

LVI. And it is hereby enacted, that at every port subordinate to the Bombay Presidency, the port of Bombay excepted, an anchorage fee shall be levied once at each port according to the burthen on all Country craft, above the burthen of (100) one hundred maunds at the rates herein-under specified.

Above	{ 10 Can- (equal to 100 } Not ex- } 20 Can- { 200 In- } Fee maunds.) } ceeding. } dies. } maunds. } Rs.
"	20..... 40 .. 2 0
"	40..... 60 .. 1 8
"	60..... 80.. 2 0
"	80..... 100.. 2 8
"	100..... 150.. 3 0
"	150..... 200.. 3 8
"	200..... 250.. 4 0
"	250..... 300.. 4 8
"	300..... 350.. 5 0
"	350..... 400. & upwards, 5 8
"	

LVII. And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which under this Act, Goods are liable to confiscation, the Collector of Customs of the place where those Goods may be shall be competent to adjudge such confiscation.

LVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to Customs, the, Collector of Customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, to refuse Port Clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

LIX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any Collector of Customs, or other Officer who may be authorized to adjudicate Customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of Goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, to adjudge damages to be paid to the proprietors by the Customs Officer who made such vexatious seizure, besides ordering the immediate release of the Goods; and if the proprietor accept such damages no action shall thereafter lie against the Officer of Customs in any Court of Justice on account of such seizures, and if such adjudicating Officers shall decide that the seizure was warranted but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, it shall be lawful for him to mitigate the same to the extent of the levy of double Duty; and if the said Officer shall adjudge confiscation, it shall further be lawful for him to order that from the proceeds of the sale of the goods, a proportion not exceeding one-half shall be distributed in rewards among such Officers as he shall deem entitled thereto, and such proportion as he may direct to each respectively.

LX. And it is hereby enacted, that all Officers of Customs shall as heretofore be amenable to the Civil Courts of the Presidency or Island of Bombay by actions for damages on account of any executive acts done in their official capacity at the suit of the parties injured by such acts. Provided however, that no suit shall lie against a Collector of Customs or other Officer for any Judicial award in a matter of Customs, passed under the preceding Section of this Act.

LXI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such Officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees or both.

LXII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an Officer appointed under the authority of this act, shall accept, or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person, any property as a consideration for doing, or forbearing to do any official act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.

LXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being an Officer appointed under the authority of this Act, practises, or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs revenue, or abets or connives, at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.

LXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, by an order in Council to transfer any of the power, given to a Collector of Customs by this Act to any other functionary, and to make any rules consistent with law for the carrying of this Act into effect and to establish such Banders and appoint such Officers as he shall think and to fix rates of wharfage and of rent to be paid for Goods deposited or suffered to lie in the godowns of the Custom House.

### SCHEDULE—A

*Rates of Duty to be Charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Bombay.*

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When Imported on British Bottoms	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and Coin.....	Free.....	Free.
2	Precious Stones and Pearls.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
3	Grain and Pulse.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
4	Horses and other living Animals.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
5	Ice.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
6	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, Stones, (Marble, and Wrought Stones excepted.).....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom or in any British Possession.....	Ditto.....	3 per Cent.
8	Foreign Books.....	3 per Cent.....	6 per Cent.
9	Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession.....	3 per Cent.....	6 per Cent.
10	Do. do. the produce or manufacture of any other Place or country.....	6 per Cent.....	12 per Cent.
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British possession.....	3 per Cent.....	6 per Cent.
12	Metals, do. do., excepting Tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.....	6 per Cent.....	12 per Cent.
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom or any British Possession.....	10 per Cent.....	20 per Cent.
14	Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British Possession.....	2 per Cent.....	4 per Cent.
15	Do., the produce of any other place or country.....	4 per cent.....	8 per Cent.
16	Cotton Wool not covered by a certificate of the payment of export Duty at any other Port of Bombay..	9 Ans. per md. of 80 Tolas to the Seer...	1 R. 2 As. per Md. of 80 Tolas to the seer
17	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Twist and Yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.....	3½ per Cent.....	7 per Cent
18	Do., the produce of any other place..	7 do. do.....	14 Do. do.
19	Opium covered by a pass..	Free.....	Free.
20	Do. not covered by a pass.....	24 Rs. per seer of 80 Tolas.....	24 Rs. per seer of 80 Tolas.
21	Salt not covered by a Pass.....	8 As. per Md. of 80 Tolas per seer..	8 Ans. per Md. of 80 Tolas per seer.
22	Alum.....	10 per Cent.....	20 per Cent.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When Imported on British Bottoms.	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.
23	Champhor... ..	10 Do. do....	20 Ditto do.
24	Cassia.. ..	10 Do. do....	20 Ditto do.
25	Cloves.....	10 Do. do....	20 Ditto do.
26	Coffee.....	7½ Do. do....	15 Ditto do.
27	Coral.....	10 Do. do....	20 Ditto do.
28	Nutmegs and Mace.....	10 Do. do....	20 Ditto do.
29	Pepper.....	10 Do. do....	20 Ditto do.
30	Rattans.....	7½ Do. do....	15 Ditto do.
31	Tea.....	10 Do. do....	20 Ditto do.
32	Vermillion.....	10 Do. do....	20 Ditto do.
33	Wines and Liquors.....	10 Do. do....	20 Ditto do.
34	Spirits, consolidated Duty, including any duties levied heretofore thro' the Police.....	9 As. per Imperial Gallon.....	1 R. per Imperial Gallon.
	And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial Gallon.	1 Rs. 8 As. per Md. of 80 Tolas per seer.....	1 Rs. Ans. per Md. of 60 Tolas per seer.
35	Tobacco..... Which duty shall be the minimum Customs duty levied on Raw Tobacco and all preparations thereof in all the parts of the Bombay Presidency, but if at the rate of 5 per cent, on the actual value, a higher duty than 1 Rupee 8 Annas per maund should be levied on any preparation of Tobacco, the duty shall be levied <i>ad valorem</i> at that rate, if imported on British Bottoms, and at 10 per cent on Foreign Bottoms and the Customs Duty laid upon Tobacco shall be allowed in settling for the Special Duty levied on the import of this article into the Island of Bombay, which special duty shall be levied at the rate of 9 Rupees for the Indian maund.		
36	All articles not included in the above enumeration.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.

And if the Collector of Customs shall see reason to doubt whether the Goods liable to a different rate of Duty according to the place of their production come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs to call on the Importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said Collector of the truth of the declaration, such goods shall be charged with the high rate of Duty, subject always to an appeal to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

And upon the re-export by Sea of Goods imported, excepting Opium and Salt and all Goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the export be made within two years of the date of import as per Custom House Register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, there shall be retained one eighth of the amount of Duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as Drawback.

But no export of Imported goods, shall be entitled to Drawback, unless the Drawback be claimed at the time of re-export, nor shall any payment be made on account of Drawback, unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the Goods for re-export in the Custom House Registers.

## SCHEDULE-B.

*Rates of Duty to be Charged on Goods Exported by Sea from any Part or Place in the Presidency of Bombay*

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	Exported on British Bottoms.	Exported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and Coin...	Free...	Free.
2	Precious Stones and Pearls....	Ditto...	Ditto.
3	Books, Maps and drawings printed in India....	Ditto...	Ditto.
4	Horses and living Animals....	Ditto...	Ditto.
5	Opium covered by a Pass....	Ditto...	Ditto.
6	Ditto not covered by a Pass....	Prohibited..	Prohibited..
7	Cotton Wool exported to Europe, the United States of America or any British Possession in America..	Free.....	9. As. per md. of 80 [Tolas to the Seer.
8	Ditto ditto exported to places other than above....	9 As. per maund of 80 Tolas per Seer...	1 R. 2 As. per md. o 80 Tolas to the Seer
9	Salt having paid the Exoise of 8 Annas a Maund..	Free.....	Free.
10	Tobacco..	1 R. 8 As. per md. of 80 Tolas to the Seer	1 R. 8 As. per md. of 80 Tolas to the Seer.
11	All Country Articles not enumerated or named above....	3 per Cent..	6 per Cent.

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British Possession in America, or from any other port of the Bombay Presidency, of Cotton, that has been imported under Certificate of the payment of the Duty specified in this Schedule, provided that the re-export be made on British Bottoms within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export at per Custom House Registers, the whole amount of Export Duty levied at the first Place of export shall be refunded.

## SCHEDULE-C.

*Manifest of Goods Imported per Commander from under Colours.*

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity.	Weight.	Gallons.	Yards.	Description of Goods.	Invoice Value.	Tariff Value.
A.	1@5	5 cases.	250 pieces.			3000	Cambrics. Long Cloths, bleached. Ditto ditto unbleached. Madapolams, bleached. Ditto unbleached. Plain Muslins.		

N. B.—Articles to be generally specified, excepting such as Ironmongery, Hardware, Glassware, Earthen-ware, Cutlery, Perfumery, Confectionery, Stationery, and such like. All Articles from Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not Native. From China, in like manner in China weight. In Imports and Exports of Bullion or Coin, to specify the sort of which they consist.

ROSS D. MANGLES, Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.

## Rules for the Regulation of Passage and Passengers in the Government Steam Packets.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following Rules for the regulation of Passages and Passengers in the Government Steam Packets, be published for general information, and that these Rules be brought into operation on the 1st January next in supercession of those at present in force.

The names which have been already registered for the January and succeeding Steamers will be placed on the list of applicants for Cabins, in the order in which they now stand.

### *Rules for the engagement of Passages and Accommodation of Passengers in the Government Steam Packets, between Bombay and Suez*

1. Application for passage is to be made at the Office of the Master Attendant in Bombay, and at other Ports to the Commander.

2. The Vessel which conveys the Mail intended to reach Suez on the 19th of any month is to be designated the Steamer of that month; for instance the January Steamer is the one which is destined to reach Suez on the 19th January, although leaving Bombay possibly before the end of December.

3. Passengers are to be divided into two classes, vizt.

First class who sit at the Commander's Table and are entitled to all the privileges of the quarter deck.

Second class, who are not entitled to walk aft of the paddle boxes, who berth forward, and either arrange for their own provision, or mess with the Warrant Officers, or Engineers.

4. Every passenger of the 1st class shall pay the following sum, as Table Money, for the voyage from Bombay to Suez, or from Suez to Bombay, vizt.

A Lady or Gentleman .. .. .	Rs 200
A Child ten years of age and above five years.. .. .	100
A Child five years and above one .. .. .	80
A Child one year and under... .. .	50
A Child under one year, and with the mother.. .. .	Free.

These rates apply to the Steamers of every month throughout the year, with the exception of those of July and August, in which the Table Money from Bombay to Suez will be as follows; vizt.

A Lady or Gentleman.... .. .	Rs 300
A Child under 10.... .. .	150
A Child under 5... .. .	120
A Child under 1..... .. .	75
Do.....with the mother..... .. .	Free.

But the rate from Suez to Bombay will be the same in all months. It is to be understood, that for the above sums, the passengers are to be provided with a plain substantial table; but no person is entitled to more than one pint of wine and one bottle of beer per diem. Cabin passengers have the first choice of seats at the table, and after them the saloon passengers in preference to those on the deck, whose priority will be arranged, according to their standing on the passage list. The seats will be arranged by the Commander, and once taken they cannot be changed without his permission during the voyage.

5. In addition to the Table Money the following sums will be charged for the accommodation engaged by First class passengers, vizt.

A treble cabin.. .. .	Rupees 1,000
A double cabin.. .. .	800
A Single cabin.. .. .	500
A saloon berth.. .. .	350
A deck passage... .. .	300

6. Every second class passenger shall pay Rupees 150.

7. For each European Servant 50 Rupees must be paid as subsistence money, and 50 Rupees as passage money; for Native Servant the charge will be one half the rate for an European; but none are to be considered and taken as Servants unless they actually accompany their Masters or Mistresses.

8. Three lists for each month's Steamer will be kept at the Master Attendant's Office, vizt, one for cabin passengers, one for saloon, and one for deck passengers. A statement of the number of each class, which each packet is calculated to accommodate, will be open at the same place, to the inspection of the public.

9. Every applicant may register his name in whichever of the lists he pleases, but the name of the packet will not be declared until 10 days prior to the appointed day of sailing, when choice of accommodation will be given, according to priority of standing on the lists. Ladies having the preference for the first three cabins.

10. In the event of a greater number of names having been registered than the Steamer, when declared, is calculated to accommodate, the supernumerary name on the cabin lists may be transferred to that of the saloon or the deck, and those of saloon lists to that of the deck, or they may be withdrawn and the deposit repaid, at the option of the parties. In the case of a transfer under this rule, the name will be placed in the same position in which it would have stood by date of registry had the original application been for a saloon or a deck passage instead of for a cabin, or for a deck instead of for a saloon. Should any of the cabin or saloon berths remain open, after the vessel has left the harbour, the saloon or deck passengers may be allowed to take them on paying into the hands of the Commander the regulated difference of price.

11. Ladies and Children can take passages in cabins only, and female servants cannot be accommodated otherwise than in the cabins engaged for the family they accompany.

12. A passenger who has engaged a cabin may make what arrangement he likes for its occupation; he may either keep it entirely to himself, or admit to share it with any one that he pleases, provided only that the name of the person so admitted (if an adult) must have been previously on one of the lists, and subject to the following restrictions, vizt

A treble cabin cannot be appropriated to the accommodation of more than

Four Ladies.

Three Gentlemen.

Six Children.

One Lady and four Children.

Two Ladies and three Children.

Three Ladies and two Children.

One Gentleman and three Children.

Two Gentlemen and two Children.

A Lady and her husband with two Children.

A double cabin cannot be appropriated to more than

Three Ladies.

Two Gentlemen.

Four Children.

A Lady and three Children.

Two Ladies and two Children.

A Gentleman with two Children.

A Lady and her husband with one Child.

A single cabin cannot be appropriated to more than

Two Ladies.

One Gentleman.

Three Children.

One Lady and two Children.

Children under 5 years of age may be taken extra to the complement of a cabin on payment of 50 Rupees for each, additional.

13. Passages for intermediate places can be engaged only when there is accommodation not taken up for the entire voyage, unless the parties are willing to pay the price of the whole voyage, in which case they may register their names in the same manner as all other passengers.—The vacant accommodation will be declared three days before the sailing of the Vessel. The passage between Aden and Mocha, and Bombay and Suez respectively will be counted as one half of the whole passage between Bombay and Suez;—between Judda and Suez, will be counted as one third, and between Judda and Bombay as two-thirds; Cossier and Suez are considered to be alike.

14. The engagement of a passage will not be considered valid unless a deposit of the following sums be made at the time of application. vizt.

For a Cabin passage...	..	..	....	..	..	..	Rs. 300
For a Saloon..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
For a Deck...	..	..	.....	..	..	..	125

This deposit, should the party not proceed, will invariably be forfeited, except under the provisions of art. 10, and in cases where, by the production of a Medical Certificate, it is satisfactorily shewn that the person was compelled, by sickness to abandon the passage. A deposit is not required on the registry of the names of children, except when the children are to occupy a cabin, by themselves, in which case the same deposit must be made as for the cabin passage of a lady or gentleman, vizt. 300 rupees.

15. To prevent unnecessary trouble, the Master Attendant is authorized to receive and pass receipts for the deposit money.

16. Ten days prior to the appointed day of sailing, each passenger must pay to the Master Attendant the remaining portion of the passage money, in default of which the deposit will be considered forfeited, and any claim to passage invalid. When the cabins are finally allotted, an adjustment will be made with the party or parties to whom they are appropriated, the difference between the value of the place occupied by each individual and the deposit made under article 14 being paid up or returned, as the case may be. When the passage money has been paid up, no portion of it can, on any plea be returned, except under the provisions specified in article 14.

17. Persons who from non-arrival at Bombay, may have omitted to pay the balance of the passage money may be re-admitted as passengers, if before the period of departure the balance is paid. They however will be placed at the bottom of the list of the class of passengers in which they are registered.

18. No transfer of accommodation in the Steamers by an individual who has taken a passage to one who has not taken his passage will be permitted, but after the list has been filled up, any person wishing to stand the chance of succeeding to a vacancy caused by a lapse of any kind may do so, by registering his name and paying the required sum which will be refunded to him should no vacancy occur.

19. It is to be understood, that Government reserves to itself the right of appropriating a cabin or cabins for the use of public functionaries or others proceeding on duty or by special order of Government as passengers in any of the Honorable Company's Steamers.

20. Passengers on a Steamer that may from accident or other cause be obliged to return to Port will be entitled to the refund of the amount that has been paid, deducting therefrom, a sum for the Table Allowance of the Commander according to the number of days that the vessel may have been at sea, calculating the average time occupied in a voyage to or from Suez to be 18 days, and Aden 10 days.

21. It is necessary for passengers not belonging to the Honorable Company's Service, to make the requisite arrangements at Suez or other intermediate Port with the Commander before or at least at the time of their embarkation for the payment of the passage money.

22. For the convenience of passengers from the Red Sea to India, the Commanders of the Honorable Company's Packets are authorized to receive payment of passage money at Suez or any Port between Suez and Bombay in Sovereigns, Spanish Dollars, or German Crowns, at the following rates of exchange; viz: Sovereigns at ten Rupees each, Spanish Dollars at Rupees two, and three Annas each; German Crowns at Rupees two, and two Annas each.

23. The baggage of each passenger must not exceed four boxes of the following dimensions, vizt.

Length..... 2 Feet 5 Inches.

Breadth.. .. 1 " 5 "

Depth..... 1 " 3 "

and the total weight must not be more than four cwt. Second class passengers are allowed half the above quantity.

24. Each cabin passenger may, if he pleases, put all his baggage into his cabin. The saloon and deck passengers will be allowed to keep one box or bag above. The rest of the baggage is to be in the baggage room and passengers will be allowed access to it twice a week, on a day and hour fixed by the Commander, who will appoint a person to have charge of the baggage.

25. Any applicant may be refused a passage without any cause being assigned either by the authorities at Bombay or by the Commander of the vessel when away from Bombay, but a report of the rejection is to be communicated to Government.

26. All persons who take passage either themselves or through their agents, will be considered as thereby binding themselves to comply with these Rules which will be shown by the Master Attendant or by the Commander of the Vessel to parties who engage passage.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*  
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.—Secy. to Govt.





## **APPENDIX.**



**THE BENGAL DIRECTORY.**

**THE MADRAS DIRECTORY.**

**THE CEYLON DIRECTORY.**

**THE STRAITS' DIRECTORY.**

**DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES AT BOMBAY.**

**ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS WITH THE OVERLAND MAIL.**

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## ЗАДАЧА

— 100 —

Вопрос: Какое значение имеет

для нас знание о том, что

мы живем в мире, где

каждый из нас имеет

свое место и свое дело?

Ответ: Это знание имеет огромное значение, так как оно

# APPENDIX.

## HER MAJESTY'S

## SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

Established in Calcutta,

1774.

### JUDGES.

THE HON'BLE SIR Lawrence Peel, Knt .....	Chief Justice, 22d April 1842
— SIR John Peter Grant, Knt.....	Senior Puisne Justice, 17th Oct. 1833
— SIR Henry Wilmot Seton, Knt.....	Puisne Justice, 13th Nov. 1838

### OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

• W. P. Grant, Esq.....	Master in Equity, Accountant General and Examiner.
• T. E. M. Turton, Esq.....	Registrar on the Equity, Ecclesiastical & Admiralty Sides.
• Hy. Holroyd, Esq.....	Prothonotary, Clerk of the Crown & Clerk of the Papers.
• Robert O'Dowda, Esq. M. A.....	Receiver, Record-keeper & Sworn Clerk.
E. B. Ryan, Esq.....	Taxing Officer.
C. Owen, Esq.....	Clerk to the Chief Justice.
F. J. Bell, Esq.....	Clerk to Sir John P. Grant.
H. Holroyd, Esq.....	Sealer and Clerk to Sir H. W. Seton.
Robert Swinhoe, Esq.....	Clerk to the Grand Jury.
W. C. Blaquiere, Esq.....	Chief Interpreter and Translator of Native Languages.
Wm. Derrick Soveroign Smith, Esq.....	{ Second Interpreter and Translator of the Native Languages.
M. Siret.....	Ditto of the Portuguese Language.
A. G. Aviet.....	} Interpreters to the Judges.
George Aviet.....	
M. Cockburn.....	Interpreter to the Examiner in Equity.
Ramjoy Turkolonkar	} Pundits of Hindoo Law.
Collycaunt Bidyabagish, }	
Mahomed Mooraud }	
Warris Ally.....	} Moulvees of Mahomedan Law.
• E. Hilder.....	
	Cryer, Keeper, and Apparitor of the Court.

J. S. Stopford, Esq.....	Sheriff of Calcutta.
F. C. Sandes, Esq.....	Deputy Sheriff.
Henry Piddington, Esq.....	Coroner.
John King, Esq.....	Governor of the Jail.

### ADVOCATES.

<i>Called to the Bar.</i>		<i>Admission to Supreme Court.</i>
5 May 1837	John Edw. Lyall, Esq.....	(Advocate Genl.).. 15th October 1842
20 June 1817	Charles R. Prinsep, L. L. D.....	(Standing Counsel) 2d August 1824
25 June 1819	Longueville Clarke, Esq. M. A. F. R. S.....	15th January 1824
23 Nov. 1819	Charles Thackeray, Esq.....	22d October 1827
20 Nov. 1823	Theodore Dickens, Esq.....	22d October 1824
25 June 1830	John Farley Leith, Esq.....	19th November 1832
4 Nov. 1831	Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes, Esq. M. A.....	12th July 1834
27 Jan. 1832	James Hume, Esq.....	15th June 1832
June 1833	William Theobald, Esq.....	15th October 1842
May 1835	W. A. Montrieux, Esq.....	2d August 1842

\* These Gentlemen have been called to the Bar and formerly practised as Advocates in the Supreme Court.

24 Nov. 1835	Herman Geomroy, Esq.	8th March 1836
5 May 1837	Thomas Charles Morton, Esq.	23d October 1837
2 Nov. 1840	J. W. Fulton, Esq. M. A.	7th January 1842
7 Jan. 1841	John Lang, Esq.	15th June 1842
20 Oct. 1841	Charles Bruce Græme Skiuner, Esq.	15th October 1842
Apr. 1842	Macleod Wyllie, Esq.	15th October 1842
May 1842	Charles Hackett, Esq.	7th January 1843
May 1842	William Ritchie, Esq.	7th January 1843
	George Taylor,	December 1843

## ATTORNIES.

(Those having this mark \* affixed are also Public Notaries.)

William Henry Abbot,*	7th Jan. 1815
Charles George Strettell,*	Pauper's Attorney.. 22d Oct.
Thomas Bruce Swinhoe,*	(Company's Attorney).. 22d Oct. 1816
Nathaniel Hudson,*	19th June 1817
John Templeton,*	22d Jan. 1820
George Higgins,*	} 12th March.
Jonathan Carey,*	
William Anley,*	} 9th Nov.
William Nelson Hedger,	
Robert Swinhoe,	30th June 1821
William Thompson,*	(Europe).. 1st Nov.
Charles Trebeck,	(Europe).. 14th Jan. 1823
Popkin Homfray,*	13th Feb.
Benjamin Waddington,*	(Europe).. 7th Jan. 1824
Philip Peard,*	} 7th Jan. 1824
Robert Molloy	
Thomas Sandes, M. A.	(Europe).. 25th Oct.
Andrew Wight,*	(Europe).. 16th Jan. 1826
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone Bailleur,*	(Europe).. 23d Dec.
Joseph Spencer Judge,*	19th Jan. 1829
William D. Shaw,*	24th Dec. 1830
William Henry Duff,	18th June 1832
Rowland Graham,	} 3d Feb. 1834
A. B. McIntosh,	
Alexander Davidson Kemp,*	2d Sept.
William John Judge,	} 22d Oct. 1835
Robert Townsend Allan,	
William Daniel Henry Oehme,	
Henry G. Martindell,*	
William Pringle Downing,*	14th Nov.
Robert Mosely Thomas,	13th Jan. 1836
Archibald Grant,	5th Jan. 1836
William Bedell, M. A.	24th Mar.
Herbert Park Marshall,*	15th June
Hugh C. Meiklejohn,	25th July
Peter Jacob Paul,*	7th Feb. 1837
Warren Hastings Leslie Frith,	(Europe).. 15th June
Edward Black,	11th Jan 1838
Henry Smelt,	30th Mar. 1839
W. F. Gillanders,	15th June 1840
William Henry Owen,	28th Oct.
Faulkner Chute Sandes,	5th Nov.
John Franks,	7th Jan. 1841
William Thomas Denman,	28th June
Henry Remfry,	28th Oct.
Joseph Gabriel Waller,	Jan. 1842
William Gilbert Campton,	15th June
J. A. Burkinyoung,*	Oct.
G. F. Vignon,	Oct.
George Edward Higgins,	June 1843
Robert Sandes,	June
William Henry Abbott, junior,	12th Dec.
William Harrington Poe,	12th Dec.

H. A. Smith, and J. Hughes.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice..... *Commissary.*  
T. E. M. Turton, Esq..... *Registrar.*  
John King, Esq..... *Marshal.*

**13** All the Barristers and Attornies in the Supreme Court are Advocates and Proctors in the Court of Vice Admiralty.

**The Chief Justice and The Puisne Judges.** . . . . . **Commissioners.**  
**Edmund Burke Ryan, Esq.** . . . . . **Chief Clerk.**  
**Patrick O'Hanlon, Esq.** . . . . . **Examiner & Common Assignee.**  
**John Wallis Alexander, Esq.** (Absent in Europe on leave) . . . . . **Special Assignee.**  
**Robert O'Dowda, Esq.** . . . . . **Locum tenens for J. W. Alexander.**

**FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.**

(Old Court House Street.)

Charles Ware Brietzecke, Esq. ....	First Commissioner.
Baboo Russomoy Dutt. ....	Second Commissioner.
.....	Third Commissioner.
M. McLeod, Esq. ....	Clerk to the Court.
M. Uvedale. ....	Assistant Clerk.
John Rozario. ....	Interpreter.
J. Piaggio. ....	Assistant ditto.
F. P. Latour. ....	ditto.
D. McBean, James Atkinson, John Andrews, and C. W. Drew. ....	Bailiffs.

J. H. Patton, Esq., . . . . . Chief Magistrate. . . . . *River Police.*  
W. C. Blaquiére, Esq., . . . . . Magistrate. . . . . *Fourth or South Division.*  
Charles K. Robison, Esq., . . . . . ditto (on leave). . . . .  
C. P. Hackett, Esq., . . . . . Officiating ditto. . . . . *Part of 2nd and 3rd or Middle Divn.*  
— . . . . . (ditto) . . . . . *1st and half of 2nd or North Division.*  
Captain F. W. Birch, . . . . . (54th N. I.). . . . . *Superintendent of Police.*  
Mr. J. J. McCann, . . . . . *Deputy Superintendent.*  
Mr. J. Maxton, . . . . . *Police Surgeon.*  
Mr. W. L. Harwood, . . . . . *Head Clerk*  
Mr. S. M. Chill, . . . . . *Assistant.*  
Mr. T. G. Swinden, . . . . . *Accountant.*  
W. H. Grant, . . . . . { *Registrar of Ticka Bearers, & Palanqueens and Clerk*  
  { *in Chief Magistrate's Office.*  
G. Rogers, . . . . . *Shipping Department.*  
J. Rodrigues, Bissumber Law, & Samachurn Sein, . . . . . *Clerks to the Divn. Mags.*  
J. P. Namey and W. Burroughs, . . . . . *Interpreters.*  
P. Delmar, . . . . . *Interpreter of the French Language.*  
J. Baddiley, . . . . . *Keeper of the House of Correction.*

Honble C. H. Cameron.....	President.
Daniel Elliot, Madras Civil Service.....	Member.
Harry Borradaile, Bombay Civil Service ( <i>Europe</i> ).....	do.
T. C. G. Sutherland.....	Secretary.

## BENGAL CIVIL LIST.

## CLASS I.

- 1790 James Pattle, senior member of the sudder board of revenue, at Calcutta, 1st March 1829, and member of the sinking fund committee, 21st November 1824.
- 1794 John French, additional judge of Tirhoot, 28th April 1840.
- 1792 William Blunt, senior member of the board of customs, salt and opium, 14th February 1842.
- 1798 Robert Haldane Rattray, judge of the sudder dewanny and Nizamut adawlut, at Calcutta, 20th December 1827.
- Joseph White Sare, Out of Employ, 5th December 1829.
- 1802 Charles Tucker, judge of the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut adawlut at Calcutta, 21st May and June 1839, from 14th March 1839.
- James Wm. Grant, export warehousekeeper, 14th November 1833, and a member of the board of customs, salt and opium, 14th September 1842.
- Arthur Champion Barwell, salt agent at Hidgelee, 16th September 1841.
- Arthur Smelt, civil and sessions judge of Patna, 19th September 1839.
1805. Charles Morley, accountant general, 18th January 1829, accountant to the military departments 17th December 1834, and accountant in all civil departments, 4th January 1843.
- William Hollows Belli, civil auditor, 17th May 1844, orders 27th May 1844.

## CLASS II.

- 1805 John Stephen Boldero, civil and sessions judge of Agra, 19th October 1833. Invested with the powers of special commissioner under regulation 111 of 1828, 5th April 1843.
- Francis Whitworth Russell, civil and sessions judge of Hooghly, from 19th February, orders of 2d March 1841.
- 1806 Adam Ogilvie, collector of revenue and toll of Nuddea, 16th January 1838.
- Charles Macsween, civil and sessions judge of Moradabad, 31st March 1843. Invested with the powers of special commissioner under regulation 111 of 1828, 5th April 1843.
- 1807 Henry Swetenham, officiating civil and sessions judge of the 24 Pergunnahs, 4th March 1844.
- Robert Lowther, commissioner of revenue and circuit of the 4th or Allahabad division, 6th March 1838. In charge of the superintendence of the Cotton farms at Humeerpore, 14th February 1843.
- 1809 Benjamin Taylor, judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut at Agra, 29th January 1839.
- Abercrombie Dick, judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut, at Calcutta, orders 30th May 1844.
- 1810 Henry Moore, special commissioner under regulation III of 1828, for the divisions of Moorshedabad and Calcutta, 30th December 1839. Extended to all the regulation-districts of the Lower Provinces, except Chittagong and those in the province of Cuttack, 28th February 1844.
- Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock, second ordinary member of the council of India, 17th April 1844.
- Charles Dupre Russell,
- 1812 John William Templer, civil and sessions judge of West Burdwan, 1st November 1842.
- Ralph John Taylor, civil and sessions judge of Jounpore, from 16th February 1844, 1st March 1844.
- Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, commissioner of revenue and circuit in the Delhi territory, 16th April 1835, and agent to the governor general at ditto. 17th June 1835.
- 1813 Henry Harrington Thomas, civil and sessions judge of Barreilly, but to continue to officiate as additional judge of Meerut, until the completion of the work on which he is now engaged, 9th May 1844.
- 1814 George Powney Thompson, judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut at Agra, 13th March 1841.
- John Fleming Martin Reid, judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut at Calcutta, 12th October 1841.

- Henry John Palmer, superintendent of stamps, and deputy secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, 26th February 1840.
- Edward Stirling, collector of Hoogly, 26th February 1832. Superintendent salt chokies of ditto, 11th April 1842. *Leave to the Cape of Good Hope, for 18 months on medical certificate, 28th February 1844.*
- Frederick Millet, third ordinary member of the council of India, 17th April 1844.
- James Cowley Brown, civil and sessions judge of Nuddea, from 28th December 1839, orders of 6th January 1840.
- Henry Swan Oldfield, opium agent and superintendent of salt chokies in Behar, 26th January 1842.
- 1815 Henry Travers Owen, civil and sessions judge of Mirzapore, from the 23rd February 1844. *Leave to the Hills on medical certificate for 18 months from 8th April 1843, orders of 2d March and 19th April 1843.*
- 1816 Charles Fraser, *Europe on Furlough, 16th December 1843.*
- Thomas Jacob Turner, member of the sudder board of revenue at Agra, 5th June 1839.
- George Fleming Franco, commissioner of the Meerut division, 14th April 1840.
- Henry Smith Boulderson, member of the sudder board of revenue at Agra. 31st March 1843.
- Charles Crawford Parks, holding no permanent appointment.
- Cornelius Cardew, special commissioner of the Cuttack division, 15th February 1844.
- George Russel Clerk, *Europe on Furlough, on medical certificate, 16th February 1844.*
- John Stanford, *Europe on Furlough, 5th March 1844.*
- Robert Williams, *Leave to the Cape of Good Hope; on medical certificate for 2 years, orders 26th February and 5th March 1844.*
- 1817 William Dampier superintendent of Police, Lower Provinces, 13th March 1840.
- Colin Lindsay, civil and sessions judge of Delhi, 5th June 1839. *Leave on Medical certificate for 5 Months from 19th April 1844, orders 12th April 1844.*
- William Richard Young, *Europe on Furlough, 23rd January 1840, orders 6th November 1839.*
- Robert Barlow, temporary judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut at Calcutta, orders of 2d March 1841.
- Frederick Currie, secretary to government of India, foreign department, 12th December 1843.
- George Alexander Bushby, secretary to the government of India in the home department, 29th April 1843.
- Henry Smith Lane, junior member board of customs, salt and opium, 14th February 1842.
- John Theophilus Rivaz, *Europe on Furlough, 16th February 1844.*
- 1818 George Charles Cheap, civil and sessions judge of Rajeshahye 16th February 1843.
- Thomas Wyatt, civil and sessions judge of Rungpore, 16th January 1840.
- John Francis Griffith Cooke, civil and sessions judge of Dacca, 2nd April 1839.
- Henry Patrick Russell, civil and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, from 19th February orders of 2nd March 1841.
- George Lindsay, civil and sessions judge of Banda, from 16th February 1844, 1st March 1844.
- William Popham Palmer, salt agent of Jessore, and 24 pergunnaahs. 20th September 1837.
- 1819 Thomas Reid Davidson, Commissioner of the 18th or Jessore division, 13th March 1840. Officiating secretary to the government of India in the home department 8th March and 9th October 1843.
- Cornwallis Richard Cartwright, civil and sessions judge of Furruckabad, 13th June 1840, and agent to the lieutenant governor at ditto, 6th July 1840.
- Evelyn Meadows Gordon, temporary judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut at Calcutta, orders 30th May 1844.
- Ross Donnelly Mangles, *Europe on private affairs, from 14th March, orders of 23rd January 1839.*
- Alfred William Begbie, civil and session judge of Meerut, 8th January 1841.
- George William Bacon, *Europe on Furlough, 16th November 1843.*
- James Davidson, Judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, at Agra, 21st December 1843.



- 1819 John Lewis, junior member of the sudder board of revenue at Calcutta, 6th May 1842.  
 Robert North Collie Hamilton, resident at Indore, 12th March 1844.  
 George Udny, sub-treasurer, 15th June 1843.  
 Henry Ricketts, commissioner of revenue of the 16th or Chittagong division, with the powers of a temporary member of sudder board of revenue, exercising singly the full powers of the sudder board of revenue, from 15th February, orders of 30th March 1841.  
 Charles Fergusson Thompson, civil and session judge of Nynpoory, 24th November 1843, from 23d February 1844, 21st March 1844.
- 1820 Joseph Alexander Dorin, secretary to the government of India in the financial department, and ex-officio a government director of the Bank of Bengal and a member of the mint committee, 4th January 1843.  
 Edward Peploe Smith, commissioner of the Benares division, 18th June 1839.  
 Henry Lushington, civil and sessions judge of Saharunpore, from the 16th November 1843, 11th December 1843.  
 George Francis Brown, commissioner of the 12th or Bhagulpore division, from 2d March, orders of 28th May 1838.  
 William Henry Benson, civil and session judge of Fettehpore, 7th February 1843.  
 Simon Fraser, *Europe on Furlough*, 17th March 1844.  
 George Gough, *Europe on Furlough*, 5th March 1844.  
 James H. Patton, chief magistrate of Calcutta with concurrent authority as joint magistrate of 24 Pergunnahs, Baraset, Hooghly, Nuddea and Jessore, 11th January 1842.  
 Welby Brown Jackson, commissioner of the 14th or Moorsheadabad division, 13th February 1838.  
 William James Connolly, commissioner of Rohilcund division, 1st March 1842, and agent to the lieutenant governor in Rohilcund, 14th May 1842.  
 Samuel George Palmer, commissioner for the superintendence of abkaree revenue in the collectorates of the 24 pergunnahs. Jessore, Nuddea, Burdwan, Hooghly and Buckergunge and the deputy collectorates of Baraset, Calcutta (i. e. Panchaongong) and Bancoorah, 26th February 1840.
- 1821 Edward Cockburn Ravenshaw, commissioner of the 11th or Patna division, 13th March 1840.  
 John Abraham Francis Hawkins, register of the sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut at Calcutta, 19th January 1838.  
 John Stanley Clarke, magistrate and collector of Boolundshehur, 24th November 1843, from 1st April 1844, 18th April 1844.  
 Francis Gouldsbury, civil and sessions judge of Bhagulpore, 13th July 1841.  
 John Fergusson Cathcart, civil and sessions judge of Purneah, 16th January 1838.  
 Baillie Golding, civil and sessions judge of East Burdwan, 12th October 1844.  
 James Thomason, lieutenant governor N. W. Provinces, 12th December 1843.  
 Matthew John Tierney, civil and sessions judge of Allyghur, from 29th March and 20th April 1839.  
 Edward Deedes, officiating additional judge of the 24 Pergunnahs, 4th March 1844.
- 1822 Alexander Grant, *Europe on Furlough*, 12th August 1843.  
 John Inglis Harvey, collector of customs at Calcutta, 13th January 1842. Officiating commissioner of the 18th or Jessore division, 6th March 1843.  
 Hugh Vans Hatliorn, civil and sessions judge of Sarun, 8th March 1844.  
 Edward Currie, secretary sudder board of revenue at Calcutta, 28th May 1838. Officiating collector of govt. customs and ex-officio register of shipping at the port of Calcutta, 8th March 1843.

## CLASS III.

- 1822 David Brooke Morrieson, civil and sessions judge of Benares, from 16th February 1844, 1st March 1844.  
 John Dunbar, commissioner of revenue of the 15th or Dacca division, orders 3d June 1844.  
 Frederick Octavius Wells, *Europe on Furlough*, 11th February 1843.  
 Robert Neave, civil and sessions judge of Azimghur. Invested with the power of special commissioner under regulation III. of 1828.
- 1823 Richard Walker, *Europe on Furlough*, on the 11th January 1842.  
 Francis Horsley Robinson, commissioner of the Agra division, 21st December 1843.

- 1824 Agent to the lieutenant governor N. W. P. at Agra, 5th January 1844.  
 William Harding Tyler, magistrate and collector of Muttra, 1st February 1834.  
 Thomas Taylor, civil and sessions judge of Mymensing, 1st Nov. 1842. *Leave S. C. to Darjeeling for 8 months, 25th March 1844.*  
 Robert Torrens, civil and sessions judge of 24 Pergunnahs, 11th January 1842. *Leave to the Cape of Good Hope, for 2 years on medical certificate, 9th January 1843.*  
 Henry Pidcock, civil and sessions judge of Goruckpore, from 16th November 1843, 11th December 1843.  
 Charles Grant Udny, *Europe on Furlough*, 11th February 1843.  
 David Pringle, civil and sessions judge of Tirhoot, 3d July 1843.  
 James Grant, civil and sessions judge of Dinagepore, 19th September 1839.  
 Henry Stainforth, civil and sessions judge of Sylhet, 26th May 1840. Special commissioner under regulation III. of 1828 of the Sylhet division.  
 George Alexander, *Europe on Furlough*, 28th February 1842.  
 George Henry Smith, superintendent of customs of the Delhi customs division, 10th November 1843. *Leave for two years on medical certificate to the Cape of Good Hope, 14th December 1843.*  
 Charles Bury, salt agent at Tumlook and superintendent of Tumlook salt chokies, 16th February 1842.  
 George Thomas Lushington, civil and political commissioner of Kumaon and Gurwal, 8th October 1838—14th January 1842.  
 Alexander Reid, *Europe on Furlough*, 13th June 1840 orders 6th November 1839.  
 Frederick James Halliday, secretary to the government of Bengal, 1st May 1843.  
 Henry Armstrong, magistrate and collector of Azimghur, 7th February 1843.  
 Archibald Speirs, civil and sessions judge of Cawnpore, 2d May 1839. Invested with the powers of special commissioner under regulation III of 1828, 5th April 1843.  
 Alexander Charles Heyland, civil and sessions judge of Ghazepore, 18th June 1839, Invested with the powers of special commissioner under regulation III of 1828, 5th April 1843.  
 William Henry Woodcock, officiating civil and sessions judge of Futtehpore, 1st June 1844.  
 John Russell Colvin, *Europe on Furlough*, 16th March 1842.  
 John Panton Gubbins, magistrate and collector of Panniput, 12th May 1840. Officiating judge of Delhi, 12th April 1844.  
 Andrew John Moffat Mills, commissioner of revenue and circuit of the 19th or Cuttack division, and superintendent of tributary Mehals, 12th February 1839.  
 Charles Garstin, *Europe on Furlough*, 17th March 1844.  
 George Blunt, magistrate and collector of Allyghur, 2d March 1842.
- 1825 Charles Grenville Mansel, *Europe on Furlough*, 17th May 1844. *Orders 20th May 1844.*  
 Colville Coverley Jackson, magistrate and collector of Agra, 23d December 1842.  
 Edward Anderson Reade, magistrate, collector, and deputy opium agent at Goruckpore, 24th October 1835.  
 Henry Benjamin Brownlow, civil and sessions judge of Cuttack, 12th October 1841. Holding sessions at Balasore, 9th May 1842.  
 William Stuart Alexander, civil and sessions judge of Shahabad, 11th January 1842.  
 Alfred Peter Currie, magistrate and collector of Mirzapore, 7th February 1843. Officiating civil and sessions judge of Mirzapore, 27th May 1842, and 7th February 1843.  
 Thomas Powney Marten, opium agent at Benares, 14th February 1842.  
 Sydney George Smith, magistrate and collector of Bijnour, 24th November 1843, from 16th February 1844, 1st March 1844.  
 Charles Marriott Caldecott, civil and sessions judge of the Saugor division, 7th February 1843.  
 Frederic Cardew, civil and sessions judge of Beerbhoom, 15th February 1842.  
 Colin Robertson Tulloh, magistrate and collector of Juanpore, 18th March 1837.  
 Robert James Loughnan, civil and sessions judge of Buckergunge, 12th October 1841.  
 Robert Trotter, salt agent of Bulloah and Chittagong, 16th February 1842.  
 James Balfour Ogilvy, *Europe on Furlough*, 3d February 1842.  
 John Campbell Dick, *Europe on Furlough*, 28th February 1842.  
 Edward Bentall, civil and sessions judge of Jeasore, 7th November 1841.  
 Arthur Lang, civil and sessions judge of Allahabad, 18th July 1840. Invested with the powers of special commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828, 5th April 1843.  
 Francis Edward Read, collector of Jessore, 27th May 1844.

- 1826 Richard Rocks Sturt, collector of Buckergunge, 2d June 1840.  
 Alexander Fraser, magistrate and Collector of Goorgoan, 24th November 1843, from 1st February 1844, 19th January 1844.  
*Honorable Robert Forbes*, civil and sessions judge of Behar, 25th March 1844.  
 William Bracken, deputy collector of government customs at Calcutta, 30th November 1836.  
 Richard Herbert Mytton, magistrate of 24 Pergunnahs and superintendent of Alipore Jail, 11th January 1842. Vested with the power of a magistrate of the town of Calcutta, 4th July 1842.  
 William Henry Martin, sessions judge for the trial of Thugs at Patna, 30th May 1842.  
 Thomas Carington Scott, additional collector of Chittagong, from the 12th March, orders of 30th March 1841.  
 Thomas Parry Woodcock, magistrate and collector of Allahabad, 15th November 1842.  
 Charles Allen, magistrate and collector of Cawnpore, 7th February 1843.  
 Hawkins Francis James, *Europe on Furlough*, 11th February 1843.  
 Thomas Bruce, collector of 24 Pergunnahs, 25th March 1844. *Leave for 9 months on medical certificate to Darjeeling*, 19th February 1844.  
 William St. Quintin Quintin, additional judge of Behar, 12th October 1841.  
 Colin Mackenzie, magistrate and collector of Hissar, 11th December 1843.  
 Henry William Deane, magistrate and collector of Moozuffernuggur, 23d June 1838.  
 Robert Ellis Conliffe, magistrate and collector of Dacca.  
*Hon. John Cadwalader Erskine*, sub commissioner under the agent to the governor general N. W. Frontier, ordinarily stationed at Simla, 26th October 1842.  
 Henry Thomas Raikes, civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, Orders 3d June 1844, Special commissioner under regulation III. of 1828. of the Chittagong division.  
 Augustus Udney Chicheley Plowden, officiating civil auditor and deputy accountant at Agra, 10th February 1844.  
 Henry Miers Elliot, secretary to the sudder board of revenue at Agra, 10th December 1836.  
 George Wynyard Battye, collector of Bhagulpore, 27th May 1844.  
 Teignmouth Sandys, collector of Patna, 27th May 1844.  
 Eyles Valentine Irwin, collector of Tirhoot, 3d July 1843.  
 Samuel Sneade Brown, *Europe on Furlough*, 11th January 1842.  
 William James Henry Money, collector of Moorshedabad, 21st February 1843.  
 John Peter Grant, *Europe on Furlough via Bombay*, 13th March 1841.  
 George Todd, superintendent of customs of the Mirzapore customs division, 10th November 1843, and in charge of the Delhi customs division, 14th December 1843.  
 James Lean, additional judge of Bareilly, from 1st February 1844, 19th January 1844. Invested with the power of special commissioner under regulation III. of 1828., 26th February 1844. Officiating judge of Bareilly, 27th February 1844.  
 George Frederick Harvey, magistrate and collector of Saharanpore, 2d March 1842.  
 Alexander Frederick Donnelly, magistrate and collector of the central division of Cuttack, 12th February 1839.  
 Charles Tierney Davidson, officiating civil and sessions judge of Mymensing, 25th March 1844.  
 George Adams, first assistant to the accountant general, 18th March 1844. Officiating government agent, orders of 1st July 1844.  
 Edward Francis Tyler, extra joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra, from 1st February 1844, 31st January 1844.  
 Wm. Raikes Timins, *Europe on Furlough, via Bombay*, 13th March 1841.  
 William Luke, *Europe on Furlough*, 11th January 1842, orders of 29th December 1841.  
 Trevor John Chicheley Plowden, magistrate and collector of Meerut, 14th April 1840.  
 F. J. Morris, (*late of the Canton establishment*) collector, magistrate and salt agent of Balasore, 27th May 1844.  
 1827 John Joseph W. Taunton, magistrate and collector of Humeerpore, 22d February 1838.  
 Nevil Horatio Edward Prowett, *Europe on Furlough*, 17th April 1844.  
 John Muir, Principal of the Benares College, 13th April 1844.  
 Binny James Colvin, superintendent of settlements in the Patna and Behar districts, 12th February 1842.

- John Thornton, secretary to government N. W. Provinces in all departments, 12th December 1843.
- Edmund Wilmot, magistrate and collector of Ghazeepera, 14th April 1840.
- Richard Henley Pelley Clarke, magistrate and collector of Bareilly, 30th January 1839.
- Philip Charles Trench, officiating magistrate and collector of Futtehpore, 24th November 1843.
- William Sherson Donnithorne, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Goorgaon, 22d May 1848.
- Henry Whitelock Torrens, secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, 16th February 1840.
- Frederick Stainforth, additional judge of Chittagong, 4th March 1844. Special commissioner under regulation III. of 1826. in that district, 22d April 1844. Officiating civil and sessions judge of that Zillah, orders 3d June 1844.
- 1827 Frederick Pole Buller, magistrate and collector of Shahjehanpore from the 16th February 1844, 1st March 1844.
- Henry Byng Harrington, magistrate and collector of Futtehpore, 7th February 1843. *Leave to the Cape for 2 years on medical certificate, 7th December 1843, from 17th February 1844.*
- Robert Montgomery, *Europe on Furlough*, 12th January 1843.
- Henry Brown Beresford, officiating collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, 24th February 1844.
- Donald Friell McLeod, magistrate and collector of Benares, 7th February 1843.
- Henry Unwin, magistrate and collector of Mynpoore, 2d March 1842.
- William Onslow, *Europe on Furlough*, 15th January 1843.
- Robert Ker Dick, *Europe on Furlough, via Bombay, from 1st March; orders of 8th February 1841.*
- Fulwar Skipwith, collector of Behar, 7th November 1841. Officiating civil and session judge of Tipperah, 23d January 1843. Exercising the powers of special commissioner under regulation III. of 1823.
- Mungo Smith Gilmore, officiating magistrate, collector and salt agent of Cuttack, 4th March 1844.
- Charles Whitmore, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Beerbhoom, 11th January 1842.
- William Pulteney Masson, magistrate and collector of Banda, 18th June 1839.
- John Craofoft Wilson, magistrate and collector of Moradabad, 29th January 1842.
- David Inglis Money, officiating collector of Hooghly and superintendent of salt chowkies of that district, 4th March 1844.
- George Augustus C. Plowden, magistrate and collector of Sylhet, 12th February 1839. Officiating secretary to the sudder board of revenue at Calcutta, 6th March 1843.
- Hugh Rose, *Europe on Furlough*, 9th April 1841.
- George Frederick McClintock, 3d government agent and ex officio secretary to the Govt. Savings Bank, 4th March 1840.
- Wigram Elliot Money, civil auditor and deputy accountant of the N. W. Provinces, at Agra, 14th April 1841. Officiating magistrate and collector of Mirzapore, 6th March and 14th April 1841.
- Charles Grant, accountant N. W. Provinces at Agra, 24th December 1842.
- Robert Brooke Morgan, magistrate and collector of Budaon, 13th May 1842. Officiating magistrate and collector of Paneepat, 20th April 1844.
- 1828 A. Sconce, magistrate and collector of Chittagong, 30th December 1893.
- Moseley Smith, *Europe on Furlough*, 16th February.
- Charles Walter Kinloch, *Europe on Furlough*, 5th February 1843.
- Charles Gubbins, *Europe on Furlough*, 1st April, 1841.
- George Trant Shakespear, *Europe on Furlough*, 11th February 1843.
- William Parker Goad, collector of Shahabad, 27th May 1844.
- Edward Henry Morland, *Europe on Furlough*, 6th March 1843.
- William Tayler, magistrate of Jessore, 8th February 1842. Off. civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, 14th June 1843.
- Samuel Bowring, superintendent of salt golahs at Sulkea, 25th September 1840. Vested with the powers of superintendent of salt chokies under regulation X of 1819.
- Russel Morland Skinner, collector of Mymensing, 27th April 1841.

- 1828 Pierce Gilbert Edward Taylor, *Europe on Furlough*, 17th May 1844. *Orders 20th May 1844.*  
 Cornwallis Tottenham, *Europe on Furlough*, 28th February 1842.  
 William Maxwell Dirom, officiating collector of Rajeshaye, 25th March 1844.  
 James Henry Crawford, collector of East-Burdwan, 27th May 1844.  
 Henry Carnstown Metcalfe, collector of Tipperah, 30th March 1841. Officiating judge of Bhaugulpore, 12th June 1843.  
 Robert Houstoun, collector of stamps and head assistant to the board of customs, salt and opium, 4th March 1842.  
 David Robertson, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur, 4th February 1843.  
 Alexander Shank, magistrate and collector of Etawah, 27th December 1829, 30th January 1840.  
 John Luard Mair Lawrence, magistrate and collector of Delhi, 24th November 1843.  
 Christopher Weston Fagan, officiating additional judge of Bareilly, 27th February 1841.  
 John Hallett Batten, senior assistant under the commissioner of Kumaon, 15th February 1839, and in charge of the revised revenue settlement of that province, 9th March 1839.  
 William Thomas Trotter, *Europe on Furlough*, 20th February 1842.  
 Francis Lowth, *Europe on Furlough*, 6th March 1843.  
 Robert Birch Garrett, magistrate, collector and salt agent of the southern division of Cuttack, 25th March 1844.  
 Francis Robert Hodgson, collector of Monghyr, 27th May 1844.  
 Joseph Reid, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Behar, 19th September 1839. Offg. collector of Behar, 15th February 1842.  
 Robert Henry Scott Campbell, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares, 7th February 1843.  
 Charles Bletsoe Quintin, superintendent of surveys in zillahs Behar and Shahabad, and vested under section III regulation IX. of 1825, with the powers specified in section XX regulation VII of 1822 in those districts.  
 William Trevor Taylor, collector of Purneah, 18th March 1842.  
 Robert Nesham Farquharson, collector of Sarun, 11th January 1842.  
 William Travers, *Europe on Furlough*, 17th January 1843.  
 Henry Craigie Helkett, *Europe on Furlough*, 22d March 1843.  
 H. R. Alexander, (*late of the Canton establishment.*) Joint magistrate and deputy collector of Chumparun, orders 10th June 1844.  
 James Wm. Hendry Campbell, (*late of the Canton establishment.*) 1st assistant collector of government customs at Calcutta, 11th January 1837.  
 Charles Steer, collector of Dinagepore, 17th February 1843.  
 Henry Charles Hamilton, *Europe on Furlough*, 13th March 1843.  
 Edward Thornton, *Europe on Furlough*, from Bombay, 1st February 1842.  
 Alfred Clarke Bidwell, *Europe on Furlough*, 6th March 1843.  
 Alexander Thomas Dick, collector of Rungpore, 1st December 1841.  
 John Samuel Torrens, collector of Rajeshaye, 25th March 1844. *Leave to Cape on medical certificate*, 23d October 1843.  
 William De Hague Routh, *Europe on Furlough*, 6th March 1843.  
 Alexander Forbes, collector of Midnapore and Hidegelee, 17th August 1841.  
 Martin Richard Gubbins, magistrate and collector of Furruckabad, from 1st April 1844, 18th April 1844.  
 Hon. Humphrey Bohun Devereux, *Europe on Furlough on medical certificate for 3 years*, 16th January 1843.  
 William Henry Elliott, *Europe on Furlough*, 18th April 1843.  
 Fleetwood Williams, officiating magistrate and collector of Budaon, 24th April 1843.  
 George Henry Minto Alexander, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Humeerpore stationed at Calpee, 22d April 1843.  
 Adam Smith Annand, magistrate of Tipperah, 30th December 1839. Officiating collector and magistrate of Moorsheadabad, 1st November 1842 and 27th Nov. 1843.  
 William Bell, magistrate of Moorsheadabad, 13th November 1843.  
 James Gordon Campbell, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bogorah, 12th March 1842. Officiating private secretary to the governor of Bengal, 15th June 1844.
- 1830 Rowland Money, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad, 10th November 1843.  
 William Joseph Allen, *Europe on Furlough*, 12th August 1843.  
 John Adair Craigie, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Agra, 7th February 1843.

- 1830 Michael Pakenham Edgeworth, *Europe on Furlough from Bombay, 1st February 1842.*  
 Henry Carr Tucker, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad, 20th April 1844.  
 Henry Atherton, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, 27th April 1841.  
 Edward H. C. Monckton, *Europe on Furlough, 17th June 1843.*  
 John S. Dumergue, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mirzapore, 26th June 1841.  
 Richard Hugh Snell, second assistant to the accountant general, 18th March 1844.  
 George G. MacIntosh, *Europe on Furlough, 17th March 1844.*  
 Charles Raikes, *Europe on Furlough, 17th January 1844.*  
 Carolus J. H. Graham, *Europe on Furlough, 9th January 1842.*  
 Frederick Baring Kemp, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Maldah, 11th September 1843.  
 Manaton Collingwood Ommaney, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad, 27th January 1843. Officiating superintendent of the Mirzapore customs division, 8th January 1844.  
 George Frederick Edmonstone, register of the courts of sudder dewany and nizamut adawluts at Agra, from 16th February 1844, 1st March 1844.  
 Francis Russell Davidson, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Etawah, 7th February 1843.  
 George Udny Yule, magistrate of Dinapore, 27th May 1844. Officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bograh, orders 30th May 1844.  
 Robert Hampton, officiating magistrate of Jessore, 4th August 1843.  
 Octavius Warre Malet, special deputy collector of Cuttack, from 13th February, orders of 27th April 1841.  
 James Henry Young, without permanent employment.  
 Charles H. Lushington, resident at Malacca, 20th May 1843.  
 John Wheeler, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noscolly, 11th March 1842. Temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector of Chittagong, 6th May 1844.  
 William Vansittart, *Europe on Furlough, 5th March 1844.*  
 Charles Binny Trevor, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baraset, 18th March 1842.  
 James Alexander, magistrate of Nuddea, 24th August 1841. Officiating collector of Tipperah, 9th November 1841, and officiating magistrate of Tipperah, August 1842.  
 Edward Alexander Samuells, magistrate of Tirhoot, 19th May 1840.  
 George Percival Leycester, magistrate of Hooghly, 19th May 1840:

## CLASS IV.

- 1831 John Alexander O. Farquharson, magistrate of Patna, 18th January 1842.  
 Sullivan James Becher, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jaunpore, 8th April 1841. *Leave for 2 years on medical certificate to the Cape of Good Hope, from 26th December 1843, 9th December 1843, 15th January 1844.*  
 Robert Alexander, *Europe on furlough, 2d March 1843.*  
 James Brewster, *Europe on furlough, 16th February 1844.*  
 George Dashwood Wilklings, *Europe on furlough, 5th March 1844.*  
 Hon. Edmund Drummond, magistrate of Behar, 8th February 1842.  
 Francis Anstruther, Dalrymple joint magistrate and deputy collector of Patna, 18th October 1843. Officiating magistrate of Sarun, 27th November 1843.
- 1831 Thomas Young, joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2d Grade at Chittagong, 4th Dec. 1843.  
 Edw. Thomas, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Beharunpore, 19th February 1842.  
 Robert Wigram Hughes, *Europe on Furlough, 27th October 1840.*  
 Edward E. Woodcock, *Europe on Furlough, on medical certificate, 17th May 1844. orders 20th May 1844.*
- 1832 James Jackson Ward, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furreedpore, 20th June 1842.  
 Holden Shepherd Ravenshaw, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut, 13th May 1843.  
 Arthur Grote, special deputy collector of Midnapore and Hidgelee, 16th Jan. 1840. *Leave to the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate.*

- Charles Chester, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Goruckpore, 23d December 1842.  
 Thomas Kirkman Loyd, without permanent appointment, 27th January 1843.  
 Edward Lautour, magistrate of Bhaugulpore, 16th Feb. 1843.  
 Charles Chapman, superintendent of surveys at Patna, 5th Oct. 1841. Exercising the powers described in section III regulation IX of 1825 in Pergunnahs Saran and Tirhoot, 23th March 1842.
- 1833 Alexander George Macdonald, magistrate of Rungpore, 26th April 1843.  
 George Loch, joint magistrate and deputy collector of West Burdwan, 16th Feb. 1843.  
 Officiating magistrate of Nuddea, 9th Nov. 1841, 16th Feb. 1843.  
 Henry Godfrey Astell, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mooradabad, 24th November 1843.  
 Edmund Ford Radcliffe, magistrate of Shahabad, 18th March 1842.  
 George Louis Martin, magistrate of Purnea, 18th March 1842.  
 M. A. G. Shawe, magistrate of Backergunge, 4th December 1843.
- 1834-35 W. C. S. Cunningham, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cawnpore, 18th August 1841.  
 H. V. Bayley, magistrate of East Burdwan, 25th March 1844. Officiating special deputy collector, superintendent of settlements and exercising the powers of collector of Midnapore and Hidgelee, 10th April and 12th June 1843.  
 R. P. Harrison, magistrate of Midnapore, 16th February 1843.  
 A. Littledale, magistrate of Mymensing, 16th February 1843.  
 F. A. Lushington, joint magistrate and deputy collector of 2d grade at Jessore, 21st February 1843. Officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, 15th August 1842 and 21st Feb. 1843.  
 Leopold James Henry Grey, post master general, orders 13th May 1844.  
 R. T. Tucker, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazee-pore, 19th Mar. 1840.  
 A. Turnbull, under secretary to the government of Bengal 10th May 1843.  
 F. S. Head, *Europe on Furlough*, 1st March 1843.
- 1834-35 Thos. Coutts Loch, magistrate of Rajeshahye, 10th May 1843.  
 D. Cunliffe, magistrate of Monghyr, 27th May 1844.  
 Harvey Harris Greathead, political agent in Joudpore, 8th Jan. 1844. *Leave for one year, on medical certificate to Mussoorie, 7th Feb. 1844.*  
 James Bentham Mill, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad, from 17th January 1844, 3d February 1844. Officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Delhi, 20th April 1844.  
 Edward Thomas Colvin, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Paneeput, 24th November 1843.  
 Cudbert Thornhill Sealy, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Sylhet, 9th May, 10th October 1842. Officiating magistrate of Sylhet, 17th May 1843.  
 Charles Theodore LeBar, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Budaoon, 24th November 1843.  
 George Henry Clarke, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Bolan ishehur, 25th April 1844.  
 Thomas Coutts Trotter, joint magistrate of Patna, 9th May 1842.  
 George Davy Raikes, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra, 18th August 1841.  
 Frederick Bebb Gubbins, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuck, 5th September 1843.
- 1836 Cecil Beadon, under secretary to the government of Bengal, 10th May 1843.  
 Archibald R. Young, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tirhoot 9th May 1842. Officiating superintendent of khas and resumed Mehals, 12th March 1837. Officiating magistrate of Tirhoot, 4th March 1844.  
 George F. Cockburn, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore, 26th April 1843. Officiating magistrate of Howrah, 2d June 1843. Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, 28th February 1844. Ex-officio post master of Howrah, 10th June 1844.  
 Robert Bensley Thornhill, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mynpoory 30th December 1842.  
 Henry Mountford Reid, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Purneah, 10th May 1843. Acting superintendent of khas and resumed mehals.  
 H. D. H. Fergusson, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah, 10th May 1843.

- 1830 Richard Cairnes Raikes, *Europe on Furlough on medical certificate, 4th March 1842.*
- 1837 W. Edwards, under secretary in the Foreign department 10th May 1843. Officiating superintendent of Mysore Princes, 27th May 1844.  
 Alexander Ross, *Europe on Furlough on medical certificate, 3d February 1841, orders of 29th December 1841.*  
 Arthur A. Roberts, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Delhi, 22nd April 1843.  
 Edward Michael Wyllie, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly, 24th November 1843.  
 George Edmonstone, Junior, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Boolundshahar, 30th December 1842.  
 Henry Vansittart, superintendent of Deyrah Dhoon, 19th January 1843.  
 William Wynyard, extra joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad, 30th January 1844.  
 William Muir, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Futtehpore, 27th January 1843.  
 George Carnac Barnes, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bijnore, 8th September 1843.  
 Edward Taylor Trevor, assistant to the commissioner of the 19th or Cuttack division, 15th August 1839. Exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Cuttack, 11th May 1841.  
 Francis L. Beaumont, assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, also exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector, 13th October 1840. Officiating magistrate of Burdwan, 10th May 1843.  
 Arthur Herbert Cocks, extra joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mynpoory, from 1st March 1844, 26th February 1844.
- 1838 C. B. Thornhill, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shahjehanpore, 27th January 1842.  
 William Strachey, *Europe on Furlough for 1 year on private affairs, 2nd March 1843.*  
 Arthur Raikes, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banda, 22d April 1843.  
 James Ralph Barnes, *Europe on Furlough, 16th February 1844.*  
 W. Galloway, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Moozuffernuggur, 20th May 1844.  
 Bransley H. Cooper, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Dacca, 27th May 1841. Exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dacca, 7th December 1841.  
 G. D. Turnbull, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Azimghur, 24th November 1843.  
 W. Roberts, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Mirzapore, 28th August 1843.  
 H. J. Bushby, *Europe on Furlough for 1 year on medical certificate, 2nd March 1843.*  
 W. H. Brodhurst, assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, 24th October 1842. Exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of ditto, 24th October 1842. Officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banoorah, 26th June 1843.

## CLASS VI.

- 1838 H. P. B. A. Riddell, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moozuffernuggur, 9th December 1843.  
 G. M. B. Belford, assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Juanpore, 16th January 1844.  
 Phillip Melville, under secretary in the home department, 19th July 1843, Ex-officio secretary to the mint committee, 12th August 1843.  
 Edgar Frederic Lautour, assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Funeedpore.  
 Andrew Ross, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Cawnpore, 1st March 1842.  
 George Charles Fletcher, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Rajeshahye, 18th May 1841. Exercising the special powers described in Section XXI regulation VIII of 1831, 19th October 1841.  
 Charles John Wingfield, assistant under the commissioner of the Delhi division, 1st March 1844. *Leave on medical certificate to the Cape of Good Hope for one year, 9th February 1844.*



Charles Chester, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Goruckpore, 23d December 1842.

Thomas Kirkman Loyd, without permanent appointment, 27th January 1843.

Edward Lantour, magistrate of Bhaugulpore, 16th Feb. 1843.

Charles Chapman, superintendent of surveys at Patna, 5th Oct. 1841. Exercising the powers described in section III regulation IX of 1825 in Pergunnahs Saran and Tirhoot, 26th March 1842.

1833 Alexander George Macdonald, magistrate of Rungpore, 26th April 1843.

George Loch, joint magistrate and deputy collector of West Burdwan, 16th Feb. 1843.

Officiating magistrate of Nuddea, 9th Nov. 1841, 16th Feb. 1843.

Henry Godfrey Astell, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mooradabad, 24th November 1843.

Edmund Ford Radcliffe, magistrate of Shahabad, 18th March 1842.

George Louis Martin, magistrate of Purnea, 18th March 1842.

M. A. G. Shawe, magistrate of Backergunge, 4th December 1843.

1834-35 W. C. S. Cunningham, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cawnpore, 18th August 1841.

H. V. Bayley, magistrate of East Burdwan, 25th March 1844. Officiating special deputy collector, superintendent of settlements and exercising the powers of collector of Midnapore and Ilidgelee, 10th April and 12th June 1843.

R. P. Harrison, magistrate of Midnapore, 16th February 1843.

A. Littledale, magistrate of Mymensing, 16th February 1843.

F. A. Lushington, joint magistrate and deputy collector of 2d grade at Jessore, 21st February 1843. Officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, 15th August 1842 and 21st Feb. 1843.

Leopold James Henry Grey, post master general, orders 13th May 1844.

R. T. Tucker, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeeppore, 19th Mar. 1840.

A. Turnbull, under secretary to the government of Bengal 10th May 1843.

F. S. Head, *Europe on Furlough*, 1st March 1843.

1834-35 Thos. Couatts Loch, magistrate of Rajeshahye, 10th May 1843.

D. Cunliffe, magistrate of Monghyr, 27th May 1844.

Harvey Harris Greathead, political agent in Joudpore, 8th Jan. 1844. *Leave for one year, on medical certificate to Mussoorie*, 7th Feb. 1844.

James Bentham Mill, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad, from 17th January 1844, 3d February 1844. Officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Delhi, 20th April 1844.

Edward Thomas Colvin, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Panceput, 24th November 1843.

Cudbert Thornhill Sealy, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Sylhet, 9th May, 10th October 1842. Officiating magistrate of Sylhet, 17th May 1843.

Charles Theodore LeBar, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Budaoon, 24th November 1843.

George Henry Clarke, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Bolanlshehur, 25th April 1844.

Thomas Couatts Trotter, joint magistrate of Patna, 9th May 1842.

George Davy Raikes, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra, 18th August 1841.

Frederick Bebb Gubbins, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuck, 5th September 1843.

1836 Cecil Beadon, under secretary to the government of Bengal, 10th May 1843.

Archibald R. Young, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tirhoot 9th May 1842. Officiating superintendent of khas and resumed Mehals, 12th March 1837. Officiating magistrate of Tirhoot, 4th March 1844.

George F. Cockburn, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore, 26th April 1843. Officiating magistrate of Howrah, 2d June 1843. Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, 28th February 1844. Ex-officio post master of Howrah, 10th June 1844.

Robert Bensley Thornhill, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mynpoory 30th December 1842.

Henry Mountford Reid, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Purneah, 10th May 1843. Acting superintendent of khas and resumed mehals.

H. D. H. Fergusson, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah, 19th May 1843.

- 1830 Richard Cairnes Raikes, *Europe on Furlough on medical certificate, 4th March 1842.*
- 1837 W. Edwards, under secretary in the Foreign department 10th May 1843. Officiating superintendent of Mysore Princes, 27th May 1844.
- Alexander Ross, *Europe on Furlough on medical certificate, 3d February 1841, orders of 29th December 1841.*
- Arther A. Roberts, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Delhi, 22nd April 1843.
- Edward Michael Wyllly, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly, 24th November 1843.
- George Edmonstone, Junior, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Boolundshuhar, 30th December 1842.
- Henry Vansittart, superintendent of Deyrah Dhoon, 19th January 1843.
- William Wynyard, extra joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad, 30th January 1844.
- William Muir, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Futtehpore, 27th January 1843.
- George Carnac Barnes, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bijnore, 8th September 1843.
- Edward Taylor Trevor, assistant to the commissioner of the 19th or Cuttack division, 15th August 1839. Exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Cuttack, 11th May 1841.
- Francis L. Beaufort, assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, also exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector, 13th October 1840. Officiating magistrate of Burdwan, 10th May 1843.
- Arthur Herbert Cocks, extra joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mynpoory, from 1st March 1844, 26th February 1844.
- 1838 C. B. Thornhill, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shahjehanpore, 27th January 1842.
- William Strachey, *Europe on Furlough for 1 year on private affairs, 2nd March 1843.*
- Arthur Raikes, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banda, 22d April 1843.
- James Ralph Barnes, *Europe on Furlough, 16th February 1844.*
- W. Galloway, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Moozaffernuggur, 20th May 1844.
- Bransley H. Cooper, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Dacca, 27th May 1841. Exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dacca, 7th December 1841.
- G. D. Turnbull, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Azimghur, 24th November 1843.
- W. Roberts, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Mirzapore, 28th August 1843.
- H. J. Bushby, *Europe on Furlough for 1 year on medical certificate, 2nd March 1843.*
- W. H. Brodhurst, assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, 24th October 1842. Exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of ditto, 24th October 1842. Officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bancoorah, 26th June 1843.

## CLASS VI.

- 1838 H. P. B. A. Riddell, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moozaffernuggur, 9th December 1843.
- G. M. B. Berford, assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Juaupore, 16th January 1844.
- Phillip Melville, under secretary in the home department, 19th July 1843, Ex-officio secretary to the mint committee, 12th August 1843.
- Edgar Frederic Lautour, assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furreedpore.
- Andrew Ross, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Cawnpore, 1st March 1842.
- George Charles Fletcher, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Rajeshahye, 18th May 1841. Exercising the special powers described in Section XXI regulation VIII of 1831, 19th October 1841.
- Charles John Wingfield, assistant under the commissioner of the Delhi division, 1st March 1844. *Leave on medical certificate to the Cape of Good Hope for one year, 9th February 1844.*

- 1839 Wm. Boyd Buckle, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Midnapore, 16th March 1843. Exercising the special powers described in section XXI regulation VIII of 1831, 22d April 1844.
- Richard Nowell Shore, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Pooree, June 1842. Exercising the powers described in regulation VII of 1799 and VIII of 1831 in the Southern division of Cuttack, 20th June 1842.
- Richard Henry Russell, officiating magistrate of East Burdwan, 5th February 1844.
- John Adam Loch, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Budoan, 26th April 1843. Officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Etawah, 14th November 1843.
- Alexander Shakespear, assistant secretary to the government N. W. Provinces, 10th July 1843, also assistant to the accountant at Agra, 11th March 1844.
- Robert Abercrombie, assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noacolly, 5th September 1842. Exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noacolly, 17th October 1842.
- Wm. Smoult Paterson, *Europe on Furlough on medical certificate for 2 years*, 19th October 1842.
- Mark Bensley Thornhill, assistant under the commissioner of the Delhi division, 26th January 1844. Officiating magistrate and collector of Paneeput, 20th April 1844.
- J. E. S. Lillie, assistant with the power of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Chumparun, orders 10th June 1844.
- Patrick Vans Agnew, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Hissar, from 16th February 1844, 1st March 1844. Employed on special duty in the Bhuttee Territory.
- 1840 W. J. Carnac, Assistant to the magistrate and collector of Ghazeepore, 9th March 1843. Officiating joint magistrate and deputy Collector of Jounpore, 28th May 1844.
- Frances Boyle Pearson, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Futtehpore, 27th January 1843.
- J. P. McWhirter, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Farruckabad.
- Charles Ansel Lushington, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Sarun, 24th October 1842, exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district, 5th February 1844.
- Charles George Hillerdon, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Seharunpore, 30th August 1843.
- William Grey, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad, exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district, 16th April 1844. Officiating magistrate of Dinagepore, orders 30th May 1844.
- M. H. Court, *Europe on Furlough, on medical certificate for 3 years*, 30th December 1843.
- Hon. F. Drummond, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Purnea, exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district, 4th December, 1843.
- J. F. D. Inglis, assistant to the Magistrate and collector of Bareilly.
- Edward H. Lushington, assistant to the magistrate and collector of 24 pergunahs 1st August 1842. Exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore, 18th September 1843.
- R. J. Scott, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Shahabad, 20th March 1843. Exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector, 28th February 1844.
- Geo. G. Balfour, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Patna, 1st February 1843. Vested with the special powers indicated in section XXI regulation VIII of 1831, orders 3d June 1844.
- E. C. Bayley, assistant under the commissioner of the Meerut division, 28th December 1842.
- S. Wauchope, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Hooghly, 6th February 1843. Invested with special powers described in section VIII of 1831, 13th November 1843.
- 1841 F. M. Lind, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Goruckpore, 6th October 1843.
- Thomas Elliot Ogilvie, *Europe on Furlough, on medical certificate*, 17th January 1843.
- Edward James Boldero, assistant under the commissioner of the Agra division, and attached to the magistrate and collector of Agra, 2d March 1843.
- J. R. Hutchinson, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Allyghur.
- John Strachey, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Moradabad, 26th April 1844.
- Vernon H. Schalch,
- St. George Tucker, deputy commissioner of the 3d class, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, 28th May and 7th June 1844.

- W. J. Bramly, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Agra, 5th January 1844.
- 1841 A. Adam Swinton, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Monghyr, 10th July 1843. Exercising the special powers described in clause III section II regulation III of 1821, 22d April 1844, and vested with special powers under section XXI, regulation VIII of 1831, in Monghyr, orders 1st April 1844.
- Edward Jenkins, assistant to the magistrate & collector of Behar, 19th June 1843. vested with the special powers indicated in section XXI regulation VIII of 1831. Orders 3d June 1844.
- Honble Robert A. J. Drummond, assistant under the commissioner of the Rohilcund division, 9th August 1843. Assistant to the magistrate and collector of Bijnore, 26th December 1843.
- William Ford, assistant under the commissioner of the Delhi division, 18th July 1843.
- G. P. Money, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Shahjehanpore.
- 1842 A. Seton Kar, assistant to the magistrate and collector of 24 Pergunnahs, 31st October 1843. Vested with the special powers under clause III section II regulation III of 1821. Orders 1st April 1844, also with powers indicated in section XXI regulation VIII of 1831, orders 1st July 1844.
- Elphinstone Jackson, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Rajeshye, 18th March 1844.
- Henry Prinsep Fane, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Allahabad, 30th March 1844.
- Edwin Sandays, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Bhaugulpore, 9th May 1843. Invested with the special powers described in clause III section II regulation III. of 1821, 27th November 1843.
- Edward J. C. Richardson, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Tirhoot, 31st July 1843.
- A. Pigou, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Patna, 3d January 1844.
- J. E. L. Brandreth, assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division, 22d August 1843.
- George Campbell, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Budaoon.
- E. S. Pearson, assistant to the magistrate and collector Sylhet, 30th November 1843.
- Fulward C. Fowle, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Nuddea, 24th May 1844.
- J. Warrander Dalrymple, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Dacca, 17th June 1844.
- James Comb, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Sarun, 25th March 1844.
- Henry Davidson, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Humeerpore, 19th February 1844.
- Edward H. Anson, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Meerut, 9th March 1844.
- Charles Francis Montresor, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Midnapore, 6th May 1844.
- Robert Needpam Cust, extra assistant to the governor general's agent in the N. W. Frontier, 17th April 1844.
- John Power,
- W. Maples, assistant to the sub-treasurer, 18th March 1844.
- Wm. Morris Beaufort,
- P. H. Egerton, assistant under the commissioner of the Delhi division 12th April 1844.
- Stewart Forbes,
- Alan Swinton, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Mynpoory, 23d April 1844.
- John Corry Moore, assistant under the commissioner of the Delhi division, 1st June 1844.
- T. B. Mactier,
- C. Horne, *Europe on Furlough, on medical certificate, orders 4th July 1844.*
- Andrew Gillon,
- Louis Stuart Jackson,
- Alonzo Money,
- Charles B. Saunders,
- Braud Saple,
- Randolph Marriot, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Ghazeepore, 25th January 1844.
- Henry Brereton, *Europe on Furlough, on medical certificate, orders 4th July 1844.*
- Fras. Tucker.

J. R. Muspratt, prosecuting his studies at Bauleah.  
 Edward Larkin Ellis,  
 Horatio Nelson,  
 Robert Henry Danlop, prosecuting his studies at Agra.  
 Charles Thomas Buckland,  
 R. H. Davies,  
 Arthur Galloway.

## POLITICAL.

### ENVOYS ; COMMISSIONERS ; AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

#### AGRA.

F. H. Robinson, ..... agent.

#### AJMERE.

Major C. G. Dixon, ..... superintendent.  
 Captain A. Mackintosh, ..... 1st assistant ditto.  
 Lieutenant J. G. Stephen, ..... 2nd ditto ditto.

#### BAGDAD.—(*Turkish Arabia*.)

Major H. C. Rawlinson, C. B., ..... political agent at Bussora and Bagdad.  
 Assistant Surgeon J. Ross, ..... residency Surgeon.

#### BENARES.

Major T. D. Carpenter, ..... agent and in charge of state prisoners.

#### BHOPAL.

Capt. H. W. Trevelyan, ..... political agent and in charge of Thuggee.  
 J. Inglis, M. D., ..... surgeon.

#### BHIUTTEE TERRITORY.

Captain E. J. Robinson, 7th L. C., (on leave S. C. to 5th Oct. 45.) superintendent.  
 Major F. Mackeson, C. B., ..... officiating ditto.

#### BITHOOR.

Major J. Manson, 72d N. I., ..... commissioner with Bajee Rao.

#### BUNDLEOUND.

Lieut. Colonel W. H. Sleeman, ..... agent.  
 Captain R. R. W. Ellis, ..... assistant.  
 Lieut. F. F. C. Hayes, ..... private secretary to agent.

#### BUSHIRE.

Major S. Hennell, 12th By. N. I. (on sick leave at the } resident in the Persian Gulph.  
 Nielgheries). ..... }  
 Lieutenant Kemball, ..... assistant in charge.  
 Assistant Surgeon W. Babington, ..... residency surgeon.

#### CACHAR AND JYNTEAH.

Lieut. E. R. Lyons, ..... superintendent.

#### COORG.

Major General M. Cubbon, M. N. I., ..... commissioner.  
 Lieut. Colonel A. Clarke, ..... secretary to commissioner.  
 Captain W. C. Onslow, 41th Madras N. I., ..... superintendent.

Major F. G. Lister, 52d N. I.... .. political agent  
H. Inglis..... .. assistant  
A. H. Landers..... .. special assistant

Lieut. Colonel A. Roberts..... ..political agent  
 Captain E. Jopp, 16th Bombay N. I..... ..assistant

**Alexander Campbell, M. D.** . . . . .superintendent and in political charge  
**S. M. Griffith,** . . . . .surgeon

T. T. Metcalfe,..... agent governor general  
 Captain R. Angelo, 34th N. I..... comg. palace guards

**H. Vansittart.....superintendent**

Lieut. Colonel A. F. Richmond, c. B.....	agent governor general
Major R. Leech, c. B.....	1st assistant to ditto
Lieut. J. D. Cunningham.....	2d ditto ditto
Captain S. A. Abbott.....	3d ditto ditto
Captain C. E. Mills, Arty.....	assistant
R. N. Cust, c. s.....	extra ditto
Brevet Captain P. Nicolson.....	ditto
W. Jameson.....	surgeon

Major F. Jenkins, 47th N. I.....	.....	Agent Governor General and commr
Major J. Mathie, 1st E. I.....	.....	deputy commr. (Gowahatty)
Lieutenant C. Scott, 27th N. I.....	.....	principal assistant (Kamroop)
Captain L. P. D. Eld, 9th N. I.....	.....	junior assistant (Sibpore)
Capt. J. T. Gordon, 15th N. I.....	.....	junior asst. (off. principal asst. at Tezpoore)
Capt. H. L. Bigge, (leave to Singapore and China)	.....	prinl. asst. to the commr
Mr. H. Kerner.....	.....	sub assistant
John Arnott, M. D.....	.....	in medical charge
Apothecary D. Tresham.		

Captain T. Brodie, 5th N. I. . . . . { principal asst. to the agent to the governor-general and commissioner.

**Captain A. A. Sturt, 6th N. I.**.....principal assistant to the commissioner  
**Mr. J. Bedford**.....(uncovenanted) sub asst. to the commr. and agent gov. genl  
**M. R. V. Shuter**.....surgeon

Capt. H. Vetch, 54th N. I. ....principal asst. to the commr. & gov. gen'l's agent  
 Captain J. Butler, 55th N. I. ....junior asst. to ditto & ditto ditto  
 Lieutenant E. T. Dalton, 9th N. I. ....ditto ditto  
 Mr. H. Driver, ....(uncovenanted).....sub assistant to the commr

Captain A. Bogle, 2d N. I.	.....	commissioner
Captain A. P. Phayre, 7th N. I.	.....	senior assistant
Captain J. R. Abbott, 12th N. I.	.....	ditto ditto
Surgeon J. Morton,	.....	ditto ditto
Lieutenant H. Hopkinson,	.....	junior assistant
Captain D. Williams, 45th N. I.	.....	senior assistant to the superintendent

## FRONTIER—SOUTH WEST AND SUMBULPORE.

Lieut. Colonel J. R. Ouseley.. .. political agent and commissioner  
 Captain Thos. Simpson, 57th N. I. .... senior assistant at Hazareebaugh  
 J. Davidson, M. D.. .. (on leave).. .. ditto ditto at Lohurdugga  
 Captain J. C. Hannington, 24th N. I. .. deputy commr. Chota Nagpore  
 Captain R. Ouseley, 50th N. I. .... assistant  
 Lieut. S. R. Tickell, 31st N. I.. principal asst. to the commr. of Chota Nagpore

## FURRUCKABAD.

C. R. Cartwright.. .. agent

## GWALIOR.

Lieut. Colonel W. H. Sleeman, .. .. political agent  
 Captain Sir R. C. Shakespear, Kt. .. .. assistant  
 R. H. Irvine.. .. surgeon

## HYDRABAD.

Major General J. S. Fraser, M. N. I.. .. resident  
 Captain D. A. Malcolm, 3d By N. I. .. .. assistant ditto  
 Captain C. F. Jackson.. .. in charge of Sholapore  
 Major E. Sutherland, 27th N. I. .. .. military secretary  
 W. C. Maclean, .. .. assistant surgeon  
 M. DaCosta.. .. sub-assistant surgeon

## INDORE—(MALWA.)

R. N. C. Hamilton, .. .. resident  
 Lieutenant W. F. Eden, M. N. I.. .. 1st assistant ditto  
 Lieutenant A. Harris.. .. 2nd ditto  
 J. Bruce,.. .. assistant surgeon and in charge of the opium duties at Indore

*Pertaubghur and Mehidpore.*

Major F. H. Sandys, 36th N. I.. .. political agent  
 M. M. McN. Rind.. .. surgeon

*Bhopawur, Bunswarrah and Checinda.*

Maj. E. Pettingall, 39th N. I. comp. 5th irregular cavalry & in charge of political duties  
 Captain D. Wilkie.. .. officiating  
 Alexander Reid.. .. surgeon

## JALOUN.

Captain D. Ross,..... .. superintendent  
 G. A. Wright,.. .. (uncovenanted).. .. assistant  
 J. H. Carne,.. .. (ditto).. .. ditto  
 G. Passanah,.. .. (ditto).. .. ditto  
 T. L. Dyce,.. .. (ditto).. .. ditto  
 T. Andrews, .. .. (ditto).. .. ditto  
 W. Macgregor,.. .. (ditto).. .. ditto

## JOUDPORE.

H. H. Greathed,.. .. (on leave)... .. political agent  
 Captain P. T. French,.. .. officiating ditto  
 Major D. Downing, 3d Regiment N. I. .. .. political charge of Serowes

## JYEPORE.

Captain J. Ludlow... .. political agent  
 J. Harris.. .. (on leave).. .. surgeon

## KATMANDHOO.

Major H. M. Lawrence,.. .. resident  
 Captain T. Smith, 15th Regiment N. I. .. .. assistant  
 R. Christie,.. .. surgeon

## KOTAH AND BOONDEE.

Captain C. E. Burton, 40th N. I. .. .. officiating political agent  
 P. Rolland,..... .. surgeon

G. T. Lushington..	...	..	..	..	..	..	commissioner
J. H. Batten..	..	..	..	..	..	..	senior assistant Kumaon
Lieutenant H. Huddleston..	..	..	..	..	..	..	senior assistant Gurhal
Lieutenant H. Ramsay..	...	..	..	..	..	..	assistant

Major C. G. Dixon, Arty.. ... .. superintendent

Major General F. V. Raper...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..agent
Captain St. G. D. Showers ...	..	..	..	..	..	..supt. of Nawab's education	

Captain G. Gordon,..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...political agent
Lieutenant W. McCulloch,..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...assistant

Major General M. Cubbon,	15th M. N.	I..	... ..	.. commissioner
Lieutenant R. S. Dobbs,	9th M. N.	I..	... ..	superintendent of Chittledroog
Captain G. Haines,	18th M. N.	I..	... ..	superintendent of Bangalore
Captain C. F. LeHardy....	..	..	... ..	superintendent of Nugger
Lieutenant Col. A. Clarke,	37th M.N.	I.	{	1st assistant to commissioner and offg. secretary both for Mysore and Coorg and acting assistant genl. superintendent for suppression of Thuggee.
Lieutenant W. A. Halsted,	11th M. N.	I.	{	2d assistant and charge of the Aurut Mahal
Captain H. F. Gustard,	6th M. N.	I.	{	3d assistant employed under the superinten- dent of the Bangalore division.
Captain H. Montgomery,	M. Arty..	..	..	superintendent of Ashtagram
Lieutenant F. Cunningham,...	.....	..	..	4th assistant to commissioner
Captain A. Macleod,	5th M. L. C.	..	..	military assistant
Captain J. F. Porter....	... ..	jun. asst. employed under	superintendent	Ashtagram
Lieutenant G. Harvey..	... ..	..	..	temporary assistant
C. J. Smith....	... ..	..	..	assistant surgeon
J. L. Ranking....	.. ..	..	..	ditto at Nugger

Lieutenant Colonel A. Speirs,...	..	..	..	..	resident
Captain G. Ramsay..	...	..	..	..	assistant ditto
Captain G. Forster,	..	..	..	..	offg. assistant ditto
C. Garbett, ..	...	....	..	..	surgeon

Lieutenant Colonel T. Robinson,	..	..	..	..	political agent
Captain W. Hunter,	..	.....	....	..	...assistant to ditto
Dr. Duncan,	..	..	..	..	... surgeon.

<i>His Excellency</i> Major General Sir W. Nott, G. C. B., (leave to Cape) .. ..	Envoy
Major General Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B. ....	Officiating
Captain J. D. Shakespear, Arty. ....	1st assistant
Lieutenant G. E. Hollings ....	2d ditto
J. S. Login .. ..	Surgeon

Col. J. Sutherland, (on sick leave)	gov. gen'l's agent	Rajpootana & commr	Ajmere
Major C. Thoresby..	..	..	.. officiating
W. Strachey..	..	.. (on sick leave)..	.. assistant
H. J. Bushby.....	.....	.. (on sick leave)..	.. ditto
J. Bowhill..	..	..	.. surgeon

**W. J. Connolly.. .. .** .. commissioner and agent

Lieut. Col. C. O'Vans, .. (By. Est) .. .. resident



## SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

Lieut. Colonel W. H. Sleeman,... .. commissioner and agent

*Saugor.*

Captain C. R. Browne, 60th N. I.... .. 1st class deputy commissioner

Captain W. H. Larkins, 2d N. I.. .. 2d class ditto

Captain F. C. Marsden, 29th N. I.... .. 3d class ditto

*Jubbulpore.*

Major J. Macadam, 33d N. I.... .. 1st class deputy commissioner

Captain W. M. Ramsay, 62d N. I.. .. 3d class ditto

*Hoshungabad.*

Captain J. Knox Spence, 20th N. I.. .. 1st class deputy commissioner

Captain H. Wakeman, 42d M. N. I.. .. 3d class ditto

*Nursingpore.*

Lieut. Edward King Elliot, 43d N. I.. .. 1st class deputy commissioner

Lieutenant A. H. Ternan, 3d N. I.. .. 3d class ditto

*Dumoh.*

Lieutenant J. D. Fergusson, 36th N. I.. .. 2d class deputy commissioner

*Seonee.*

Captain G. W. Hamilton, late 34th N. I.... .. 2d class deputy commissioner

*Baitool.*

Captain C. Brown, 18th N. I.. .. 2d class deputy commissioner

Mr. St. George Tucker, C. S.....(unposted).. .. 3d class deputy commissioner

## SINDE AND BELOOCHISTAN.

Major Genl. Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B.. .. governor and commanding the forces

Captain E. J. Brown.. .. secretary

## SUBATHOO.

Hon'ble J. C. Erskine.. .. sub commissioner

B. Hodgson..... (uncovenanted)... .. assistant

## TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

Major G. Broadfoot, C. B.. .. civil commissioner and governor general's agent

Captain W. C. McLeod, 30th M. N. I.. .. principal assistant

Bt. Captain J. Moore,.. .. assistant at Mergui

James DeLa Condamine,.. .. senior assistant at Moulmein

D. Richardson,.. .. assistant

## THUGGEE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Colonel W. H. Sleeman... .. general superintendent

Captain C. Brown, 18th N. I.. .. Asst. in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories

Captain W. M. Ramsay, 62d N. I.. .. assistant Jubbulpore

Lieutenant C. Mills, Arty.... .. ditto Sirhind Territories

Lieutenant J. Sleeman, 72d N. I.... .. ditto at Goruckpore

Lieutenant W. Reynolds,.. .. (on leave)... .. ditto in Deccan

Captain W. C. Birch, 5th N. I.... .. assistant in Rajpootana.

Captain G. Vallancy,..... .. ditto in Deccan

Captain D. A. Malcolm,.. .. ditto in Deccan

Captain J. Graham .. .. assistant

Captain G. E. Hollings, 38th N. I.. .. assistant in Oude

Lieutenant A. Clarke..... .. offg. assist. in Deccan

Lieutenant R. R. W. Ellis, 23d N. I..... .. asst. Gwalior

Mr. Williams... .. overseer Jubbulpore

Captain F. C. Elwall, 49th N. I.. { Patna, Shahabad, Champaran, Sarun, Behar, Tirhoot,  
Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and that portion of Purneah  
west of the Cossee river.

Captain H. March, 3d L. C.. { Maldab, Dinagepore, Bograh, Rajshye,  
Pubna, Rungpore, and that portion of  
Purneah, east of the Cossee river.

Captain H. M. Nation, 23d N. I.. { Dacca, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Tipperah,  
Chittagong, Noacolly, Backergunge, and  
Farredpore,

Major W. Riddell, 60th N. I. .... } Hoogly Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, Burdwan, Midnapore, Nuddea, Jessore, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah.

## BENGAL MARINE LIST.

Lieut. Col. Archd. Irvine, C. B. . . . . *Actg. Supdt. of Marine*  
 James Sutherland, Esq. . . . . *Secretary*  
 R. M. M. Thomson, Esq. . . . . *Marine Surgeon.*  
 J. Gregory Vos, Esq., M. D. . . . . *Assistant ditto*

## MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. E. Rogers, I. N. . . . . *Master Attendant*  
 Captain A. B. Clapperton, . . . . . *First Assistant*  
 Captain J. J. R. Bowman, . . . . . *Second Assistant*  
 Captain L. Eckley, . . . . . *Third Assistant*  
 Mr. Henry J. Joakim, . . . . . *Head Clerk*  
 Mr. G. W. Scott, . . . . . *Assistant to ditto*

## KIDDERPORE GOV. DOCK YARD.

John Simpson, Esq. . . . . *Surveyor and Builder*  
 N. McNichol, . . . . . *First Assistant*  
 R. Williams, . . . . . *Second Assistant*  
 W. Martin, . . . . . *Inspector*  
 J. Colcuinoun, . . . . . *Boatswain*

## NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

James Watts, Esq. . . . . *Naval Store-Keeper*  
 E. Leggat, . . . . . *First Assistant*  
 H. Humphrys, . . . . . *Second Assistant*

## HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. Onslow. . . . . *Harbour Master*  
 William Little, . . . . . *Deputy Harbour Master*  
 Frederick A. Cornabie—B. Ducaase,—J. King,—W. Middleton,—R. Barnard,—W. Tilden,—G. J. Thurlow, . . . . . } *Assistants*  
 J. Patterson, C. H. Millen,—T. J. Pardew,—R. Chapman,—and J. Parker, . . . . . } *Extra Assistants*  
 John F. Ferrao, . . . . . *Clerk to the Harbour Master*

## SEMAPHORE LINE.

Mr. L. L. Rousseau, . . . . . } *First Assistant Principal Supdt. in charge*  
 Mr. A. Sharpe, . . . . . } *of Exchange Semaphore Office.*  
 Rajkissen Soor, . . . . . } *Assistant to ditto*  
 Rajkissen Soor, . . . . . } *Superintendent at Moyapore and Keeper*  
 Mr. T. Gillon, . . . . . } *of the Gunpowder Magazine*  
 Mr. R. H. Childs, . . . . . } *Superintendent at Hoogly Point*  
 Mr. Thos. Munford, . . . . . } *Supdt. at diamond Harbour and Harbour Master*  
 Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, . . . . . } *Asst. in charge Phoolbaree Station No. 11*  
 Mr. J. Hawkes, . . . . . } *Supdt. of Semaphores, Post Office, Row*  
 Mr. T. Jennings, . . . . . } *Boats, Buoys &c. at Kedgerree.*  
 Mr. J. Ryan, . . . . . } *Asst. and Keeper of the Light House at Cowcally*  
 Mr. J. Ryan, . . . . . } *Supdt. of Semaphores and Light Station*  
 Mr. J. Ryan, . . . . . } *at Middleton's Point, Saugor.*  
 Mr. J. Ryan, . . . . . *Assistant to ditto.*

## PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

NAMES.	DATE OF ENTRY.	TO WHAT VESSELS ATTACHED.
<i>Branch Pilots.</i>		
Edward Davy Fabian.....	1 June. 1806	
John Francis Twisden.....	1 Aug. 1809	
Walter Warden.....	18 Nov. 1811	On leave to England
John Cooper Owen.....	16 Nov. 1812	Commanding H. C. Steamer <i>Queen</i>
Benjamin Heritage.....	1 Oct. 1814	Coleroon, P. V.
Joseph Sharling.....	27 Sept. 1815	Tavoy, P. V.
James Smart.....	12 Dec. 1816	Megna, P. V.
Edward Hinder.....	7 Feb. 1816	Krishna, P. V.
John D. Cooper.....	28 Aug. ditto	Salween, P. V.
George Stevens.....	28 Aug. 1816	Saugor, P. V.
Joseph Crook.....	15 April 1812	Cavery, P. V.
John Dyer.....	24 Sept. 1818	
<i>Masters.</i>		
Robert Hand.....	4 Dec. 1816	
Joseph Wells.....	11 June 1817	Acting Branch Pilot
Stephen Read.....	15 Dec. ditto	Senior Master
Thomas Ross.....	4 Sept. 1819	
Arthur Phillip Wall.....	22 Aug. 1820	On leave to England
Edmund Bartlett.....	15 Nov. ditto	Comg. H. C. Steamer <i>Tenasserim</i>
Frederick Broadhead.....	22 May 1821	
John Childs.....	ditto	
Shearman Ransom.....	3 Nov. 1821	
Richard Wm. Walters.....	13 June 1822	
John William Roberts.....	23 June ditto	On leave to England
George Moxon.....	17 Aug. 1822	
Christopher Blake.....	12 Jan. 1823	
John Bartlett.....	9 May ditto	
Arthur Bedford.....	18 Oct. 1823	Comg. Pilot R. S. V.
Edward Power.....	8 June 1824	
Alfred Harris.....	4 May 1825	
W. R. T. Stout.....	5 May 1826	
William Jackson.....	19 Oct. ditto	On leave to England
James Keymer.....	9 June 1827	
John Henry Chalke.....	27 May 1828	
John Higgins.....	27 May 1826	Commanding <i>Mermaid B. V.</i>
Thomas Scallan.....	9 Sept. 1830	Commanding <i>Forbes Steamer</i>
Thos. Lay Hart.....	23 Oct. 1832	
J. Montg. Hamilton.....	26 Sept. ditto	
Robt. Fredk. Barlow.....	25 Feb. 1829	
W. C. F. Rawlins.....	24 July 1835	
C. A. Beaumont.....	31 Dec. ditto	
Charles Gyles Birch.....	24 July ditto	
Francis Edwd. Bond.....	ditto	
<i>First Mates.</i>		
Thomas Longden.....	27 July 1835	Acting Master
J. H. Benj. Newcomb.....	5 Mar. ditto	Ditto
W. W. Powell.....	16 Dec. ditto	On leave to England
W. N. Cearns.....	31 Dec. ditto	
J. P. T. Porter.....	19 Oct. ditto	
J. Richardson.....	3 June 1836	Acting Master
E. Mayer.....	27 May ditto	
C. T. Harrison.....	1 July 1836	
William Laing.....	24 July 1835	
T. Smartt.....	1 July 1836	
J. W. Edman.....	18 Oct. ditto	
B. J. Filby.....	8 Oct. ditto	
Chas. Harcourt Pierie.....	13 June 1837	

NAMES.	DATE OF ENTRY.	TO WHAT VESSELS ATTACHED.
<i>First Mates.—Contd.</i>		
James Cleghorn.....	9 Feb. 1836	
James Rickie Howell...	12 June 1837	
C. A. Anderson.....	4 Nov. 1835	
W. H. Smith.....	16 March 1839	
James Hooper.....	13 June 1837	
George Spence.....	30 April 1839	
M. Haggard.....	27 May 1836	
G. B. Smart.....	20 Dec. 1838	
A. P. Sandeman.....	27 April 1839	
C. W. Warden.....	12 Aug. 1837	
E. W. Kearney.....	18 Sept. 1838	
F. W. Ceely.....	29 May ditto	
Thomas Warden.....	17 May 1839	
W. W. Coates.....	12 May 1840	
G. B. Parrott.....	13 Nov. 1839	
Henry Perrin.....	18 June 1839	
Alfred Jones.....	29 May ditto	
<i>Senior Second Mates.</i>		
John North.....	31 July 1841	Cavery
C. Rogers.....	17 May 1842	
H. S. Ransom.....	6 Nov. 1841	Mermaid, B. V.
G. F. Medley.....	11 June 1839	Khrishna
Geo. Arthur Pennington..	29 May 1840	Saugor
J. Hotson.....	10 Oct. 1839	Coleroon
C. Bowen.....	13 Nov. 1839	Cavery
G. B. Mackay.....	25 May 1841	Khrishna
William Henry Harrison..	1 April 1840	Tavoy
William Henry.....	14 Sept. 1840	Tavoy
Charles Blunt.....	29 Aug. ditto	Saugor
Wm. Davis.....	27 Oct. ditto	Khrishna
<i>Junior Second Mates.</i>		
G. F. Atkinson.....	28 Nov. ditto	Coleroon
D. Richardson.....	16 Nov. ditto	Tavoy
W. F. Ford.....	15 Feb. 1841	Salween
Thos. E. Wright.....	2 June ditto	Megna
C. J. Mc Doimond.....	9 July ditto	Coleroon
W. W. Laws.....	24 Sept. ditto	Salween
W. H. Fielder.....	16 Aug. ditto	Saugor
G. S. Ritherdon.....	8 July ditto	Megna
George Noakes.....	8 Nov. ditto	Cavery
R. W. Laws.....	22 Oct. ditto	Coleroon
J. A. Ralphs.....	18 Dec. ditto	Saugor
G. B. Young.....	10 Feb. 1842	Salween
<i>Volunteers.</i>		
J. H. Newcombe.....	28 Nov. 1840	Coleroon
J. G. Porter.....	10 Nov. 1841	Khrishna
M. J. Bell.....	17 May 1842	Khrishna
G. R. L. Balston.....	23 June ditto	Megna
J. G. Randall.....	6 July 1842	Khrishna
M. M. Prince.....	30 ditto	Salween
C. Layton.....	5 Aug. ditto	Cavery
C. Jones.....	ditto	Saugor
W. J. Etheridge.....	2 Sept. ditto	Megna
Charles Phillips.....	ditto	Megna
George Howell.....	10 ditto	Tavoy
W. E. Revett.....	ditto	Megna
G. B. Jackson.....	11 Oct. ditto	Salween
Joseph Vincent.....	5th Nov. ditto	Khrishna
F. K. Dunbar.....	19 ditto	Coleroon
Wm. Lloyd.....	17 Jan. 1843	Tavoy
Richard Edwards.....	17 Feb. ditto	Megna

NAMES.	DATE OF ENTRY.	TO WHAT VESSELS ATTACHED.
<i>Volunteers.—Contd.</i>		
J. R. Locken.....	1 July	ditto Khrishna
C. W. Evans.....	9 Dec.	1842 Saugor
A. Scott.....	24 Mar.	1843 Coleroon
J. B. Shaw.....	1 Feb.	ditto Saugor
George Collins.....	5 Apr.	ditto Coleroon
G. J. Cooper.....	24 ditto	Coleroon
Charles Cearns.....	9 Feb.	ditto Salween
T. A. Boyce.....	ditto	Salween
G. G. Todd.....	6 Nov.	1842 ditto
Thomas Gernon.....	30 May	ditto Megna
J. C. Priddle.....	27 ditto	Salween
J. Culbertson.....	ditto	Tavoy
W. H. Cox.....	ditto	Salween
G. B. Divers.....	ditto	Tavoy
Robt. Hotson.....	22 June	ditto Coleroon
T. W. Searle.....	ditto	Tavoy
Fredk. Banks.....	ditto	Cavery
E. G. Cox.....	19 April	ditto Tavoy
D. Sandeman.....	14 July	ditto Salween
E. H. T. Bull.....	26 ditto	Khrishna
Henry Allen Pallatt.....	8 Jan.	1844 ditto
Thos. Crickmor Drane ditto	ditto	
Philp Ellis.....	ditto	
John Edward Wenman.....	ditto	
P. J. Sneed.....	9 Aug.	1843 Megna
T. W. Cox.....	28 ditto	Khrishna
G. Sanders.....	2 Sept.	ditto Megna
B. R. Rivott.....	3 Nov.	ditto
J. Lambert.....	17 ditto	Cavery
R. S. Carter.....	30 ditto	
A. Bond.....	17 Oct.	ditto
C. C. Smith.....	17 Nov.	ditto Cavery
Benjamin Bensley.....	6 Nov.	ditto
James Fulcher.....	6 April	1844
George Lord.....	2 Dec.	1843
Horace Meyer.....	11 Jan.	1844
Wm. Tagg Stone.....	12 March	ditto Coleroon
D. Dyren.....	21 Feb.	ditto Khrishna
James Obbard.....	6 May	ditto Salween
G. A. M. Cox.....	27 June	ditto Tavoy
G. M. D. Browne.....	13 July	ditto Tavoy
R. C. Bruce.....	12 ditto	Megna

## PILOT SCHOONERS, &amp;c.

Tavoy.....		B. Heritage
Salween.....		E. Hinder
Cavery.....		G. Strivens
Coleroon.....		J. C. Owen
Saugor.....		D. Cooper
Megna.....		J. Dyer
Khrishna.....		J. Smart
Seo Horse.....	(Vol. R. V.)..	M. Rousseau
Mermaid.....	(Buoy Vessel)..	J. H. Chalke
Hatirass.....	(H. M. R. V.)..	
Beacon.....	(Floating Light Vessel).....	S. Mendham
Hope.....	(Floating Light Vessel).....	H. Hiller
Pilot.....	(River Surveying Vessel)...	A. Bedford
Eagle, Schooner..	(Gun Boat).....	Weston
Orissa, Schooner..		
Amherst.....	(Transport Ship Coast of Arracan).....	J. Paterson
Vulcan.....	(Anchor Vessel).....	A. Wright

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

*Serving Under The Bengal Presidency.*

## GENERAL STAFF.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL THE FORCES IN INDIA.

His Excellency, the Hon.\* Genl. Sir HUGH GOUGH, Bart & G. C. B., Colonel of H. M. 87th Regt. of Foot, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Forces in India—Upper Provinces.

*Officers on the Staff belonging to H. M. Service.*

- Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. & K. C. H., H. M. S. ... *Comd. Presidency Div*  
 Major General Sir J. Grey, K. C. B., H. M. S. .... *Comd. the Meerut Division*  
 \* Major General Sir H. C. Smith, K. C. B., H. M. S. .... *Adjutant General*  
 \* Major Genl. Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B. & K. H. 3d Drgs. .... *Br.—Comd at Meerut*  
 \* Major General N. Wodehouse, 50th Foot. .... *Br.—Comd at Cawnpore*  
 \* Major Genl. J. Simson, 29th Foot. .... *2d in Command of the Troops in Scinde*  
 \* Maj. Gl. Sir R. H. Sale, G. C. B., 13th Foot *Qr. Mr. Gl. India (Leave to England.)*  
 \* Maj. Genl. T. Valiant, C. B. & K. H. 40th Foot. .... *Actg. Qr. Mr. Genl India.*  
 Lieut. Col. J. B. Gough, C. B. 3d Dis. .... *M. S. to the C. C.*  
 Lieut. Col. E. W. Bray, C. B. 39th Foot. .... *Comdt. Landour Depot*  
 Lieut. Col. H. Havelock, C. B. 13th L. Inf. .... *Persian Intr. to the C. C.*  
 Lieut. Col. M. Barr, 29th Foot. .... *Assistant Adjutant General*  
 Major C. Douglas, 9th Foot. .... *Brigade Major, Fort William*  
 Major P. McKie, 3d Buffs. .... *Comdt. Chinsurah Depot*  
 Major A. W. FitzRoy Somerset, 1st or Grenadier Guards., *Mil Secy. to the Gov. Genl.*  
 Major W. L. Tudor, 50th Foot. .... *A. D. C. to Maj. Genl Sir Grey, K. C. B.*  
 Captain W. R. Herries, 3d Dis. .... *A. D. C. to the Governor General*  
 Captain G. E. Hillier, 14th Drgs. .... *A. D. C. to the Governor General*  
 Captain J. M. Napier, 62d Foot. .... *A. D. C. to the Governor of Scinde*  
 Captain T. W. McMahon, 9th Lancers. .... *A. D. C. to the C. C. Bombay.*  
 Captain C. A. Edwards, 18th Foot. .... *{ Placed at the disposal of H. M.  
 Plenipotentiary in China.*  
 Captain G. F. Call, 18th Foot. *Actg. Sub-Assistant Comy General Koo'us yau (China)*  
 Captain A. C. Anderson, 39th Foot. .... *Brig. Major, Madras*  
 Lieutenant E. W. Sargent, 18th Foot. .... *Surveyor, Hong-Kong (C. C.)*  
 Lieutenant J. K. Wedderburn, 9th Lancers. .... *A. D. C. to the C. C. Bombay*  
 Lieutenant H. Bates, 82d Foot. .... *{ A. D. C. to Major General Sir R. H.  
 Dick K. C. B. and K. O. H.*  
 Lieut. W. F. Dickson, 62d Foot *A. D. C. to M. G. Sir J. Dickson, K. C. B. in Nova Scotia*  
 John F. Clarke, Esq. M. D. .... *Inspector Gl. of Hospitals, Bengal*  
 Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M. D. 63d Foot. .... *Surgeon to the C. C.*

\*Local Rank.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.		LANDED IN BENGAL FROM ENGLAND.	STATIONED AT AND DATE.
Drag.	H. M.'s 3d (or King's own) Regt....	In November 1837....	Umballa, 5th Nov. 1843.
	„ 9th (or Queen's Royal) Regt. Lancers.....	„ Aug. & Sept. 1842	Cawnpore, 2d Feb. 40.
	„ 16th (or the Queen's) do. do....	„ Nov. & Dec. 1822.	Meerut, 8th Feb. 1840.
	H. M.'s 3d (or East Kent) Regt., or the Buffs.....	„ April, May & June 1826.....	Allahabad, 23d March 1843.
	„ 9th (or the East Norfolk) Regt..	Transferred from Mauritius in Nov. 1835	Kuesowlee.
Foot.	„ 10th (or the North Lincolnshire) Regt.....	In August 1842.....	Fort William & Chinsurah.
	„ 13th (or Prince Albert's) Light Infantry Regt.....	„ May 1823.....	Sukkur, 20th December 1843.
	„ 18th (or the Royal Irish) Regt..	.....	On service in China.
	„ 29th (or the Worcester) Regt..	„ 8th August 1842...	Bhazeepore, 22d December 1842.
	„ 31st (or the Huntingdonshire) do.	„ 21st June 1825....	Umballa, 2d May 1844.
	„ 39th (or the Dorsetshire) Regt..	.....	Agra, 1st March 1842.
	„ 40th (or the 2d Somersetshire) Regt.....	Emarked for Foreign Service in 1823 Transfd. from Bombay in January 1843.	Fort William, do. 1845.
	„ 50th (or the Queen's own) Regt.	From New South Wales in 1841.....	Cawnpore, 13th November 1842.
	„ 62d (or the Wiltshire) Regt..	„ Maulmain in 1840.	Dinapore, 1st October 1842.

## THE BENGAL ARMY.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

AND

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF FORT WILLIAM.

*The Right Honorable Sir* HENRY HARDINGE, G. C. B.

Appd. 24th July 1844.

### PERSONAL STAFF.

Lieut. Colonel G. Warren, 1st Eu. Lt. Inf. Town & Fort Major, Fort William.

Charles S. Hardinge, Esq..... *Private Secretary*  
 Major A. W. FitzRoy Somerset, H. M. Grenadier Guards..... *Military Secretary*  
 Major R. B. Wood, H. M. S..... *Aide-de-Camp*  
 Captain W. R. Herries, H. M. 3d Light Drs..... *Aide-de-Camp*  
 Captain G. E. Hillier, H. M. 14th Light Drs. . . . . *Aide-de-Camp*  
 Captain R. N. MacLean, 2d Grenadiers... *Aide-de-Camp*  
 Captain J. Muoro, 10th L. C..... *Aide-de-Camp*

Captain P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th L. I. ....	} <i>Extra Aides-de-Camp</i>
Captain C. H. Nicholet's, 1st L. C. ....	
Major A. Abbott, C. B. Arty. ....	} <i>Honorary Aides-de-Camp</i>
Lieut.-Colonel C. E. T. Oldfield, C. B. 5th L. C. ....	
Captain J. Leeson, 42d L. I. ....	
Major L. Brown, 5th Bombay N. I. ....	
Major A. J. Hudfield, 37th Madras N. I. ....	
Captain J. Jacob, Bombay Arty. ....	} <i>Aide-de-Camp</i>
Captain R. Henderson, Madras Engrs. ....	
Captain G. Reid, 1st L. C. ....	} <i>Aide-de-Camp</i>
Ressaldar Azeem Khan, 7th Irregular Cavalry ....	
The Subadar, for the time being, in command of the guard of infantry at the Govt. house, for the month during which such Subadar shall be employed on that duty. ....	
Surgeon J. T. Pearson, Medl. Dept. ....	<i>Surgeon</i>

### DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Stuart, 70th N. I. ....	<i>Secretary</i>
Lieutenant Colonel R. Benson, 1st N. I. <i>Deputy ditto</i> .....	<i>Offg Member Military Board</i>
Major W. M. N. Stuart, 10th N. I. ....	<i>Assistant and Offg. Deputy Secretary</i>
Captain R. Wyllie, 6th N. I. ....	<i>Offg Assistant Secretary</i>

### COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

*His Excellency the Honorable\* General Sir H. GOUGH, Bt. G. C. B., Colonel of H. M. 87th Regt. of Foot—Upper Provinces.*

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Gough, C. B. H. M. 3d Lt. Drs. ....	<i>Military Secretary</i>
Major R. Smith, 28th N. I. ....	} <i>Aides de-Camp</i>
Lieutenant A. Bagot, 15th N. I. ....	
Captain F. R. Evans, 26th L. I. ....	} <i>Acting Aide-de-Camp</i>
Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, 3d L. C. ....	
Lieut.-Colonel H. Havelock, C. B. H. M. 13th L. Inf. ....	<i>Persian Interpreter</i>
Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M. D. M. H. 63d Foot. ....	<i>Surgeon</i>

### DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*SIR THOMAS HERBERT MADDOCK, Kt.—At the Presidency.*

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

J. G. Campbell, Esq. .... (Civil Service) .....	<i>Officiating Private Secretary</i>
Captain J. L. Walker, 71st N. I. ....	<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>

### MAJOR GENERALS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.

#### *Appointed.*

J. W. Fawcett, 25th N. I. ....	16 April 1846. ....	<i>Sirhind</i>
Sir J. Grey, K. C. B. H. M. S. ....	13 June 1842. ....	<i>Meerut</i>
J. Tombs, 6th Cav. ....	25 June 1842. ....	<i>Saugor</i>
Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B. Arty. ....	26 Aug. 1842. ....	<i>Cawnpore—Offg. Envoy to the King of Oude.</i>

\* Local Rank.





## DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATES GENERAL.

Captain W. Macgregor, 71st N. I...	...	...	Meerut Division
Major H. More, c. b. late 34th N. I...	{ Sirhind Division—Leave to Cape and N. S. Wales from China on S. C.		
Captain J. Dyson, 21st N. I. ....	...	...	Dinapore and Benares Divisions
Captain K. Young, 50th N. I. ....	...	...	Presy. Division—On duty in Scinde
Captain W. Martin, 52d N. I. ....	...	...	Cawnpore Division
Captain W. H. Rickards, 14th N. I. ....	...	...	Western Circle
Captain H. Cotton, 67th N. I. ....	...	...	Saugor Division

## OFFICIATING IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. Carr, 21st N. I....	...	...	Sirhind Division
Captain C. Chester, 22nd N. I....	{ Presy. Divn., and in charge of the Judge Advocate General's Office at the Presy.		

## AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major General J. A. P. Macgregor, 28th N. I....	...	...	Military Auditor Genl
Captain J. Roxburgh, 39th N. I. (Leave to Cape) ...	...	...	1st Assist. Mily. Audr. Gent
Capt. E. G. J. Champneys, 33d N. I....	...	...	2d and Offg. 1st Assist. Mily. Audr. Gent
Major H. P. Burn, 1st N. I. ....	...	...	3d and Offg. 2nd Assist. Mily. Audr. Gent
Cornet J. Shaw, 10th L. C. ....	...	...	Officiating 3d ditto ditto

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Charles Morley, Esq., (Civil Service) .....	...	...	Accountant General
Captain B. Bygrave, 5th N. I....	...	...	Pay Master

## DEPUTY PAY MASTERS.

Captain T. F. Blois, 11th N. I. ....	...	...	Meerut Circle
Captain C. G. Fagan, 8th L. C....	...	...	Benares Circle
Captain J. Bartleman, 44th N. I. ....	...	...	Sirhind Circle
Captain G. M. Hill, 17th N. I. ....	...	...	Agra Circle
Captain T. Dalyell, 42d L. I. ....	...	...	Cawnpore Circle

## PAY MASTERS AND SUPDTS. OF NATIVE PENSIONERS.

Captain H. Boyd, 15th N. I. (Leave to Cape)...	...	...	Meerut and Haupper,
Captain H. C. Boileau, 28th N. I....	...	...	Benares, Dinapore and Monghyr
Captain D. Simpson, 29th N. I. ....	...	...	Allahabad
Major T. H. Scott, c. b. 38 h L. I. ....	...	...	Oude and Cawnpore
Captain W. Jervis, 42d L. I. ....	...	...	Barrackpore
Captain T. M. E. Moorhouse, 35th L. I. ....	...	...	Offg., Meerut and Haupper

## SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. S. Waugh, Bengal Engrs. {	Surveyor General of India, and Supdt. Great Trigonometrical Survey.		
Captain R. Wroughton, 69th Bengal N. I.... {	Deputy Surveyor General and Supdt. of Revenue Surveys.		

## GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

Captain R. Shortrede, 2d Bombay Eur. L. I....	...	...	1st Assistant
Captain J. S. DuVernet, 2d Madras En. L. I....	...	...	1st Assistant
2d Lieut. H. Rivers, Bombay Engrs. {	2d Asst Employed on the Bombay Trigonometrical Survey.		
Lieutenant P. Garforth, Engrs. ....	...	...	2d Assistant

## MADRAS TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Captain H. Morland, 27th M. N. I.... {	In charge of the Hyderabad Survey—On sick leave at the Neilgherry Hills.		
Captain J. Haplin, 30th M. N. I....	...	...	In charge of the Ganjam Survey

## MILITARY BOARD.

Brigadier W. H. L. Frith, Comdt. of Arty.	...	...	...	...	Members Ex-officio
Lieut. Col. Comdt. J. Cheape, c. B. Chief Engineer	...	...	...	...	...
Lieutenant Col R. Benson, 1st N. I.	...	...	...	...	Officiating Member
Lieutenant Colonel W. Burlton, 7th L. C.	...	...	...	...	(Commissary General)
Lieut. Col. A. Irvine, c. B. Engrs	...	...	...	...	(Acting Supdt. of Marine)
Captain G. T. G. Erne, Engrs	...	...	...	...	Secretary
Captain A. Broome, Artillery	...	...	...	...	1st Assistant Secy.
Lieut. A. Dallas, 16th Grens.	...	...	...	...	(On special duty to N. S. Wales)
Captain E. Wintle, 71st N. I.	...	...	...	...	2d ditto ditto
	...	...	...	...	Acting ditto ditto

## ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. W. Burlton, 7th L. C.	...	...	...	...	Commissary General—Presidency
Lieut. Col. J. Parsons, 18th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Deputy Comy General 1st Circle.
Lieut. Col. F. S. Hawkins, c. B. 38th L. I.	...	...	...	...	Meerut—general charge in the field.
	...	...	...	...	Joint Depy ditto, 2d Circle, Presidency—general charge.

## ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.

## First Class.

Major W. J. Thompson, c. B. 12th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Meerut—Adjusting accounts of the Indus Army.
Captain C. J. Lewes, 50th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Nusseerabad
Captain H. Doveton, 4th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Presidency

## Second Class.

Captain A. Watt, 27th N. L.	...	...	...	...	Meerut
Captain J. Ramsay, 35th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Agra
Major J. C. Tudor, 46th N. I.	...	...	...	...	(Leave S. C. to 1st Jan. 1845).

## DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.

## First Class.

Captain W. Swatman, 65th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Dacca
Captain T. J. Nuthall, 46th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
Captain G. Newbolt, 31st N. I.	...	...	...	...	Benares
Captain G. Thomson, 40th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Leave, to Cape and N. S. Wales.

## Second Class.

Captain W. B. Thomson, 67th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Ferozepore
Captain F. Lloyd, 19th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Dinapore
Captain R. S. Tickell, 72d N. I.	...	...	...	...	Allahabad
Captain H. Johnson, 26th L. I.	...	...	...	...	Kussowlie

## SUB-ASSISTANTS COMMISSARIES GENERAL.

Captain J. C. Scott, 20th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Saugor
Captain G. B. Reddie, 29th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Neemuch
Captain R. S. Simpson, 27th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Umballah
Captain G. Johnston, 46th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Sudder Bazar, Meerut
Captain J. D. Kennedy, 25th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Sudder Bazar, Umballah
Major J. G. W. Curtis, 37th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Simla—In charge of Head Quarters Camp
Major E. R. Mainwaring, 16th Grenadiers.	...	...	...	...	Sudder Bazar Cawnpore
Capt W. W. Davidson, 18th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Sudder Bazar, Loodianah
Captain C. R. Gwatkin, 60th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Leave S. C. to 8th Nov.
Captain J. G. G. rard, 1st En Lt Inf.	...	...	...	...	Sukkur
Captain C. J. Mainwaring, 1st N. I.	...	...	...	...	Nowgong
Captain C. J. Harrison, 65th N. I.	...	...	...	...	Sudder Bazar, Dinapore

## OFFICIATING IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Captain E W S Scott, Arty... .. *Sudder Bazar Dum-Dum*  
 Lieutenant T F Hobday, 72d N I... .. *Sudder Bazar, Agra*  
 Captain H Milne, 21st N I... .. *Sudder Bazar, Ghazepore*  
 Captain T S Price, 8th N I... .. *Sudder Bazar, Barrackpore*

## STUD DEPARTMENT.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

*Consisting of the Depots of Ghazepore, Buzar, Kurruntadhee and Poosah.*

## NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Consisting of the Depots of Haupper, Saharunpore, and Hissar.*

## SUPERINTENDENTS.

Lieut Col E Gwatkin, 7th N I... .. *North Western Provinces*  
 Captain G M Sherer, 57th N I... .. *Central Provinces*

## FIRST CLASS ASSISTANTS.

Captain C Wollaston, 8th L C... .. *North Western Provinces, Hissar*  
 Captain A C Spottiswoode, 37th N I... .. *North Western Provinces, Haupper*

## SECOND CLASS ASSISTANTS

Captain E J Dickey, 14th N I... .. *North Western Provinces, Saharunpore*  
 Captain A Hall, 5th L C... .. *Central Provinces, Poosah*

## SUB-ASSISTANTS.

Captain W W Apperley, 4th L C... .. { *Central Province—Ordered to*  
 Captain F Coventry, 6th L C... .. { *the Presidency, on special duty*  
 Lieutenant F M H Burlton, 52d N I... .. { *Ditto Kurruntadhee*  
 Major D F Evans, 16th Grenadiers... .. { *Central Provinces, Ghazee-*  
 Captain H Spottiswoode, 21st N I... .. { *pore—Ordered to Poosah*  
 .. .. { *North Western Provinces*

## ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Mr A A McAnnally... .. *In Medical charge N W P*

## VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Mr R B Perry... .. { *Central Provinces—Ordered to*  
 Mr J Phillips... .. { *the Presidency, on special duty*  
 Mr R Willis... .. { *North Western Provinces*  
 Mr W P Barrett, (2d Brig H A)... .. { *North Western Provinces*  
 .. .. { *Officiating Central Stud*

## SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COSSIPORE FOUNDRY.

Captain A Wilson, Arty... .. *Cossipore*

## AGENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GUN POWDER.

Major W Anderson c B, Arty... .. *Ishapore*

## AGENT FOR GUN CARRIAGES.

Major A Abbott, c B, Arty... .. *Futtegur*

## MEDICAL BOARD.

Senior Surg. John Marshall,...	Mar. 1, 1843	Physician General, 16th Feb. '44
" H. Fras. Hough,...	July 23, 1843	Surgeon General, 16th Feb. '44
" William Panton,...	Feb. 16, 1844	Inspector General, of Hosp. Mstr.
Surgeon Jas. Hutchinson,...	July 30, 1830	Secretary—(Leave, S. C. to the Cape of Good Hope)
Surgeon John Forsyth,...	May 26, 1843	Officiating ditto

## MEDICAL STAFF AT THE PRESIDENCY.

<i>Senior Surgeon.</i>			
S. Nicolson,.....	10 Mar	1835	Surg. Presy. Genl. Hospital
<i>Surgeons.</i>			
N. Wallich, M. D.,.....	15 July	1817	Supdt., H. C.'s Botanical Gardens. Cal.
	1 Feb	1837	{ And Professor of Botany, Medical College
Alex. Garden, M. D.,.....	30 May	1833	Presidency Surgeon
Wm. Cameron,.....	23 Dec	1842	Apothecary to the East India Company
J. Hutchinson,.....	30 July	1830	Secy. to the Medl. Board
	4 Oct	1839	And Presidency Surgeon
J. Forsyth,.....	26 May	1843	Presy Surg. & Offg. Secy., Medl. Board
R. M. M. Thomson,.....	10 Mar	1842	Marine Surgeon
C. C. Egerton,.....	23 Sept	ditto	Superintendent, Eye Infirmary
D. Stewart, M. D.,.....	25 Jan	1837	Supdt General of Vaccine Inoculation
	20 do	1840	And Presidency Surgeon
C. Finch, M. D.,.....	24 Mar	1843	Presidency Surgeon
John T. Pearson,.....	1 Feb	1842	Surgeon to the G. G.
H. Chapman,.....	27 May	1842	Presidency Surgeon
E. W. W. Raleigh,.....	26 Aug	1839	Surgeon, Native Hospital
	25 Feb	1841	{ Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Medical College
<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>			
F. P. Strong,.....	1 Nov	1820	Civil, 24 Pergunnahs
J. McClelland,.....	17 Dec	1838	Depy. Apothecary to the E. I. Company
J. Jackson,.....	5 Jan	1842	{ 1st Asst. Presy Genl. Hospital, and in medl. charge of the Calcutta Jail
	25 Feb	1841	{ And Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Medical College
H. H. Goodeve, M. D.,.....	ditto		{ Professor of Midwifery and Anatomy, Medical College
G. Campbell Rankin,.....	5 Jan	1842	{ 2nd Asst. Presy-Genl. Hospital, and in medl. charge of the Calcutta N. Militia
J. G. Vos, M.D.,.....	17 Dec	1838	Assistant Marine Surgeon
W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D.,.....	1 May	1844	Chemical Examiner to the Government
J. Macpherson,.....	17 Feb	1843	Civil, Howrah
Fredk. John Mouat, M. D. {	do Dec	1841	{ Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Medical College and Secy. to the Council of Education
	1 May	1843	{ Demonstrator to the Dissecting Room, and Asst. to the Clinical Lecturer, Medical College
Richd. O'Shaughnessy, ..	1 Feb	1837	

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENGAL ARMY,

*Corps.*

## REGIMENTAL STAFF.

*Stationed at Dum Dum.*

Commandant, Brigadier W. H. L. Frith.  
 Assist. Adjt. General, Captain E. Buckle.

## 1ST BRIGADE OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

*Head Quarters, Umballa, 19th November 1843.*

1st Troop...	..	.. 7th April 1844...	.. Loodiana.
2nd Ditto...	..	.. 19th November 1843 ..	.. Umballa.
3rd Ditto...	..	.. Ditto ..	.. Ditto.
4th Ditto (Native)...	..	.. 9th May 1844 ..	.. Shikarpore.
5th Ditto ditto...	..	.. 14th January 1844 ..	.. Ferozepore.

## 2ND BRIGADE OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

*Head Quarters, Meerut, 5th December 1837.*

1st Troop....	...	.. 29th March 1844..	.. Meerut.
2nd Ditto...	...	.. 11th February 1844 ..	.. Cawnpore.
3rd Ditto..	...	.. 23rd Ditto 1843 ..	.. Meerut.
4th Ditto (Native)...	...	.. 6th April Ditto...	.. Neemuch.

## 3RD BRIGADE OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

*Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 17th November 1837.*

1st Troop..	..	.. 7th April 1842...	.. Cawnpore.
2nd Ditto...	..	.. 26th January 1842.....	.. Muttra.
3rd Ditto..	..	.. 15th February 1844....	.. Meerut.
4th Ditto (Native)...	..	.. 30th March 1844...	.. Loodiana.

## 1st BATTALION OF FOOT ARTILLERY.

(EUROPEAN.)

*Head Quarters, Agra, 25th November 1843.*

1st Company...	..	.. Agra...	.. 25th November 1843.
2nd Ditto..	..	.. Agra...	.. Ditto.
3rd Ditto....	..	.. Dum Dum..	.. 7th March 1836.
4th Ditto..	..	.. Ditto....	.. 8th February 1836.
5th Ditto..	..	.. Ditto....	.. 1st May 1842.

## 2ND BATTALION OF FOOT ARTILLERY.

(EUROPEAN.)

*Head Quarters, Umballa, 19th November 1843.*

1st Company.....	....	.. Ferozepore..	.. 1st May 1844.
2nd Ditto....	..	.. Ditto.....	.. 18th April 1844.
3rd Ditto.....	..	.. Ditto.....	.. 1st June 1844.
4th Ditto ..	..	.. Umballa..	.. 19th November 1843.
5th Ditto.....	..	.. Ditto..	.. Ditto.

## 2ND BATTALION OF FOOT ARTILLERY.

(EUROPEAN.)

*Head Quarters, Dum Dum, 13th April 1844.*

1st Company..	..	.. Dum Dum...	.. 13th April 1844.
2nd Ditto..	..	.. Ditto..	.. Ditto.
3rd Ditto.....	..	.. Ditto...	.. 9th March 1841.
4th Ditto...	..	.. Ditto ..	.. 2d February 1841.
5th Ditto...	..	.. Ditto..	.. 1st May 1842.

## 4TH BATTALION OF FOOT ARTILLERY.

(EUROPEAN.)

*Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 8th January 1841.*

1st Company....	....	} Cawnpore...	16th March 1843.
2nd Ditto...	..		Ditto.
3rd Ditto...	..		.. 23rd Ditto.
4th Ditto..	..		8th January 1841.
5th Ditto....	..		1st May 1842,

## 5TH BATTALION OF FOOT ARTILLERY.

(EUROPEAN.)

*Head Quarters, 8th March 1843.*

1st Company...	..	Benares....	.. 3rd July 1841.
2nd Ditto...	..	Dinapore...	.. 12th Ditto.
3rd Ditto...	..	Saugor...	.. 1st December 1841.
4th Ditto...	..	Nusserabad..	.. 11th Ditto.
5th Ditto...	..	Benares .....	.. 1st May 1842.

## 6TH BATTALION OF FOOT ARTILLERY.

(NATIVE.)

*Head Quarters, Field Companies, 19th February 1844.*

1st Company....	..	Jubbulpore...	.. 3rd May 1844.
2nd Ditto...	..	Delhi....	.. 20th February 1843.
3rd Ditto...	..	Sukkur..	.. 3d May 1844.
4th Ditto...	..	Ditto..	.. 4th April 1844.
5th Ditto...	..	Feroz-pore..	.. 8th May 1844.
6th Ditto...	..	Nowgong..	.. 19th March 1844.
7th Ditto....	....	Neemuch..	.. 7th March 1843.
8th Ditto...	..	...	..
9th Ditto.....	..	Meerut..	.. } 19th February 1844.
10th Ditto...	..	...	.. }

## 7TH BATTALION.

(NATIVE.)

*Head Quarters, Vol. Companies, Dum Dum.*

1st Company...	..	Dum-Dum..	.. 11th April 1836.
2nd Ditto....	..	Almora...	.. 7th March 1842.
3rd Ditto....	..	Cawnpore..	.. 24th October 1843.
4th Ditto....	..	Bareilly..	.. 16th December 1842.
5th Ditto.....	..	Dum-Dum...	..
6th Ditto...	..	Allahabad...	.. 3rd October 1843.
7th Ditto...	..	...	..
8th Ditto...	..	Dum-Dum...	.. } 2d December 1830.
9th Ditto...	..	Lucknow...	.. 1st May 1842.
10th Ditto...	..	Dum-Dum..	.. 1st Ditto
The Corps of Engineers..	..	Fort William	..
Sappers and Miners...	..	Delhi.	..

## GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

## NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Regt. of Light Cavalry..	..	Muttra..	..	.. 27th March 1843
3d. Ditto ...	..	Ferozepore...	..	.. 10th January 1844
4th Ditto ...	..	Umballa..	..	.. 27th February 1844
5th Ditto ...	..	Muttra...	..	.. 2nd do. do.
6th Ditto ..	..	Nusseerabad	..	.. 21st March do.
7th Ditto ..	..	Shikarpore...	..	.. 1st June do.
8th Ditto ...	..	Nowgong.	..	..
9th Ditto ...	..	Loodianah.	..	..
10th Ditto ...	..	Meerut..	....	.. 3rd February 1843
11th Ditto ..	..	Cawnpore..	..	.. 4th March do

## EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Right Wing 1st European Light	} Subathoo		
Infantry...			
Left ditto ditto	}		
2nd European Regt. Right Wing..	Loodianah.	..	..
Ditto Left do..	Meerut...	..	.. 15th April 1844
1st Regiment Native Infantry..	Dinapore ...	..	.. 11th April do.

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.....	Agra..	..	4th March 1843
3rd Regiment Native Infantry...	{ Hoosingabad, Baitool & ..	24th May 1843	
	{ Sohapoor...	..	
4th Ditto ..	.. Sukkur Khyrpoor...	..	10th May 1844
5th Ditto ..	.. Juanpoor Azimghur..	..	
6th Ditto ..	.. Shahjehanpoor..	..	20th December 1843
7th Ditto ..	.. Delhi.....	..	28th March 1844
8th Ditto ..	.. Barrackpoor...	..	17th February 1844
9th Ditto ..	.. Loodianah..	..	6th June 1844
10th Ditto ..	.. Ferozepore..	..	8th June 1844
11th Ditto ..	{ Cawnpore .....	5th April 1843	
	{ Bitoor..	..	
12th Ditto...	.. Lucknow...	..	3rd April 1842
13th Ditto ..	.. Barrackpoor..	{ L. W. 1st January 1844	
		{ R. W. 27th February 1844	
14th Ditto ..	.. Ferozepore..	..	23rd April 1844
15th Ditto ..	.. Ditto .....	..	24th November 1844
16th (Grenadier) Regiment.....	.. Etawah..	..	10th March 1843
	{ Midnapore..	..	2d November 1842
17th Regiment N. I. ....	{ Bancoorah...	..	
	{ Nusseerabad...	..	5th March 1844
18th Ditto ..	{ Det. Ajmere..	..	
19th Ditto ..	: Bareilly..	..	8th January 1844
20th Ditto ..	.. Cawnpore...	..	17th April 1844
21st Ditto ..	.. Barrackpoor....	{ R. W. 18th December 1843	
		{ L. W. 16th January 1844	
22nd Ditto ..	.. Barrackpoor...	..	5th November 1843
23rd Ditto ..	{ Dinapore..	..	7th February 1844
	{ Det. Hazureebaugh ..	..	
	{ Nusseerabad...	..	19th March 1844
24th Ditto ..	{ Det. Jeypore....	..	
	.. Dinapore...	..	5th April 1842
25th Ditto ..	.. Loodianah..	..	15th January 1843
26th Ditto ..	.. Moradabad..	..	19th June 1843
27th Ditto ..	.. Sylhet .....	..	25th Dec 1842
28th Regt. N I . ....	{ Jamsalpoor ..	..	11th Dec 1843
	{ Detachment Bishnauth...	..	
	{ Assam...	..	
29th Ditto... ..	.. Lucknow..	..	20th Mar do
30th Ditto.. ..	{ Almorah...	..	28th Feb 1844
31st Ditto... ..	{ Det. Hawantbaugh...	..	
	{ Jubbulpore...	..	21st Mar do
32nd Ditto... ..	{ Det. Seonee..	..	
	.. Bareilly..	..	7th Mar 1843
33d Ditto... ..	..	..	
34th Regt... Officers only of this Regiment	{ Agra. ....	..	4th Mar do
35th „ Light Infantry.....	{ Det. at Gwalior..	..	
	.. Dinapore..	..	1st Mar do
36th Regt N I. ....	.. Allahabad....	..	19th Mar do
37th Ditto... ..	.. Meerut....	..	6th Feb do
38th Regt Light Infantry..	.. Nowgong....	..	16th Mar do
39th Regt N I. ....	{ Det. Jeitpore...	..	
	{ Saugor..	..	23d Feb do
	{ Det. Malthone and	..	
40th Ditto.. ..	{ Kooree ..	..	
	.. Umballa..	..	14th Mar 1844
41st Ditto.. ..	.. Mynpoorie...	..	8th Mar 1843
42nd Regt Light Infantry...	.. Futehghur....	..	24th Feb 1844
43d Ditto Ditto ..	.. Lucknow..	..	28th Mar do
44th Regt N I... ..	.. Ghazee pore..	..	
45th Ditto... ..	.. Berhampore..	..	8th Mar do
46th Ditto.. ..	..	..	



## APPENDIX.

			Benares.. ..	11th Jan 1843
47th	Regt N. I...	...	{ Det. Buxar....	15th Nov do
			.. Loodianah....	29th Jan 1842
48th	Ditto..	...	.. Dacca.. ..	17th Mar 1844
49th	Ditto..	...	.. Allyghur..	16th Feb do
50th	Ditto..	...	.. Meerut....	3th Dec 1843
51st	Ditto...	...	.. Goruckpore..	22nd Feb do
52d	Ditto...	...	.. Meerut....	30th May 1844
53rd	Ditto..	...	.. Cawnpore..	3d Feb do
54th	Ditto...	...	.. Meerut....	2nd June 1843
55th	Ditto..	...	{ Agra.....	
			Det. Gwalior...	
56th	Ditto..	...	{ Saugor.. ..	
			Det. Benuika and	
57th	Ditto...	...	{ Kimlapa....	6th April 1844
			Jubbulpore....	
58th	Ditto..	...	{ Det. Nagond and	
			Bhartalow....	
59th	Ditto..	...	.. Neemuch....	17th Mar 1843
60th	Ditto..	...	{ Kurnaul....	28th May 1844
			Det. Khytul....	
61st	Ditto...	...	{ Kallinger.....	27th Nov 1843
			Det. Simereah and	
			Hutta.. ..	
62nd	Ditto..	...	{ Benares....	26th Feb 1844
			Det. Ghazeeapore..	
63rd	Ditto..	...	.. Umballa....	20th Nov 1843
64th	Ditto...	...	{ Sukkur....	9th April 1844
			Det. Khan Ghur....	
65th	Ditto..	...	.. Allahabad....	24th Nov 1843
66th	Ditto..	...	{ Khyouk Phyo....	26th Jan 1843
			Det. Chittagong Pen-	
			do way and Ramree..	
67th	Ditto..	...	{ Bandah....	18th Nov 1842
			Det. Hameerpore and	
			Mahaba.. ..	
68th	Ditto..	...	{ Mirzapore....	13th Jan 1844
			Det. Chunar....	
69th	Regt. N. I ...	...	{ Shikarpore..	23rd June 1844
			Neemuch.. ..	5th March 1844
70th..	....	....	{ Det. Kherwarah..	
			Barrackpore..	17th April 1844
71st.	" "	...	.. Delhi.. ..	26th Oct. 1843
72nd.	" "	...	.. Ditto...	3rd Feb. 1842
73rd...	" "	...	.. Nowgong..	19th Mar: 1843
74th...	" "	...	{ Det. Kasseeppore...	
			Agra.. ..	4th March 1843
Regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie N. I.			{ Det. Mutttra..	

## LOCAL INFANTRY.

1st Calcutta Native Militia..	...	Allypore..	...
2nd Ramghur L. I. Battalion...	...	Dorundah..	...
3rd Hill Rangers..	...	Bhaugulpore..	...
4th Nasserree Battalion..	...	In'ogh...	...
6th Sirmoor Battalion..	...	Deyrah..	...
7th Komaoon Battalion...	...	{ Juh'oghant and....	
		Petoraghur..	
8th Assam Light Infantry..	...	{ Jaipore, Upper Assam	
		&c..	
9th Mhairwarrah Battalion...	...	Beawe...	...

### IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

**ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.**

*The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, D.D.* . . . . . { *LORD BISHOP of Calcutta—On a*  
*tour of visitation.*  
*The Venerable T. Dealtry, LL.B.* . . . . . *Archdeacon of Calcutta*  
*The Reverend J. H. Pratt, A.M.* . . . . . *Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop*  
*W. H. Abbott, Esq.* . . . . . *Registrar and Secretary*

N. B.—Those marked thus \* are also Surrogates.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.			
Ralph Eteson,*	.....	.....	{ Gar. of Fort William and Presy. General Hospital
Arthur Brown Spry, A.B.*	3 Dec.	38	Bareilly
John Henry Pratt, A.M.	28 Jan.	39	Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop
Frederick Fisher, A. B.	14 Oct.	do	Chinsurah
Charles Garbett, A.B.	28 Dec.	do	Lucknow—Leave S. C.
J. Y. Becher, A. B.*	.....	.....	Delhi
H. A. Loveday, A. B.	.....	.....	Almorah—Leave S. C. to 15th Nov.
John Scott, A. B.	.....	.....	Ghazepore
J. J. Carshore,*	.....	.....	Cawnpore
W. Winchester, A.M.*	12 Oct.	do	Berhampore
R. Panting, A.M.	26 Dec.	do	Penang
R. M. Price, A.B.	8 March	41	Agra
Anthony Garstin,*	26 July	do	Sylhet
Horatio Moule, A.M.	2 Oct.	do	Chittagong
Walter John Whiting, A.M.*	8 Nov.	do	Umballah
George F. Lamb, A.B.	2 Dec.	do	Chunar
Thomas Wood, A.B.*	22 Nov.	do	Dinapore
James F. Sharp, A.B.	8 June	42	Benares
Charles Acland, A.M.	15 Feb.	do	Cuttack
Robert B. Maltby, A.M.	24 April	do	Ferozepore
Charles J. Quartley, A.B.	12 June	42	Junior Chaplain Old Church Calcutta
J. N. Norgate, .....	6 Sept.	do	Agra
Henry Thomas, A.M.	18 Nov.	do	Garrison of Fort William
Edwd. K. Maddock, A.M.	ditto	.....	Meerut
James Coley, A.M.	31 March	43	Cawnpore
G. A. F. Saulex, A.B.	ditto	.....	Allahabad
Chas. H. B. Gladwin, A.M.	10 Oct.	do	Barrackpore
G. W. Marriott, A. M.	30 Nov.	do	Allahabad
H. Lascelles, A.B.	.....	ditto	Dinapore
W. H. Ross, A. M.	5 Dec.	do	{ Junior Chaplain St. James' Church, Calcutta
H. H. Harington, A.M.	26 do	do	Barrackpore and Azimghur
W. T. Humphrey, .....	ditto	.....	Khyouk Phyoo and Akyab in Arracan
Robert Bland, A.B.	5th March	44	Assam
Henry Boys, .....	.....	.....	Midnapore
James Boustead, .....	.....	.....	Loodianah and Ferozepore

N. B.—Those marked thus \* are also Surrogates.

### CONSISTORY COURT.

WITHIN AND FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CALCUTTA.

*Opened 15th October 1819.*

The Archdeacon, .....	.....	.....	Commissionary
The Company's Standing Counsel, .....	.....	.....	Assesso
W. H. Abbott, Esq., .....	.....	.....	Registrar
Mr. John Wood, .....	.....	.....	Apparitor and Record Keeper

### CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

James Charles, D.D.	28 Oct. 1832	Senior Minister.
Wm. H. Meiklejohn	6 July 1837	Junior ditto.

### FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—(Aug. 1843.)

Rev. J. Macdonald, A.M., .....

*Minister (ProTempore)*

## CHURCH SESSION.

Revd. J. Macdonald.....	Moderator
Revd. Dr. Duff, D.D., Revd. W. S. Mackay, Revd. D. Ewart, Revd. T. Smith,—	} Elders
S. Nicolson, J. A. F. Hawkins, M. Macleod, R. J. Rose, M. Wylie, and J. C. Stewart, Esqs.....	

## CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF CALCUTTA.

The Most Rev. Dr. P. J. Carew.....	{ Archbishop of Edessa in partibus, Vicar Apostolic of Bengal and Vicar of the Catholic Cathedral
The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Olliffe.....	Bishop of Milene, Coadjutor Vicar Apostolic
Rev. Romanus Lucas.....	{ Attached to the Cathedral
Revd. J. Storck.....	
Rev. J. X. Mascarenhas.....	{ Coadjutors to the Vicar
Rev. M. L. D'Mello.....	
W. R. Lackersteen, David John, H. M. Smith and Chas. D'Cruz..	Wardens.
C. R. Lackersteen, P. S. D'Rozario, J. Leal, and J. Rostan Junr.....	Trustees

## ARMENIAN CHURCH OF CALCUTTA.

Rev. Mr. Johannes Catchik....	.....	Vicar
" " Carrapiet Gregory..	.....	Coadjutor
" " Marcar Andreas..	.....	ditto
" " Carrapiet Abraham.....	.....	ditto
C. G. Seth,.....	.....	Warden
D. Parsick, C. A. Vertannes and R. T. Shircore....	.....	Commissaries
G. Apcar, P. J. Paul and A. M. Vardon.....	.....	Trustees
Nicholas Aviet....	.....	Vestry Clerk

## BANK OF BENGAL.—Strand.

## DIRECTORS.

C. Morley.—J. A. Dorin.—G. Udny.

( 1. )	( 2. )	( 3. )
George Gillanders.	J. Beckwith.	John Cowie.
D. M. Gordon.	C. J. Richards.	J. S. Stopford.
T. Brackeu....	.....	.. Secretary and Treasurer.
J. B. Plumb....	.....	.. Deputy ditto and ditto.
H. J. Lee....	.....	.. Accountant.
C. N. Cooke....	.....	.. Deputy ditto.

## UNION BANK.—Tank Square.

## TRUSTEES.

H. Moore, Esq. C. S.—T. C. Morton, Esq.—and Baboo Radama's Banerjee.

## DIRECTORS.

(Annual Election takes place in July.)

President.—John Storm, Esq.

Vice President.—A. de H. Larpent, Esq.

( 1. )	( 2. )	( 3. )
A. de H. Larpent,	J. Rennie;	Henry Holroyd,
John Allan,	W. Morton,	John Storm,
W. Patrick,	A. Rogers,	W. F. Gilmore,
Rustomjee Cowasjee,	Dwarkanauth Tagore,	P. Comar Tagore,
J. C. Stewart.....	.....	.....Secretary.
A. G. Patterson,....	..(on leave)..	.. Deputy Secretary.
H. W. Abbott,.....	.....	.. Acting Deputy Secretary.
Baboo Ramanath Tagore....	.....	.. Treasurer.
Wm. Bonnaud,....	.....	.. Accountant.

## AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

*Established in 1833.*

Capital,.....40,00,000.

Captain R. G. Macgregor..... *Secretary.*  
 H. W. J. Wood..... *Assistant Secretary.*  
 J. W. Urquhart..... *Accountant.*

## CALCUTTA BRANCH OFFICE—No. 15, ESPLANADE ROW.

F. R. Hampton..... *Agent.*  
 Bank of Bengal..... *Treasurers.*  
 Ombeekahchurn Soor..... *Accountant.*

In addition to ordinary Banking business and loans on the security of approved sureties and Life Insurance, the Calcutta Agency of the Bank makes advances on the pledge and deposit of government paper, shares of the Bank of Bengal, Union Bank, and other approved assignable joint stock certificates.

Money agency in all its branches including sale and purchase of Government Securities, and joint stock, with the receipt of interest and dividends thereon, transacted by the Calcutta agent, who is also empowered by the directors to draw bills on Messrs. Coutts and Co., for family remittance and other purposes.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.*Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1840. Capital One Million. in 20,000,**Shares of £50 each, with power to increase it to £1,500,000.*Sir John Campbell, K C H... .. *Deputy Chairman*

## DIRECTORS.

Arthur Anderson, Esq*	Sir John Pirie, Alderman
Richard Bourne, Esq	Captain Samuel Thornson, R N
Francis Carleton, Esq*	Robert Thurburn, Esq
Joseph C Ewart, Esq	Brodie M'Ghie Wilcox, Esq*
James Hartley, Esq	Charles Wye Williams, Esq
Captain Alexander Nairne,	Peter John De Zulueta, Esq

\* *The Managing Directors.*

The Hon J T Leslie Melville ; Jameson Hunter, Esq . ... .. *Auditor*  
 Messrs Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co... .. *Banker*  
 H. Bellenden Ker, Esq.. ... .. *Standing Counsel*  
 J B De Mole, Esq Merchant Tailors' Hall; }  
 J A M Leod, Esq. Billiter-street.... } ... .. *Solicitors*  
 Mr James Allan..... .. *Secretary*  
 Captain J R Engledue . ... .. *Agent in Calcutta*

## INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

*To be incorporated by an Act of the Supreme Council,**Capital Rs. 20,00,000 in 2000 Shares of Rs. 1000 each.**Established in Calcutta, 6th February 1844.*

John Storm, Esq..... .. *Chairman*  
 Samuel Smith, Esq..... .. *Vice Chairman*

## DIRECTORS.

John Allan, Esq.	John Lya, Esq.
Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq.	Alexander Rogers, Esq.
D. M. Gordon, Esq.	W. F. Fergusson, Esq.
R. C. Jenkins, Esq.	

**BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

President... J. Storm  
Vice-President... R. Smith  
Secretary... Wm. Limond

J. Storm, *Chairman*,—R. Smith, *Deputy Chairman*.

### Committee of Arbitration

J. Borradaile,	E. L. Ryder,
A. Hay,	J. Cowie,
G. Massey,	A. Gilmore,
D. Jardine,	J. S. B. Scott.

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*Deacons*..... { D. M. Gordon, Esq.  
                           John Louis, Esq.  
                           Archd. Grant, Esq.  
*Secretary*..... C. Tucker, Esq.

## MEDICAL COLLEGE.

*Potaldanga-street.*

### Council of Education for the Medical College.

*President*..... Hon'ble C. H. Cameron  
*Members*..... { Messrs. F. Millett, J. E. Lyall, F. J. Halliday,  
                           C. C. Egerton and Baboo Russomoy Dutt.  
*Secretary and Member*..... Fredk. J. Mouat, M. D.  
*Professor of Anatomy and Midwifery*... H. H. Goodeve, Esq. M. D.  
 ————— of Chemistry and Materia Medica... F. J. Monat, Esq. M. D.  
 ————— of Surgery and Clinical Surgery... E. W. Raleigh, Esq.  
 ————— of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.. J. Jackson, Esq. M. B.  
 ————— of Botany... N. Wallich, Esq. M. D. F. R. S.  
*Demonstrator of Anatomy*..... R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq.  
*Curator and Lecturer on Surgery to Mily. Class*... Allan Webb, Esq.  
*Chemical Assistant*... Mr. A. Robertson  
*Apothecary*... Mr. George Daly  
*Secretary and Treasurer*.. Dr. Mouat

## MADRAS DIRECTORY

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES SERVING UNDER THE  
MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## GENERAL STAFF.

H. E. Lieut. Genl. the Most Noble George, Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T. & C. B.  
Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Col. Thos. Simson Pratt, C. B., R. P. 26th Foot. . . . . Deputy Adjutant General  
Lieut. Col. Orlando Felix, (*Unattached*) . . . . . Depy. Qr. Mr. Genl., Simla S. C

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

H. M.'s Troops.	}	General Staff.
		Regiments.
	}	General Staff.
		Garrison of Fort St. George.
		Officers in Command of Divisions and Staff.
		Military Boards &c. at the Presidency, viz:
		Military Secretary to Government.
		Military Board.
		Clothing Board and Contractor.
		Medical Board.
		General Prize Committee.
		Barrack Master.
		Gun Powder Agency.
		Gun Carriage ditto.
		Family Payments and Pensions.
		Office of Audit.
		Judge Advocate General's Department.
		Pay Department.
		Commissariate Department.
		Ordnance and Commissariate Departments.
		Disposition of the Madras Army.

## HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

## GENERAL STAFF.

H. E. Lieut. Genl. The most Noble George, Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T. & C. B.  
Commander in Chief.

T. B. A. Conway, Esquire . . . . . Private Secretary  
Captain Henry S. Rowan, Royal Artillery . . . . . Military Secretary  
Lieut. Lord Arther Hay, Grenadier Guards . . . . . Aid-de-Camp.  
Capt. Thos. Montagu Steele, Coldstream ditto . . . . . Ditto.  
Lieut. Col. Thos. Simson Pratt, C. B., R. P., 26th Foot . . . . . Dept. Adj. Genl.  
Lieut. Col. Orlando Felix, (*Unattached*) . . . . . Dept. Qr. Mr. Genl. (Simla S. C.)  
Capt. Abraham Collis Anderson, 39th Foot . . . . . Brigade Major, Acting Depy. Q. M. G.  
Brinsley Nicholson, Esq., M. D. . . . . Depy. Ins. Genl. of Hospitals  
Major Genl. Clement Hill . . . . . Comg. Force Mysore Division  
" W. E. K. Williams . . . . . ditto Centre ditto.  
" Wm. Henry Sewell C. B., H. M's. 94th Foot . . . . . ditto Bangalore  
" James Allen, C. B. H. M's. 57th Foot . . . . . ditto Malabar and Canara

## H. M.'s. TROOPS.

## REGIMENTS SERVING ON THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Arrived in India. Stationed at.

H. M's. 15th (The Kings) Light Drgs. (Hussars) . . . . . January 1840. } Bangalore } 1840  
" 4th (or the King's own) Regiment of Foot . . . . . October 1837 . . . Secunderabad 1843  
" } Arcot }

H. M's, 21st (or the Royal North British Fusiliers) Regt. of Foot.....	Kamptee 1843
" 25th (or the King's own Borderers) Regt. of Foot..	August 1842. Cannanore 1843
" 57th (or the West Middlesex) Regt. of Foot..	May 1831..... Ft. St. Geo. 1841
" 63rd (or the West Suffolk) Regt. of Foot..	February 1834.. .. Bellary 1843
" 84th (York and Lancaster) Regt. of Foot...	August 1842.. .. Moulmein 1842
" 94th Regiment of Foot.....	April 1839.... Trichinopoly 1843

### THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S TROOPS.

#### GENERAL STAFF.

H. E. Lieut. General The Most Noble George, Marquis of Tweeddale K. T. & C. B.	Commander in Chief.
T. B. A. Conway, Esquire.....	Private Secretary
Captain Henry S. Rowan, Royal Artillery.....	Military Secretary
" James Forbes, 2d. European Light Infantry..	Aid-de-Camp
Major Genl. Clement Hill.....	Comg. Mysore Division of the Army
" Sir. Edward Keynton Williams, K. C. B. & K. C. T. & S. Cmg.	Centre Division ditto
" John Woulfe.....	Ceded Districts
.....	Comg. Southern Division of the Army
M. Genl. George Mackenzie Stewart....	ditto.. Northern.. ditto..... ditto
Lieut. Col. Robert Alexander....	40th Regt. N. I.... Adjt. Genl. of the Army (Cape C.S.)
Major Charles Alfred Brown.....	15th Regt. N. I.. Depy. ditto, Acting Adjutant General
Captain Robert Gordon.....	37th Grenadiers.. Assistant ditto, Acting Deputy ditto
" William George Woods....	6th Lt. Cavalry.. Depy. Asst. ditto, Acting Asst. ditto
" John Hayne .....	36th Regt. N. I.... Acting Depy. Asst. Adjutant ditto
Lieut. Col. Wm. Strahan.....	12th Regt. N. I.. Quarter Master General of the Army
Major Danl. Heffernan Considine..	21st Regt. N. I.. Deputy.. .. ditto..... ditto
Capt. Thos. Askwith Jenkins.....	33d Regt. N. I.... Assistant.. .. ditto..... ditto
Lieut. Francis Hy. Scott....	8th Lt. Cavalry.. Deputy Asst..... ditto..... ditto
Major Ths. Bernard Chalon.....	33d Regt. N. I.... Judge Advocate General of the Army
Capt. Michael John Rowlandson.....	32d ditto.... ditto.. Persian Intr. to Head-Quarter,

#### MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

##### GARRISON OF FORT ST. GEORGE, AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

H. E. Lieutenant General The Most Noble George, Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T. & C. B.	Governor and Commander in Chief.
T. B. A. Conway, Esquire.....	Private Secretary
Captain H. S. Rowan.....	Royal Artillery..... Military Secretary
" James Forbes.....	2d Eur. Lt. Infantry..... Aid-de-Camp
Lieut. Col. Edward Armstrong.....	23d Regt. N. Lt. I..... Town Major
Captain James Forbes.....	2d Eur. Lt. I..... Fort Adjutant
Robert Wight, Esq. M. D.....	Garrison Surgeon (absent on other duty)
John Richmond, Esq.....	Acting Garrison Surgeon
Alexander Jorimer, Esq. M. D.....	Garrison Assistant Surgeon

### OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY, AND STAFF ATTACHED.

#### SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

##### HEAD HEADQUARTERS.—TRICHINOPOLY.

.....	Commands
Major J. F. Bird.....	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (absent C. S.)
Captain G. Nott.....	Acting..... ditto..... ditto
" J. C. Forlescue.....	Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General
Lieutenant M. Riddell .....	Aid-de-Camp
George Knox, Esq.....	Superintending Surgeon

#### NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

##### HEAD HEADQUARTERS.—WATTAIR, NEAR VIZAGAPATAM.

Major General George M. Stewart.....	Commands (C. S. Neilgherries)
Brigadier Arthur Cooke.....	Temporarily Commands
Captain F. C. Liardett.....	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General
" E. Wright.....	Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General
" C. H. Warren.....	Aid-de-Camp
J. T. Couran, Esq.....	Superintending Surgeon

#### CENTRE DIVISION.

##### HEAD HEADQUARTERS.—PRESIDENCY.

Major General W. E. K. Williams, K. C. B. & K. C. T. & S.....	Commands
Major R. Shirreff, .....	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General with his Regt. China





Lt. Col. H. Moberly..	...	...	Stipendiary Member
Lt. Col. B. R. Kitchins..	...	...	do do (Cape S. C.)
Lt. Col. F. Derville..	...	...	do do (Acting)
Captain Tudor Lavie..	...	...	Secretary
Captain E. W. Snow..	...	...	Assistant do

### CLOTHING BOARD.

#### MEMBERS.

Major Genl. Gilbert Waugh.....	Mily. Aud. Genl. (S. C. to the Neilgherries)
Brigadier J. Kitchen...	Commandant of Artillery
Lt. Col. A. Tullock, C. B...	Acting Mily. Aud. General
Lt. Col. R. Alexander...	Adj. Genl. of the Army (Cape, S. C.)
Major C. A. Browne..	do (Acting)

All Co'onels of Regiments.

Captain J. H. Cramer .....	2d E. L. I., Secretary
----------------------------	------------------------

### CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY CLOTHING.

Mr. Peter Carstairs.

### MEDICAL BOARD.

George Adams, Esq.....	Physician General
Ramsay Sladen, Esq.....	Surgeon General
John Macleod, Esq.....	Inspector General of Hospitals
George Pearse, Esq.....	Secretary

### GENERAL PRIZE COMMITTEE.

Major Genl. Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B. and K. C. T. and S.....	President
Lieutenant Colonel W. Strahan.....	Members.
Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Steele, C. B. (Absent, S. C.)...	
Lieutenant Colonel R. Alexander, (Cape S. C.).....	
Lieutenant Colonel Geo. Fryer...(Acting).....	
Lieutenant Colonel Edward Armstrong.....	
Major C. A. Browne, (Acting).....	Secretary
Major D. H. Cousidine.....	

### BARRACK MASTER.

Captain W. K. Warster, Artillery.....	Fort St. George
---------------------------------------	-----------------

### GUN POWDER MANUFACTORY.

Major Courtland Taylor, Artillery.....	Superintendent
--	----------------

### GUN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Captain John Maitland, Artillery.....	Superintendent
---------------------------------------	----------------

### FAMILY PAYMENTS AND PENSIONS.

Major Robert Thorpe, 27th Regt.....	Superintendent
-------------------------------------	----------------

### OFFICE OF AUDIT.

Major General Gilbert Waugh.....	Mily. Aud. Genl. (Absent, S. C.)
Lieutenant Colonel A. Tullock, C. B.....	Acting do
Lieutenant Colonel P. Whannell.....	Deputy do
Captain J. J. Losh.....	1st Assistant do
„ John Kitson.....	2d do do

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major T. B. Chalon, Judge Advocate General.....	Hd. Qrs. Presidency
Captain William Hill, Deputy.....	Nagpore Subsidiary Force
„ Thomas McGoun, do.....	Jaulna and Secunderabad
„ Richard Lambert, do.....	Northern Division
„ Lachlan Macquene, do.....	Mysore do
do.....	Malabar and Canara
Captain Anthony Anderson, do.....	Ceded Districts
„ John Carve Boulderson, do.....	Centre Division Presidency
„ T. K. Whistle, do.....	Southern Division
„ Peter Pope, do.....	Tennasserim District

**PAY DEPARTMENT.**

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Bowes Forster, Paymaster.....	Presidency
Captain James Alexander.....do.....	Mysore
" Geo. Henry Harper.....do.....	Hyderabad Subsy. Force
" David Scotland.....do.....	Ceded Districts
" William P. Macdonald.....do.....	Trichinopoly
" Richard Hall.....do.....	Nagpore Subsy. Force
" John Shiel.....do.....	Centre Division
" Herbert Beaver.....do.....	Vizagapatam
" J. M. Charteris.....do.....	Malabar and Canara
" Angus W. Mackay.....do.....	Poonamallee
" W. S. Mitchell.....do.....	Masulipatam
Lieutenant R. W. H. Leycester.....do.....	Tennasserim Provinces

**ORDINANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**

Lt. Col. Fred. Derville,....	Principal Commissary of Ordnance	Fort St. George, employed on other duty
" F. F. Whinyates,....	Acting do.	do... .. Arsenal Fort St. George
Major H. S. Foord, .....	Commissary of	do... .. Masulipatam
Captain T. E. Geiles,....	ditto	ditto Bangalore
" P. J. Begbie, .....	ditto	ditto Trichinopoly
" S. S. Trevor, .....	ditto	ditto Hyderabad Subai- diary Force
Major R. C. Moore, C.B....	ditto	ditto Fort St. George
Captain W. H. Miller,....	ditto	ditto Nagpore Subaidiary Force
Lieutenant George Gibson,...	Deputy	ditto Vellore
Captain C. W. Rolland,....	ditto	ditto Bellary
" George Briggs, ....	ditto	ditto Tennasserim Prov.
Lieutenant James Denton,...	ditto	ditto Cannanore
" William Doyle, ..	ditto	ditto Penang
" George Clarke,...	Assistant	ditto Camp Equip. Dept. Madras
" Johnston Hamilton,...	Deputy Assistant	ditto Vizagapatam
" Terence C. Corley,...	ditto	ditto Fort St. George

**WARRANT OFFICERS.**

James King.....	Deputy Assistant Commissary...	Nagpore
John French..	ditto	Hyd. Subsy. Force

**COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**

Lt. Colonel Alex. Tullock, C.B., Commissary Genl..no fixed station, employed on			other Duty
"	Westrop Watkins, .. Deputy	ditto	Cape and N. S. W., S. C.
"	William Prescott, ... Actg. Deputy and Actg. Com. Genl..	Madras	
Captain Arthur M'Call, .....			Assistant Commissary General...Bangalore
"	John Hill, ...	ditto ...	ditto... .. Oosoor
"	James Robertson, ...	ditto ...	ditto... .. Madras
"	Arthur Trotter, ...	ditto ...	ditto... .. Kamptee
"	Alexander Shirreff. ...	ditto....	ditto... .. Moulmein
"	John Bower.....	ditto....	ditto... .. Cape, S. C.
"	W. H. Budd, ...	Acting do....	ditto.... .. Hoonsoor
"	H. C. Gosling, ...	Deputy Assistant	ditto ... .. Trichinopoly
"	David Babington, ..	ditto....	ditto... .. Ordered to Secan-
			derabad
"	H. J. Nicholls .....	ditto... ..	ditto... .. Vellore
Lieutenant E. E. Miller, ...	ditto... ..	ditto... ..	Sholapore
Captain C. M. Macleane. ....	ditto... ..	ditto... ..	Madras
"	C. A. Butler.....	ditto....	do
"	F. L. Nicolay, .....	Acting do .	ditto... .. Masulipatam
"	John Campbell, ...	Sub-Assistant	do...do... .. Jaulna

Captain J. C. Elphinstone,....	Sub. Asst. Com. Genl.	Bellary
„ E. T. Morgan,....	...do... do... do...	Secunderabad
Lieutenant C. F. F. Halstead,	...do... do... do...	Cannanore
Captain J. T. Philpot,....	...do... do... do...	Singapore
„ J. Shepherd,....	...do... do... do...	Madras
„ Chas. Rowlandson,...	...do... do... do...	Sin. & N. S. W., S.O
„ J. Maedougall,....	...do... do... do...	Bangalore
Lieutenant E. A. H. Webb,.	...do... do... do...	Secunderabad

**Disposition of the Madras Army.****CAVALRY.**

1st Regiment Native Light Cavalry	.....	Jaulna 1842
2nd	Ditto	Bellary 1843
3rd	Ditto	Bangalore 1842
4th	Ditto	Trichinopoly 1844
5th	Ditto	Sholapore 1842
6th	Ditto	Arcot 1844
7th	Ditto	Kamptee 1844
8th	Ditto	Secunderabad 1844

**REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.**

Horse Artillery.	{	Head Quarters.....	Bangalore	
		A. Troop.....	Sholapore	
		B. Do.....	Kamptee	
		C. Do.....	Bangalore	
		D. Do.....	Jaulna	
		E. Do.....	{ Arcot and Bangalore	
F. Do.....	Secunderabad			
European Foot Artillery.	{	1st Battalion	Head Quarters.....	Secunderabad
			A. Company.....	Aden
			B. Do.....	Secunderabad
			C. Do.....	Trichinopoly
			D. Do.....	{ The Mount Moulmain Tavoy
			European Foot Artillery.	{
A. Company.....	Belgaum			
B. Do.....	{ Bangalore Mercarra			
C. Do.....	{ The Mount Penang			
D. Do.....	Moulmein			
Eur. Foot Artillery.	{	3rd Battn.		
			A. Company.....	do
			B. Do.....	Bellary
			C. Do.....	Kamptee
			D. Do.....	China
			Native or Goolandauze	{
A. Company.....	{ Cannanore Mangalore French Rocks			
B. Do.....	Secunderabad			
C. Do.....	{ Vizianagram Cuttack			
D. Do.....	Aden			
E. Do.....	The Mount			
F. Do.....	{ Penang Malacca Singapore			

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Division... ..	{ Ganjam Rajahmundry Vizagapatam	4th Division... ..	{ North Arcot Chingleput South Arcot
2nd Division .....	{ Masulipatam Guntoor Nellore	5th Division.. ...	{ Tanjore Trichinopoly
3rd Division .....	{ Bellary Cuddapah	6th Division.. ...	{ Salum Coimbatore
		7th Division.. ...	{ Malabar Canara
		8th Division.. ...	{ Madura Tinnevely

## THE CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

A. Company.....	Kamptee	D. Company.....	Aden
B. Do.....	Bangalore	E. Do.....	Berhampore
C. Do.....	do	F. Do.....	Foreign Service China

## INFANTRY.

## European.

1st Regiment Madras Fusiliers...	{ Head Qrs. and R. Wing... Arnee 1843
2nd „ Light Infantry... ..	{ Left Wing... .. Arcot 1843
	.. Bangalore 1840

## NATIVE.

1st Regiment (Rifle Company)....	.. ..	Secunderabad 1843
2nd Ditto... ..	.. ..	For. Serv. China 1842
3rd Ditto.. ..(Light Infantry)...	.....	ordered to Palaveram Bellary 1842
4th Ditto... ..	.. ..	ordered to Sholapore China 1844
5th Ditto... ..(Rifle Company)..	.. ..	Cannanore 1842
6th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	ordered to Bellary Madras 1843
7th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	ordered to Trichinopoly Kamptee 1844
8th Ditto... ..	.. ..	Bangalore 1843
9th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	Secunderabad 1843
10th Ditto... ..	.. ..	Kamptee 1844
11th Ditto... ..	.. ..	Vizianagram 1844
12th Ditto... ..	.. ..	Quilon 1844
13th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	Chicacolo 1843
14th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	French Rocks 1843
15th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	Palameotta 1842
16th Ditto... ..	.. ..	ordered to Cannanore Belgaum 1843
17th Ditto... ..	.. ..	Moulmein 1843
18th Ditto... ..	.. ..	Seetabuldee 1844
19th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	Paulghautcherry 1843
20th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	Belgaum 1843
21st Ditto.. ..	.. ..	ordered to Madras Kulladghee 1841
22nd Ditto... ..	{ Head Quarters... ..	ordered to Belgaum Berhampore 1843
23rd Ditto.. or Wallajabad..(Light Infantry)...	{ Left Wing... ..	Russelconda 1844
24th Ditto... ..(Rifle Company)..	.. ..	Dharwar 1842
25th Ditto... ..	.. ..	Vellore 1843
26th Ditto... ..(Rifle Company)..	.....	Bellary 1844
27th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	Secunderabad 1843
28th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	Singapore 1844
29th Ditto.. ..	.. ..	Mangalore 1843
		ordered to Hurrayhur Kurnool 1843

30th	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Samuelcotta 1843
31st	Ditto...	..	(or Trichinopoly Light Infantry).	..	..	..	Trichinopoly 1842 ordered to Palamcotta
32nd	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Jaulna 1842
33rd	Ditto...	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah 1844
34th	Ditto .	...	(or Chicacole Light Infantry)	..	..	..	Mercarra 1842 ordered to Mangalore
35th	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Hurryhin 1842 ordered to Mercarra
36th	Ditto...	..	(Rifle Company)...	..	..	..	Secunderabad 1844
37th	Ditto..	..	(Grenadiers)..	..	..	..	Vizagapatam 1842
38th	Ditto...	..	(Rifle Company)..	..	..	..	Secunderabad 1843
39th	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly 1843
40th	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Masulipatam 1843
41st	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Palaveram 1844
42nd	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras do
43rd	Ditto...	..	..	..	..	..	Bangalore do
44th	Ditto...	..	..	..	..	..	Palaveram do ordered to Trichinopoly
45th	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Cannanore 1844
46th	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Kamptee do
47th	Ditto...	..	..	..	..	..	Aden do
48th	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Malligaum do
49th	Ditto..	..	(Rifle Company)...	..	..	..	Vellore
50th	Ditto .	..	..	..	..	..	Cuttack 1844
51st	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Sholapore 1841 ordered to Kulladghe
52nd	Ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	Maulmain 1844
European Veterans..		{ Artillery Company..		..	..	..	St. Th's Mount
		{ Infantry do.....		..	..	..	Vizagapatam
1st Native Veteran Battalion.....				..	..	..	Madras
2nd (or Arnge).....Ditto.....				..	..	..	Wallajabad

**MADRAS DIRECTORY.****Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.****JUDGES.**

The Hon. Sir Edward John Gambier, *Knight*.—M. A. Cambridge.—Chief Justice.  
 ..... Puisse Justice.

**HONORABLE COMPANY'S LAW OFFICERS.**

Advocate General.....George Norton Esq. | Solicitor.....Clement Dale, Esq.

**OFFICERS OF THE COURT.**

John Orr, Esq.....Accountant General.	J. B. Jauncey, Esq.....Deputy Registrar, &c
James Minchin, Esq.....Master in Equity.	Frederick Orme, Esq.....Examiner.
C. M. Tead, Esq.....Clerk of the Crown.	C. M. Teed, Esq.....Counsel for Paupers.
Frederick Orme, Esq.....Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	Leonard Cooper, Esq.....Attorney for do.
W. A. Serle, Esq.....Registrar and Prothonotary	T. Dallin, Esq.....Scaler.
T. Dallin, Esq.....Clerk to Sir E. Gambier.	Mr. A. Luxa.....Do. Malialum and Mappali.
M. Narasinga } Interpreter Gentoo, Malabar,	P. P. Stacker.....Tipstaff to the Chief Justice.
Row.....} and Canarese.	J. Gennan.....Do.
M. Soobooroyloo } Deputy Gentoo and Malabar.	J. W. Burden.....Cryer, Keeper, and Apparitor of
Naidoo.....} the Court.	
Goolam Dastageer } Do. Persiau and Hindoo.	J. B. Norton, Esq.....Sheriff of Madras.
Saib.....} Stance.	J. B. Jauncey, Esq.....Deputy Sheriff.
Mr. Thomas Paul.....Do. Armenian.	W. Liddell, Esq.....Coroner.
" H. C. Regel.....Do. Dutch.	Mr. H. Gibbs.....Keeper of the Jail.
" C. Gaudoin.....Do. French.	" R. Morgan.....Deputy Keeper of the Jail.
" P. P. Stacker.....Do. Portuguese.	" G. Moorhouse.....Interpreter to the Coroner.
" A. W. Constantio.....Do. Malay.	" B. Lazaro.....Constable to the Coroner.

**ADVOCATES.****According to Seniority at the English Bar with dates of admission to the Supreme Court.**

J. Minchin, Esq., M. A. Cambridge 21th May 1820	Thos. Sydney Smith, Esq. M. A.
G. Norton, Esq., M. A. Oxford.....25th Mar. 1828	Trinity College, Dublin.....23rd Dec. 1816
C. M. Teed, Esq.....30th May 1828	C. W. Blunt, Esq. B. A. Cambridge 23rd Dec. 183
John Younge Fullerton, Esq.....4th May 1832	John Francis Parker, Esq.....29th Dec. 1836
Frederick Osborne, Esq.....11th Oct. 1839	John Bruce Norton, Esq.....21st Mar. 1837

**Attorneys, Solicitors, Notaries.**

Mr. Leonard Cooper,	Mr. J. T. Crampton,	Mr. G. G. Jeremiah,
" J. H. Wilkins,	" W. Branson,	" J. R. Boyson,
" H. M. Rowlandson,	" J. B. Jauncey, Depy. Re-	" Henry Crampton,
" F. Orme, Examiner.	gistrar and Prothonotary.	" Clement Dale, <i>Honorable</i>
" W. H. Rose,	" S. G. L. Jenkins,	Company's Solicitor.
		" Alexander Stewart.

**PROCTORS.**

Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
F. Orme.....1820	J. T. Crampton.....1834	J. R. Boyson.....1841
L. Cooper.....1824	J. W. Branson.....1831	Henry Crampton.....1841
J. H. Wilkins.....1826	J. B. Jauncey.....1835	Clement Dale.....1842
H. M. Rowlandson.....1833	S. G. L. Jenkins.....1836	Alexander Stewart.....1843
W. H. Rose.....1834	G. G. Jeremiah.....1837	

**SALARIES.**

	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Chief Justice.....	5,000 0 0	Clerk of the Crown.....175 0 0
Puisse Judge.....	4,166 8 10	Counsel for Paupers.....400 0 0
Advocate General (inclusive of House		Attorney for do.....350 0 0
Rent 80 Rupees).....	2,187 8 0	Sheriff (including Fees).....1,089 0 0
Hon. Company's Solicitor (do. 50 do.).....	1,225 0 0	Deputy do. (including Palankeen al-
Master in Equity.....	525 0 0	lowance).....252 0 0
Clerk of the Crown.....	525 0 0	Coroner (including ditto ditto).....390 0 0

**TERMS, SITTINGS AND SESSIONS.**

TERMS.	SITTINGS.	SESSIONS.
Commence. End		
First — 2d Feb.....22d Feb.	When necessary.	Quarterly.
Second—21st March.. 9th April		
Third—18th July.... 8th Aug.		
Fourth—12th Sept.... 3rd Oct.		

N. B.—There is no particular order of business observed, but the Bench willingly attends to any suggestion that could be made which has the convenience of the suitors and profession generally in view.

## VICE ADMIRALTY COURT

The Honorable Sir Edward Gambier, Knight.

## OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Receiver of the Droits of Admiralty.. .. . I. U. Ellis, Esq.  
 Registrar.. .. . I. Caruthers, Esq.  
 Marshal.... .. I. U. Ellis, Esq.  
 Interpreters and Advocates the same as in the Supreme Court.

## COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court—Commissioners.

J. S. Smyth, Esq. Chief Clerk | C. W. Blunt, Esq. Acting Com- | Leonard Coopey, Esq. Examiner.  
 and Sealer. | mon Assignee.

## COURT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

## OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

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John Young Fullerton, Esq.....2nd do.	W. Shaffron and John Spencer.....Bailiffs
W. H. Rose, Esq.....3rd do.	J. Morgan.....Keeper of the Jail

## SALARIES.

1st Commissioner..... Rs. 1,075	3rd Commissioner..... Rs. 700
2d Commissioner..... „ 850	Register..... „ 350

## POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

## GENERAL AND TOWN POLICE.

Edward Francis Elliot, Esq.....Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.	G. J. Lafond.....Clerk of the Justices.
Captain F. J. Clerk.....Police Magistrate.	P. Mariasoooy Moodelly.....Police Magistrate.
H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq, Cape S. C. 2 years Do.	M. Ramnad Moodelly.....Interpreter Town.
E. Cullin.....Acting Do.	Police Office.
T. A. Oakes, Esq.....Police Magistrate	C. Ramanjooloo Charloo.....Deputy Do. General Police Office.
and Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Joseph Marshall.....Keeper of the Justices.
M. Somasundrum Moodelly, Esq. Do. Do.	Jail.

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Joseph Marshall, .....Market.	W. Clark.....Oodacall-street, Black Town.
William Brown.....General Police Office.	C. H. Webber.....Vepery.
James Wakefield, .....St. Thome.	J. F. Davies.....Supt. House of Industry.
William Welch Waters.....Beach.	James Taylor.....Jailor of the House of Correction.

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John Crookshank Esq. Clerk of the Peace and Collector of Assessment.	Mr. William Todd.....Distraining Officer, Do.	
Captain J. C. Boulderson, Assessor and Civil Engineer.	Mr. George Strange.....Crier of the Court.	
	Mr. R. W. Carless.....	

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A. Maclean, Esq.	
Lt. Col. J. J. Underwood. (absent)	
Captain J. C. Boulderson, Officiating Secretary.	

The pit is open for the distribution of Ice every morning from gun-fire till 7½, and the following are the rates at present charged, viz.

2 Annas per lb. to Subscribers.  
 3 do. do. to Non-Subscribers.

Persons paying 100 Rupees donation to the Ice Fund have the privilege of receiving Ice at Subscribers' rates, but shares are not deemed transferable.



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Capt. R. Thornhill,  
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Major H. D. Considine.....*Secretary*.  
Mr. William Elliott.....*Manager and Accountant*.

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*Established on the 15th July, 1835.*

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## VICE PATRON.

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Lieut. Col. H. Moberly.  
Walter Elliot, Esq.

Lt. Col. J. J. Underwood.  
Colenda Moodelly.  
Captain S. Best.

J. Arathoon, Esq.  
D. Pugh, Esq.  
G. D. Drury, Esq.

B. Wight, Esq. M. D. and Major Reid, *Secretaries*.

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| T. P. Lindey, Esq. R. S. &amp; H. S. P.

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The Chief Secretary.

| The Accountant General.

| S. D. Birch, Esq. *Secretary*.

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" " F. Derville.  
" " M. McNeill.

Lieut. Colonel A. Tulloch, C. B.  
Lieut. Colonel G. Fryer.  
" " E. Armstrong.  
Major J. Crisp.

Revd. M. Bowie, M. A.  
Capt. T. Lavie.  
Capt. J. J. Losh.

## PROVISIONAL DIRECTOR.

Brigadier J. Ketchen.

## MEDICAL FUND.

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C. Currie, Esq.

H. S. Fleming, Esq. M. D.  
J. Lawder, Esq.  
Office—near the General Hospital.

W. G. Davidson, Esq.  
G. Harding, Esq. *Secretary*.

Agents in Europe, Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co.

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G. Harding, Esq. .... *Superintendent*. | J. Shaw, Esq. .... *Assistant Superintendent*.

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Jules Amalric and Gustave Gravier.

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#### PARTNERS:

George Arbuthnot, William McTaggart, and Alexander Mackenzie.

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The Hindostan Insurance Company, Calcutta.  
The Atlas Insurance Society. do.  
Victualling Her Majesty's Navy.  
Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel,  
and the Government of the Island of  
Ceylon.

The London Assurance Company—London  
Secretaries and Treasurers of the Madras  
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### BALAKISTNAH AND TEROOCAWMY—ARMENIAN-STREET.

#### PARTNER:

C. Teroocawmy Naick.

### BARAMBEG NICHOLAS.—SEMBOODOSS-STREET, NO. 10.

### BARROW, J. AND CO.—MACLEAN-STREET.

### BINNY AND CO.—ARMENIAN-STREET.

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William Scott Binny, John Binny Key, James Ainslie, and Robert Orr Campbell.

#### AGENTS FOR

The Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance  
Society.  
The Bengal Insurance Society.  
The Bombay Insurance Society.  
The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain  
and Ireland.

The Derwent Bank at Hobart Town.  
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The Alliance Fire Insurance Company, of  
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and  
Deputies to the Commissioners of Green-  
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The Universal Insurance Company.

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PARTNERS:

John Home, George Wellington, George A. Reynolds, and Robert Wright Norfor.

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John Line, and James Thompson.

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The Commercial Insurance Company Calcutta.	The Australasian, Colonial and General
The Subscribers at Lloyds.	Life Assurance and Annuity Company.

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MORISON AND CO.—2D LINE, BEACH.

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Norman Morison and T. A. Chamier.

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OUCHTERLONY AND CO.—MACLEAN-STREET.

James Ouchterlony.

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The Calcutta Insurance Company.	Her Majesty's Dockyard, Trincomalie.
The Ocean Marine Insurance Company.	

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SAM AND CO.—ARMENIAN-STREET.

PARTNERS.

E. Seth Sam, A. Seth Sam, V. Seth Sam, and Paul Melitus.

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Reliance Marine Insurance Office of Calcutta.

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SNAITH, CLARKE AND CO.—ARMENIAN-STREET.

PARTNERS:

Henry Snaith, and Stephen Clark.

VINAY, CARDOZA AND CO.—MACLEAN-STREET.

PARTNERS:

A. Vinsy, B. Cardoza, C. Vally, and J. F. Phillips.

W. WADDELL.—2d LINE, POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

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J. OUCHTERLONY, CHAIRMAN.

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Arbuthnot, George	Key, John Binny. Europe.	Sam, E. Seth
Ainslie, James	Line, John Europe.	Sam, A. Seth
Amalric, Jules	McKenzie, Donald	Sam, V. Seth
Bainbridge, Joseph. Europe.	McKenzie, Alexander Eur.	Thomson, James
Binny, William Scott	Macaulay, Zachary	Teerocawmy, Nalck C.
Cardozo, Benjamin	McTaggart, William.	Waddell, William
Ellis, John Utlay	Pugh, Joseph Europe.	Wilson, Thomas
Goolden, Joseph	Pugh, David	Binny and Co.— <i>Treasurers.</i>

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#### DIRECTORS.

*Elected by the Proprietors.*

J. U. Ellis, Esq.	J. C. Morris, Esq.	James Thomson, Esq.
James Ouchterlony, Esq.	A. F. Bruce, Esq.	J. Binny, Esq.
Col. A. Tulloch, c. s.	John Orr, Esq.	James Minchin, Esq.

S. D. Birch, Esq. *Secretary, Appointed by Government.*

#### GENERAL TREASURY.

A. I. Cherry, Esq. : . . . *Sub-Treasurer.*

*Hours of Payment and Receipt from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.*

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#### DIRECTORS.

The Accountant General.	The Town Major,	Mr. C. A. Johnston, Ac-
The Sub-Treasurer.	Lieut. Colonel Hitchins. <i>On far.</i>	<i>tuary.</i>

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#### MINT MASTER.

Captain JOHN THOMAS SMITH, Engineers.

#### MINT COMMITTEE.

J. Orr, Esq.	J. F. Thomas, Esq.	A. I. Cherry, Esq.	G. L. Prendergast, Esq.
			<i>Act. Secretary.</i>

#### ASSAY OFFICE.

DAVID ROSS, Esq. ASSAY MASTER—WILLIAM MIDDLEMASS, Esq. Assistant to do.

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Walter Elliot, Esq.	C. Streenavassa Pillay.	C. Vencatachellum Chetty.
Ragavah Charryar,	James Ouchterlony, Esq.	A. Coopoo Chetty.
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Hyder Jung Bahader,	K. Narasinga Row,	

## PRIVATE SEMINARIES.

Mrs. Liddell's Seminary.  
for young Ladies.... Poonamallee Road.  
Mrs. Theobald's Semi-  
nary for Young Ladies.. Vepery, near the  
Church.

Royapooram Academy,  
by Mr. R. Mitchell... Royapooram.  
Mrs. Traveller's Boarding and  
Day School for Young  
Ladies... .. Pantheon Road.

## PUBLIC SEMINARIES.

Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Black Town.  
The Vepery Grammar School.. Vepery.

St. Andrew's Parochial School.. Kirk  
Compound.  
Ladies' Institution.. Vepery.

## MADRAS TRADE LIST.

## BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Pharoah, J. B.. .. Mount Road.  
Hogg and Son.. .. Do.

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Boswell and Co.. .. 2d line, Beach.  
McDowell and Co... .. Do.  
Wheeler, R. and Co.. .. Do.

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Buttery and Co.. .. Vepery.  
John Victor Cheriman & Co. Black Town.  
Moraes, A... .. Popham's Broadway.  
Charles Camus and Co... Armenian-street.  
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Edward Gilles and Co.. Popham's Broadway.  
Frauck and Co... .. Mount Road.  
John Wheeler and Co.. Popham's Broadway.  
Matthew Dunhill and Co.. Vepery.  
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Do. Do.. .. Mount Road.  
Stephenson and Co.. .. Beach.  
Oakes, Dalgairns and Co., Popham's Broad-  
way.

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Dinsaw Limjee Pauday.. 2d line, Beach.  
Ebramjee and Co... .. Do.  
Mahomed Hussain.. .. Do.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

Alexander Lowe.. .. Mount Road.  
Gordon, Geo. and Co. Popham's Broadway.  
Kelly, H... .. Mount Road.  
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.  
Cachart, J.. .. Black Town.  
Cox, J... .. Mount Road.  
Gregory, J.. .. St. Thomé.  
Johannes, P. A... .. Popham's Broadway.  
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Perriman, F.. .. Popham's Broadway.  
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Draper, W.. .. Do.  
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Zscherpel, T.. .. Vepery.

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Millet and Co.. .. Mount Road.  
Shaw, G. B.. .. Do.  
Slaney and Co.. .. Do.  
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Aubry, A.. .. Mount Road.  
Dighton, J. T.. .. Do.  
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Wilder, J.. .. Do.  
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.  
DeCastellas, G.. .. Mount Road.  
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Burgall, J. & Co... Mount Road.  
Grant, W.. .. Do.  
Ross and Doutre.. .. Back of Club House.  
Taylor, R.. .. Mount Road.  
Waller and Co.. .. Do.  
Seymour, and Co.. .. Poonamallee Road.  
Patterson, J.. .. Mount Road.

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Walker and Broomhall.. .. Mount Road.

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Brooming and Lynch.. .. Mount Road.  
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Colecraft, John.. .. Maclean-street.  
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Farley, J.. .. Chintadrapetiah.  
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Morenas and Co. . . . . Mount Road.

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DeSena, John. . . . . Soonkaramah-street.

Harber, W. . . . . Vepery.

Pereira, D. . . . . Popham's Broadway.

DeSena, Thomas. . . . . Do.

Avieth, Seth and Co. . . . . Anderson-street.

## UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Right Reverend GEORGE JOHN TREVOR SPENCER, D. D. *Lord Bishop of Madras.*The Venerable HENRY HARPER, A. M., *Archdeacon of Madras and Commissary, 11th January, 1836.*The Reverend JAMES MORANT, A. M., *Domestic Chaplain.*The Reverend ROBERT CALDWELL, A. B., *Missionary Domestic Chaplain.*FREDERICK ORME, Esq. *Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Madras, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.*

PRESIDENCY CHAPLAINS.	College, &c.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Arrival.	Residence in India.	Stationed at
				Years	Ootacamund
The Rev. H. Harper, A. M.	St. John's and Qu. Col. Camb.	25 Nov. 1814	9 Sept. 1816	23	Senior—Ag. Chapl.
W. T. Blenkinsop, A. B.	Lin. Col. Ox.	24 Jan. 27	12 June 27	15	Junior do.
CHAPLAINS.					
E. P. Lewis, A. M.	Qu. Col. Ox.	12 Jan. 1825	3 Sept. 1825	14	Maunipatam
J. K. Grime, A. M.	Brazenose, Ox.	23 Aug. 26	5 Feb. 27	13	Palamcottah
H. W. Stuart, A. M.	Qu. Col. Camb.	10 Aug. 31	10 Mar. 32	11	Trichinopoly
F. C. Street, A. B.	Qu. Col. Camb.	28 Sept. 11	11 June 33	.....	Europe Furlough
V. Shortland, B. D.*	Bath. Hall, Camb.	25 Aug. 5	5 Jan. 33	33	Presidency—Ag. St. Thomas's Mount
G. W. Mahon, A. M.	Penib. Col. Ox.	22 Jan. 34	5 Oct. 34	8	Fort St. George
John M'Evoy, A. M.	St. John's, Camb.	12 Mar. 1 do	1 do	8	Kamptee
Henry Deane, A. M.	St. John's Camb.	7 May 5 do	5 do	8	Annanore—on S. C. Neigherries
Henry Cotterill, A. M.	Ex. Co. Ox	3 Feb. 36	21 July 36	6	Vepery
George Trevor, B. C. L.	Mag. Hall, Ox.	4 May 37	27 Jan. 37	6	Jt. Chapl. Bangalore
ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.					
F. G. Lugard, A. B.	Trin. Col. Camb.	3 July. 1837	2 Sept. 1837	5	Vizagapatam
Alfred Feunel, A. B.	Qu. Col. Camb.	.....	14 May 38	4	Mangalore—S. C. to Cape
James Morant, A. M.	Mag. Col. Camb.	.....	20 Dec. 38	4	Domestic Chaplain
George Knox, A. B.	St. Sus. Camb.	.....	21 Jan. 39	39	Black Town
H. W. Whitford, A. M.	St. Ed. Hall, Ox.	27 Mar. 39	20 Aug. 40	4	Cuddalore—S. C.
Joseph Knox, A. M.	Trin. Col. Dublin.	May 18 Jan.	18 Jan. 40	3	Neigherries
W. W. Lutyens, A. M.	Pemb. Col. Ox.	4 July 22 do	22 do 29 June	3	Jt. Chap. Bangalore
G. H. Evans, A. M.	Trin. Col. Dublin.	4 Dec. 27 Jan.	27 Jan. 40	35	Secunderabad
Edw. Whitehead, A. M.	Wad. Col. Ox.	10 June 27 do	27 do 40	40	Arco
John Rowlandson, A. M.	Qu. Col. Ox.	18 Sept. 41	13 do 42	42	Quilon
W. P. Powell, D. C. L.	Wor. Col. Ox.	18 Sept. 41	13 do 42	42	Vepery (Acting)
Henry Taylor, B. C. L.†	All Soul's Col. and Mag. Hall, Ox.	.....	22 April 21 Sept.	.....	Bellary
A. J. Rogers, A. M.	Jesus Col. Camb.	13 April 42	22 do 43	43	Annunore (Acting)
William Nagle, A. M.	Jesus Col. Camb.	13 April 42	22 do 43	43	Annunore (Acting)
B. S. Clarke	.....	22 Feb. 1843	31 May 43	43	Annunore (Acting)

\* Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl Talbot.

† Late Fellows of their respective Colleges.

‡ Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis.

**Ecclesiastical Salaries.**

	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.
The Lord Bishop.....	2,133	6	4	Chaplain.....	656	4	0
Archdeacon.....	266	10	8	Assistant Chaplain.....	500	0	0
Senior Presidency Chaplain.....	1,200	0	0	Registrar of the Archdeaconry.....	213	5	4
Junior do.....	980	0	0				

**CONSISTORY COURT.****Within and for the Archdeaconry of Madras.**

The Archdeacon.....Commissionary. | Frederick Orme, Esq.....Registrar

**List of Surrogates.**

The Following Clergymen have been empowered to grant Marriage Licenses under the Episcopal Seal in the Archdeaconry of Madras.

THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON.			
The Rev. E. P. Lewis	M. A.	The Rev. G. Trevor	S. C. L.
" G. K. Græme	M. A.	" F. G. Lugard	B. A.
" J. C. Street	M. A.	" A. Fennell	B. A.
" V. Shortland	B. D.	" J. Morant	M. A.
" G. W. Mahon	M. A.	" G. Knox	B. A.
" H. Cotterill	M. A.	" R. W. Whitford	M. A.
			The Rev. Joseph Knox
			" W. W. Lutyens
			" George H. Evans
			" Edward Whitehead
			" H. W. Stewart
			" W. P. Powell

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.****St. Andrew's Church.—(Opened 1820.)**

Reverend M. Bowie, A. M. .... Arrived January 1832..... Senior Chaplain,  
Reverend R. K. Hamilton, A. M. .... do. 1840..... Junior do.

**SALARIES.**

Senior Chaplain..... 980 0 0  
Junior do..... 656 0 0

**Kirk Session.**

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The Venerable J. M. S. Glenie, Archdeacon of Colombo and Queen's Visitor.....	£2000	
I. H. Staples, Esquire, Registrar of the Archdeaconry.....	100	
Mr. P. G. De Vos, Clerk to the Archdeacon.....	50	
St. Peter's Church, The Reverend B. Bayley, M. A. Senior Colonial Chaplain.....	£900	
St. Paul's Church, The Reverend J. P. Horsford, Colonial Chaplain.....	700	
The Reverend J. C. Annot, Portuguese Chaplain.....	108	Colombo.
St. Thomas's Church, The Reverend J. J. Ondaatje, Malabar Colonial Chaplain.....	108	
Wolvendahl Church, The Reverend J. H. DeSaram, M. A. Cingalese Colonial Chaplain.....	400	
Galkiss & Moroto, The Reverend S. W. Dias, Cingalese Colonial Chaplain.....	£250	
The Reverend N. Garatin, L. L. D. Colonial Chaplain.....	700	Galle.
The Reverend S. O. Glenie, Colonial Chaplain.....	700	Kandy.
The Reverend J. Wigham, M. A. Colonial Chaplain.....	700	Trincomalee.

## SCOTCH CHURCH.

## COLOMBO.

The Reverend J. C. Annot, Colonial Chaplain.....	Jaffna.....	£200
The Reverend J. G. Macvicar, Colonial Chaplain.....		500
Mr. G. Ebert.....	Session Clerk.....	9
Mr. P. DeSilva.....	Precentor.....	12
Mr. C. Von Pollux.....	Beadle.....	£15 10s.

## DUTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Wolvendahl Church, Colombo, The Reverend J. D. Palm, Chaplain.....	300
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## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

## BANK OF CEYLON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 24th September 1844.

Capital £1:5,000

with power to increase the same to £250,000;

and as circumstances may require, to £750,000.

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Opened, 6th August 1832.

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Superintending Committee.

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R. H. F. Somerset, Esq..	Lieutenant A. P. G. Ross.
Lieutenant R. H. Owen....	Lieutenant W. P. Purnell.
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ESTABLISHED, 1ST JANUARY 1842.

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 „ J. Winter Esq. at Gindurah.

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Messrs. Gillanders, Arbutnot and Co.....	Agents at Calcutta.
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Senior Warden.....	J. J. Staples, Esq.
Junior Warden.....	P. Geatiam, Esq.
Senior Deacon.....	F. A. Prins, Esq.
Junior Deacon.....	A. C. Van Cuylenburg, Esq.
Steward.....	J. Jumeaux, Esq.
Inner Guard.....	T. F. Prins, Esq.
Tylers.....	Krehle and Jacobs.
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# PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.

## Prince of Wales' Island.

### GOVERNMENT.

Lieut. Col. W. John Butterworth, C. B. Governor August 28, 1843.  
The Hon'ble Samuel Garling, Esq. Resident Councillor.  
William Thomas Lewis, Esq. Assistant Resident.  
Lieut. Hay Ferrier, (Madras Establt.) Prov. Wellesley.

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The Hon'ble Samuel Garling, Esq. Resdt. Coun. P. W. Island.  
The Hon'ble Thomas Church, Esq. Resdt. Coun. Singapore.  
The Hon'ble James W. Salmond, Esq. Resdt. Coun. Malacca.

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John Gifford Symons, Malay Interpreter, Translator and Crier.

Melchior Joschim Gaudart, Chuliah Interpreter, and Translator.

Thomas Oxley, Esq. Sheriff of the incorporated Settlements. (Singapore.)

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Esq. Chief Magistrate; George Felix Gottlieb,

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COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—R. W. Stonehewer, Sub Overseer Comat. Department in charge.

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The Funds of this Institution are lodged in the Honorable Company's Treasury, and interest at 4 per cent. per annum, allowed upon deposits. The days of business are every Wednesday and the second Saturday of the Month from 1 to 3 o'clock, at the Office in the Court House. Deposits even of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a Dollar will be received.

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J. C. Smith, K. T. and M. *Past Master*.

Br. E. W. Stonehewer, M. M. *Senior Warden*.

C. C. Williams, *Junior Warden*.

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J. C. Smith, *Treasurer*.

J. Phipps, *Senior Deacon*.

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G. Trutwein, *Inner Guard*.

A. Buchanan, *Seward*.

W. Barkar, *Tyler*.

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A regular Meeting on the 2d Wednesday in each month.

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LAND OFFICE.—Lieut. Hay Ferrier, Superintendent and Collector of Revenue.

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Rev. Jean Baptiste Boucho, Provicaire Apostolic of the mission of the Malayan Peninsula, &c. and Vicar of the R. C. Church of George Town.

Rev. Antoine Marie Francois Gohet, Notaire Apostolic of the mission of the Malayan Peninsula &c. and Vicar of the R. C. Church of Pulotikus.

Rev. Charles Tisserand, Superior of the General Collage of the missions in India situated at Pulotikus.

## SINGAPORE.

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*The same as Prince of Wales' Island.*

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LAW AGENTS AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.—William Napier, Esq.; Abraham Logan, Esq.

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 John Shepherdson, Sheriff's Bailiff.  
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 Rev. Manuel Gomes, Assistant to ditto.  
 Rev. James Legge, D. D. London Missionary Society, Chinese Mission.

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**GUN BOATS.**—No. 1 Diamond, Frederick Stewart, Commodore; No 2 Pearl, Hussan; No. 3 Emerald, Jaddoe.

## BOMBAY DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## Marriages.

JANUARY, 1844.

On the 1st, at the American Mission Chapel, by the Reverend J. Murray Mitchell, of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland, Bombay. Mr. Richard Henry Showell, of the Revenue Commissioner's Department, N. D., to Miss Mary Anne Double.

On the 16th, by the Reverend G. Cook, John Bell, Esquire, Professor Elphinstone Institution, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late John Rintoul, Esquire, Edinburgh.

At Ahmedabad, by License, on the 16th, by the Reverend G. L. Allen, Mr. Edward Charles Watkins, Principal Sudder Ameen, to Miss Caroline Atts.

At the Cathedral, on the 23rd, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. Wm. Maidment, second son of Mr. W. P. Maidment, to Miss Jane Dilley, only daughter of Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary H. F. Dilley, of the Ordnance Department.

On the 29th, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend R. Y. Keays, M. A., Mr. Thomas Henry Johnstone, Commander of the Ship "*Scaleby Castle*," to Eliza Shand, relict of the late Mr. Durant, of the Country Service.

On the 5th, at Mazagon, at the Church of N. S. De Rozario, by the Reverend Joseph DeMello, Vicar; Mr. Manoel Misquitto, Head Clerk of the General Post Office, to Miss Anna Maria Valladares, daughter of the late Mr. Domingo Valladares.

## FEBRUARY.

On the 7th, at the Cathedral, Mr. John Evans, third son of the late Mr. Joshua Evans, of Liverpool, to Miss Amelia Henderson.

At Colaba, by the Reverend G. Cook, on the 7th, Mr. P. E. Clements to Mrs. Catherine Lewis.

At St. Andrew's Church Bombay, by the Reverend G. Cook, on the 7th, Mr. John Brodhurst to Mrs. Anna Maria Munro.

At Ahmednuggur, by license, on the 8th, by the Reverend F. J. Spring, A. M., Assistant Apothecary John Simpson, 48th Regiment M. N. I. to Miss Bridget Kielly.

On the 10th, at the Cathedral, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, J. D. Inverarity, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Maria Martha, eldest daughter of J. P. Willoughby, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government.

At Byculla, on the 13th, Mr. James Green, to Miss Ellen McCauley.

At the Cathedral, on the 12th, by the Reverend R. Y. Keays, M. A., Mr. Lewis George, Assistant Apothecary, and Acting Steward, to Miss Elizabeth Hewson.

On the 21st, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Alexander Tod, Esquire, Lieutenant, 42nd Regiment M. N. I., to Miss Sarah Orrok Richardson.

At St. Thomas's Cathedral, on the 21st, Norman Washington Oliver, Esquire, Commanding H. C. Steam Vessel "*Nemesis*," to Miss Harriett Baker.



/ DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.— *Continued.*

## MARRIAGES IN FEBRUARY 1844.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 20th, by the Reverend A. DeCruz, Vicar Apostolic, Store and P. rk Sergeant Michael Hourke, of the Bombay Ordnance Department, to Miss Sarah Anne Mulligan.

On Monday the 11th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Mr. S. Wright, Audit Office, to Miss E. Collins.

## MARCH.

At the Cathedral on the 5th, by the Venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys, A. M., Mr. T. H. Ryan, Continental Customs Department, to Miss Amelia Baker.

On the 7th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Captain F. J. Pontardent, of the Bombay Artillery, to Gertrude Whitmore, relict of the late Douglas Crawford, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and second daughter of the Honorable G. W. Anderson, of the Bombay Civil Service.

At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the 26th, by the Reverend Chas. Jackson, L. L. B. Lieutenant Chas. Whitehill, eldest Son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Charles Whitehill, to Sarah Jane, second surviving daughter of the late Captain James Richards, of the County, of Sussex.

At Poona, on the 28th, Serjeant E. Nue, of the Road and Tank Department, to Mrs. Mary Anne McFadden.

By special license, on the 28th, by Lieutenant Colonel Reid, Commanding the Fort of Hyderabad, (Scinde) Winkworth Scott, Esquire, 13th Regiment N. I., to Sophia, Eldest daughter of Jeffrey Amherst Sinclair, Esquire, Bombay Medical Establishment.

## APRIL.

At Poona, on the 1st, by the Reverend Charles Jackson, B. C. L., the Reverend Charles Laing A. M., younger son of the late James Bruce Laing, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary, the only daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Whitehill, of the Bombay Native Veteran Battalion.

At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the 3rd, by the Reverend Charles Jackson, B. C. L., Mr. Thomas McGuire, to Miss Clementine Maitland.

On the 15th by the Reverend G. Cook, John R. Miller, Esquire, M. D., Assistant Surgeon Gaseat Irregular Horse, to Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert Nasmyth Esquire, Gogar Bank, Edinburgh.

At Kaira, on the 10th, by the Reverend J. Hogg, A. B., J. R. Morgan, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Frances, Youngest daughter of the late Colonel Thatcher, of the Bombay Army.

At Colaba, on the 26th, Mr. Joseph Duverger, to Mrs. Charlotte Caroline Phillips, widow of the late Mr. H. J. Phillips of the Bombay Secretariat.

On the 23rd, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Reverend R. Y. Keays, A. M., Mr. J. W. Wright, in Medical Charge of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, to Mrs. Johnston, relict of the late Mr. J. W. Johnston, of the Merchant Service.

## MAY.

At Poona, on the 4th, by the Reverend Charles Jackson, B. C. L. Senior Chaplain, Lieutenant Colonel S. B. Boileau, Commanding H. M.'s 22nd Regiment, to Mary Harriet, Youngest daughter of Henry Combe, Esquire, of Caroline Street, Bedford Square.

At Christ Church, Byculla, on the 7th, by the Reverend W. K. Fletcher, M. A., Mr. Joseph George Baillie, to Miss Emma Summers.

On the 11th, by the Reverend W. K. Fletcher, M. A., Mary, Montague, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Wilson Davison, Esquire, of Brand Hall, Shropshire, to Alexander, Son of Duncan Stewart Esquire, late of Achnacone, Appin, Argyleshire.

At Poona, on the 1st, by the Reverend W. Goodall, M. A., R. Scott, Esquire, Uncommissioned Assistant to the Superintendent of Roads and Tanks, to Miss Harriett Jolliffe, daughter of the late G. Jolliffe, Esquire, Assistant Indian Naval Storekeeper.

## JUNE.

On the 11th, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Reverend Charles Jackson, B. C. L., Augustus Brook- Warden, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, Son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Warden, of the Bengal Army, to Harriett Georgiana, only daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Dennis, of H. M.'s 43rd Regiment of Foot.

At St. Thomas's Cathedral, on the 12th, by the Reverend G. Candy, William Campbell, Esquire, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, E. I. C. S. to Amelia, eldest daughter of the late John Bench, Esquire, Lieutenant R. N.

On the 22nd, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend R. Y. Keays, M. A., C. Morehead, Esquire, M. D., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, to Harriett Anne, eldest daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—*Continued.*

## MARRIAGES IN JUNE 1844.

At Ahmedabad, on the 10th, by the Reverend Mr. Nicholas Francisco dos Santos, Mr. Acting Sub-Conductor J. Toole, of the Commissariat Department, to Miss M. A. Preston.

## JULY.

On the 1st, at the Cathedral, by special license, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. Frederick Crisp, of the Bombay Customs Flotilla, to Miss Amelia Higgs, eldest daughter of Mr. George Higgs, Veterinarian.

At the Cathedral, on the 4th, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Metcalfe Larken Esquire, of the Civil Service, to Maria, fourth daughter of the Honourable James Henry, Crawford, Member of Council, Bombay.

At the Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. William Stokoe, Commander of the ship "*General Wood*," to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Mr. C. M. Daley, formerly Commander of the Ship "*Earl of Clare*."

On the 25th, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. H. Fletcher, M. D. Thomas Cardwell, Esquire, to Christina Paton, eldest daughter of John McKenzie, Esquire.

At Christ's Church, Byculla, on the 22nd, Mr. John O. Fishery of the Police Department, to Miss Jane Candou.

## AUGUST.

At St. Thomas's Cathedral, on the 11th, by the Venerable Archdeacon Jeffries, A. M. Mr. Henry Vears, of the General Post Office, to Miss Elizabeth Maria Burnett.

At the Cathedral, on the 23rd, by the Venerable Archdeacon Jeffries, A. M., Mr. T. B. Robinson, Court House Keeper, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Mabbott, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

## SEPTEMBER.

At Poona, on the 16th, by the Reverend William Goodall, A. M., Major F. Adams H. M.'s 28th Regiment, to Ellen Strath, eldest daughter of Captain Ormond, Pay Master H. M.'s 86th Regiment.

On the 23rd, at the Church of N. S. D. Esperanca, by the Right Reverend Fre Luis M. de Santa Theresza, Mr. John Hampton, to Mrs. Elizabeth Gimber, widow of the late Mr. Gimber, of the Pilot Establishment, Bombay.

At Poona, on the 19th, Sergeant James Rushbrooke, Assistant Overseer, Department of Public Works, to Miss Mary Anne Leavy, daughter of Conductor Leavy, late of the Gun Carriage Department.

On the 26th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Reverend R. Y. Keays, M. A., Reginald Frederick Remington, Esquire, to Fanny Maria, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Boileau, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment.

At Poona, on the 23rd, at the Church of our Lady of Conception, by the Reverend Vicar G. E. Rodrigues, Mr. C. Valentine, of the Medical Store Department, to Miss Anna Victoria, Daughter of Mr. John M. de Souza.

On the 30th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Jeffries, M. A. Mr. F. Clough, Organist of Christ Church, Byculla, to Celiudab, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Brown, of the Cathedral Establishment.

## OCTOBER.

On the 10th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Henry Bartle Edward Frere, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Catherine, Second daughter of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Bart, K. C. H., Governor of Bombay.

On the 14th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Jeffries, M. A., Lieutenant J. F. Hall, 22nd Regiment Bengal N. I., and Adjutant of the Joudpoor Legion, to Georgiana Margaret, widow of the late Captain Pollock, Bengal Army.

On the 22nd, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Reverend G. Pigott, B. A. Alexander Nash, Lieutenant of Engineers, to Lucy Anne, eldest daughter of the late Reverend E. Norton, of Southwold, Suffolk.

At Sattara, on the 17th, by the Reverend E. P. Williams, M. A., Assistant Surgeon Dimock, to Harriett, widow of the late F. Williams, Esquire.

At Belgaum, on the 29th, by the Reverend Claudius Sandys, A. M., Chaplain of the Station, Michael Agnew Coxon, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Fanny, third daughter of the Hon'ble George William Anderson, late Governor of Bombay.

## NOVEMBER.

At the residence of Captain A. Thomas, Jerruck (Lower Seinde), on the 6th, by the Reverend C. Laing, A. M., Robert Maxwell Johnstone, Esquire, 1st Grenadier Regiment, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Emma Mary, youngest daughter of the late Reverend Thomas Critchlow Edgell, M. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—*Continued.*

## [MARRIAGES IN NOVEMBER 1844.]

At Poona, on the 20th, by the Reverend Charles Jackson, A. M., Hanson Ratcliffe, Esquire, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment, to Frances Harvey, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Staniforth Pitts, 1st Bengal European Regiment.

At Poona, on the 20th, by the Reverend Charles Jackson, A. M., Louis John McPherson, Esquire, H. M.'s 17th Regiment, to Harriett, Second daughter of the late Captain John Staniforth Pitts, 1st Bengal European Regiment.

At Colaba, on the 19th, by the Reverend G. Pigott, M. A., Captain Thorp, Pay Master, H. M.'s 63rd Regiment of Foot, Son of the Reverend Thomas Thorp, Rector of Burton Obery, in the County of Leicester, to Ann Dorothy, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Watlington, Esquire, of New Parks, in the same County.

At Poona, on the 18th, by the Reverend W. Goodall, A. M., J. P. Mayers, Esquire, Captain H. M.'s 28th Regiment, to Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of George Ormond Esquire, Paymaster H. M.'s 86th Regiment.

## DECEMBER.

At the entrenched Camp Hyderabad (Scinde) by License on the 11th, by the Reverend C. Laing, Mr. W. A. S. Dracup, Clerk in the Commissariat Department, to Johanna, widow of the late Sub-Conductor Knighton, of the Ordnance Department.

At Belgaum, on the 5th, F. Sandwith, Esquire, Lieutenant and Adjutant 2nd European Light Infantry, to Ethel, youngest daughter of Henry Mant, Esquire.

By License, at Camp Kurrachee, on the 11th, by the Reverend H. H. Brereton, Mr. T. W. Mills, Clerk in the Collectorate of Hyderabad Scinde, to Miss Helen Georgiana Louisa Collins, only daughter of Mrs. J. Collins, Menora Point.

By Special License, at the Cathedral, on the 27th, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. Alexander Livingston Andrew, of the Country Service, to, Eliza, widow of the late Mr. William Jardine.

At Malligaum, on the 23rd, by the Reverend P. Anderson, Chaplain, Mr. Thomas Price, Assistant Surveyor and Builder, to Miss Mary Ann Blatcher, daughter of Mr. William Baillie, of the Camdeish Collector's Office.

At St. Mary's Church Poona, on the 27th, by the Reverend Charles Jackson, B. C. L., Mr. William Lester, Assistant in the Military and Marine Departments, Secretariat, to Janet Olympia, only daughter of Mr. William Sundt.

## Births.

## JANUARY, 1844.

On the 5th, at Graham Cottage, Colaba, the wife of Mr. G. S. Collett, of a daughter. In the Fort, on the 11th, the Lady of John Holland, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of a son.

In the Fort, on the 12th, the wife of Mr. George Regel, of a daughter.

At Tannah, on the 21st, the Lady of Duncan Davidson, Esquire, C. S. of a son.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 21st, the Lady of Captain Charles Giberne, 16th Regt. N. I., of twins, a daughter and son, the latter still born.

At Belgaum, on the 18th, the Lady of Captain B. Heyne, 16th Regt. M. N. I. of a son.

At Kuladghee, on the 22d, the Lady of Captain Rickards, 21st Regiment N. I., of a son.

At Poonah, on the 28th, the wife of Mr. C. Stephens, of a daughter.

At Mazagon, on the 31st, Mrs. T. T. VanGeyer, of a son.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 30th, the wife of Apothecary S. Hanson, of a son.

## FEBRUARY.

At Surat, on the 7th, the Lady of Brevet Major R. A. M. Cooke, 19th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

At Girgaum, on the 16th, Mrs. W. Gordon, of a daughter.

At Surat, on the 13th, the Lady of C. Tiemenhere, Esquire, Engineers Corps, of a daughter.

At Kalhadavee, on the 18th, the wife of Mr. G. C. Philips, of a daughter.

On the 22d, at Colaba, the Lady of W. H. Dunlop, Esquire, of a son.

In the Marine Battalion Lines, on the 22d, the Lady of the Reverend G. Candy, of a son.

At Colaba on the 19th, Mrs. R. Bennett, of a daughter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES — *Continued.*

## BIRTHS IN MARCH 1844.

- At Poonah, on the 1st, the Lady of Major A. C. Peat, Engineers, of a son.  
 At Bycullah, on the 9th, Mrs. A. C. Cumins, of a son.  
 At Mhow, on the 14th, the Lady of Captain G. Smith, 26th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 13th, the Lady of A. Baxter, Esquire, H. M. 17th Regt., of a son.  
 At Surat, on the 16th, the Lady of Lieutenant C. M. Barrow, Fort Adjutant, of a daughter.  
 At Rajkote, in Kattewar; on the 19th, the Lady of Lieut. F. H. Denys, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, (Lancers) of a son.  
 At Mahableswur, on the 29th, the Lady of H. Hebbert, Esquire, Civil Service, of a daughter.

## APRIL.

- At Colaba, on the 1st, Mrs. P. Tonks, of a son.  
 At Tardeo, on the 4th, the Lady of J. M. Davies, Esquire; Civil Service, of a daughter.  
 At Bombay, on the 2d, Mrs. W. P. Maidment, of a son.  
 At Surat, on the 2d, the wife of Mr. C. Shea, Assistant in the Timber Department, of a daughter.  
 On the 6th, at Malligaum, the Lady of the Reverend P. Auderson, Assistant Chaplain, of a daughter.  
 At the Marine Lines, Esplanade, on the 5th, the Lady of Captain Eckford, Marine Battalion, of a daughter.  
 At Dharwar, on the 5th, the Lady of Lieutenant G. Wingate, Engineers, of a daughter.  
 On the 8th, the Lady of John Warden, Esquire, Civil Service, of a daughter.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 10th, the Lady of the Reverend F. J. Spring, A. M. of a son.  
 At Porebundur, on the 12th, the Lady of Captain Liddell, 23d Regiment N. I., of a daughter.  
 At Damann, on the 10th, the Lady of W. M. Boyce, Esquire, Indian Navy, of a daughter.  
 In the Fort, on the 16th, the Lady of J. Lawless, Esquire, (Junior.) of a daughter.  
 At Asaerghur, on the 13th, the Lady of Captain H. N. Ramsay, 24th Regiment N. I., of a son.  
 At Mahableswur, on the 21st, the Lady of J. K. Wedderburn, Esquire, of H. M.'s 9th Lancers, of a daughter.  
 At Mhow, on the 18th, the Lady of Captain G. Wilson, 26th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 21st, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon P. W. Hockin, of a daughter.  
 At Kavel, on the 23rd, Mrs. Anna Maria de Abreu, of a daughter.  
 At Colaba, on the 18th, the wife of Mr. Jas. Gibb, Engineer, H. C.'s Steamer "Nemesis," of a daughter.  
 On the 26th, the Lady of William Henry Harrison, Esquire, Civil Service, of a daughter.  
 At Sehore, on the 24th, the Lady of Captain H. W. Trevelyan, Political Agent in Bhopal, of a daughter.

## MAY.

- At Colaba, on the 12th, the Lady of Lieutenant J. W. Younz, Indian Navy, of a son.  
 On the 15th, at Lower Colaba, the wife of Mr. J. L. Hynes, Head Clerk in the Mint, of a son.  
 At Mazagon, on the 20th, the wife of Mr. C. Demello, of a daughter.  
 At Malligaum, on the 20th, the Lady of Brigadier James, Commanding the Troops in Khandeish, of a daughter.  
 At Colaba, on the 23rd, the wife of Mr. F. S. Boulton, Commander of the Barque "Sir Herbert Compton," of a daughter.  
 On the 21st, Mrs. W. Wilson, wife of Mr. J. Wilson, of the Mint, of a daughter.  
 At Belgaum, on the 21st, the Lady of Henry W. Reeves, Esquire, Civil Service, of a daughter.  
 At Sholapore, on the 24th, the Lady of Lieutenant W. Johnstone, 51st Regiment, M. N. I. of a son.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—*Continued.*

## BIRTHS IN MAY 1844.

- At Nassick, on the 25th, the Lady of C. E. Fraser Tytler, Esquire, Civil Service, of a daughter.  
 In Kattiwar, on the 22nd, the wife of Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, of a son.  
 At Hyderabad (Scinde) on the 26th, the wife of Mr. St. John Von Geyer, of a daughter.  
 On the 28th, at Hydrabad (Scinde), the Lady of Major Woodhouse, Commanding 6th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

## JUNE.

- On the 17th, the wife of Mr. J. Essai, of a son.  
 On the 3rd, the wife of Mr. E. L. Bennett, of a son.  
 At Poona, on the 4th, the Lady of Captain J. H. Chalmers, 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifle Corps), of a son.  
 On the 16th, the wife of Mr. C. Puddicombe, Commanding the Barque "*Mayaram Dayaram*," of a daughter.  
 At Kalbadavee, on the 20th, the wife of Mr. Thomas Gardiner, of a daughter.  
 At Asseerghur, on the 12th, the Lady of Surgeon T. McKenzie, 24th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.  
 In the Fort, on the 21st Mrs. Roberts, Milliner, widow of the late Mr. George Roberts, Court House Keeper, of a daughter.  
 At Rutnagherry, on the 21st, the wife of Mr. J. H. Troit, Head Accountant in the Collector's Office, of a daughter.  
 At Poona, on the 24th, the wife of Mr. W. Blunt, of a daughter.  
 At Mazagon, on the 24th, the Lady of Commander James A. Young, I. N., of a daughter.  
 At Kurrachee, on the 14th, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Grierson, M. D., of a daughter.  
 At Belgaum, on the 23rd, the wife of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Head Clerk in the Assistant Adjutant General's Office, of a daughter.  
 At Hydrabad (Scinde) on the 18th, the Lady of Captain W. H. Godfrey, 17th N. I., of a daughter.  
 At Kikee, on the 15th, the wife of Apothecary Hector Maclean, H. M.'s 14th Regiment of Light Dragoons, of a son.  
 At Bhooj on the 26th, the Lady of Major Poole, 1st Lincolns, of a daughter.  
 At Deesa, on the 27th, the wife of Apothecary T. M. Bailie, European Regiment of Fusiliers, of a son.

## JULY.

- At Bombay. On the 17th, the Lady of Major Michael Wlloughby, of a son.  
 At Tankerville, on the 22nd, the Lady of the Honorable L. R. Reid, of a daughter.  
 At Belgaum, on the 7th, the Lady of Captain Warden, of a daughter, still born.  
 At Poona, on the 24th, the Lady of Major S. J. Stephens, 21st Regiment N. I., of a son.  
 On the 25th, the wife of Mr. W. A. Capon, of a son.  
 At Kaira, on the 25th, the Lady of Captain J. B. Bellasis, Commanding Guzerat Provincial Battalion, of a son.  
 At Poona, on the 29th, the wife of Mr. Thomas Angus, Engineer Department, of a daughter, still born.  
 At Dharwar, on the 30th, the wife of Mr. J. H. Springer, of a daughter, still born.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 18th, the Lady of Henry Allen Harrison, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

## AUGUST.

- At Surat, on the 3rd, the wife of Barrack Serjeant Henry Brewer, of a daughter.  
 At Mahim, on the 12th, the wife of Mr. Joze de Ramos, of a daughter.  
 At Camp Hydrabad, on the 25th Ultimo, the wife of Mr. Sippe, Band Master, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, of a son.  
 At Dharwar, on the 5th, the Lady of William Hart, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.  
 At Asseerghur, on the 16th, the Lady of the late Lieutenant Colonel Bailie, 24th Regiment N. I., of a son.  
 At Poona, on the 20th, the Lady of Surgeon E. W. Edwards, 23rd Regiment, N. L. I., of a son.  
 At the entrenched Camp at Hydrabad, (Scinde) Mrs. E. Sullivan, wife of Mr. James Sullivan, Head Clerk of the Shikarpore Collectorate, of a daughter.  
 At Kaira, on the 18th, the Lady of Charles Thatcher, Esquire, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—Continued.

## BIRTHS IN AUGUST 1844.

- At Poona, on the 28th, the Lady of Major W. M. Coghlan, Artillery, of a son.  
 On the 11th, at Hyderabad (Scinde), the Lady of Lieutenant G. B. Stoney, H. M.'s 86th Regiment, of a daughter.  
 At Kirkee, on the 28th, the wife of Lieutenant C. F. Griffin, H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

## SEPTEMBER.

- At Bombay, on the 5th, the wife of Mr. Alexander Johnstone, Engineer, of a son.  
 At Mazagon, on the 4th, the wife of Mr. N. T. Tucker, of a son.  
 At Oomercarree, on the 5th, the wife of Mr. F. J. Cabral, Clerk in the Custom House, of a son.  
 At Poona, on the 12th, the Lady of Lieutenant A. Crawford, 3rd Regiment N. I. of a son.  
 At Poona, on the 11th, the Lady of Captain Heath, 5th Regiment N. L. I., of a son.  
 At Dhoolia, on the 11th, the Lady of Major J. E. G. Morris, 24th Regiment N. I., of a son.  
 At Colaba, on the 22nd, the Lady of Richard Spooner, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.  
 In the Fort, on the 21st, the wife of Mr. T. Wallage, of a son.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 23rd, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd, C. B., of the Regiment of Artillery, of a daughter.  
 At Poonah, on the 26th, the Lady of Captain J. Rowley, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry of a son.  
 At Kirkee, on the 21st, the Lady of Lieutenant R. H. Gall, H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, of a son.  
 At the Hermitage, on the 27th, the Lady of J. R. Hadow, Esquire, of a son.  
 At Kaira, on the 4th, the Lady of Nugent Kirkland, Esquire, Civil Service, of a daughter.  
 At Ahmedabad, on the 15th, the wife of Mr. Conductor Bloodwell, of a daughter.  
 At Bycullah, on the 28th, the wife of Brevet Captain Cooke, Madras Horse Artillery, of a daughter.  
 At Keith Lodge, Colaba, on the 7th, the Lady of the Reverend G. Cook, A. M., of a daughter.

## OCTOBER.

- In the Fort, on the 11th, the wife of Mr. Rodney Boyce, of a daughter.  
 In the Fort, on the 11th, the wife of Mr. G. A. Kneebone, of a son.  
 At Mazagon, on the 14th, the Lady of Dr. Herbert Giraud, of a daughter.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 6th, the Lady of Lieutenant G. H. Messiter, H. M.'s 17th Foot, of a son.  
 At Byculla, on the 22nd, the Lady of Major Watson, Artillery, of a son.  
 At Mazagon, on the 3rd, the wife of Mr. John Lampey, of a daughter.  
 At Dapoolce, on the 20th, the Lady of Lieutenant C. H. Boye, Paymaster of Pensions, Southern Concan, of a daughter.  
 At Girgaum, on the 28th, the wife of Sub-Conductor R. Fell, of the Ordnance Department, of a son.  
 At Girgaum, on the 5th, the wife of Mr. D. E. Mills, late Brevet Captain 19th Regiment Bombay N. I. of a daughter.  
 At Poona, on the 25th, Mrs. Welsh, of a daughter.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 21st, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel H. Sandwich, of twins; both still born.  
 At Kaleadavee, on the 31st, the wife of Mr. M. A. Santineer, of a son.  
 At Rajkote, in Kattywar, on the 26th, the Lady of Captain Henry Aston, of a daughter.  
 At Dharwar, on the 22nd, the Lady of J. W. Maspratt, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

## NOVEMBER.

- At Kalbadavee, on the 7th, the wife of Mr. A. D. Chaves, of a daughter.  
 At Colaba, on the 5th Mrs. Catherine Clements, of a daughter.  
 At Malligaum, on the 5th, the Lady of W. W. Bell, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.  
 At Colaba, on the 10th, the wife of Conductor H. Collins, of the Gun Carriage Department, of a daughter.  
 At Poona, on the 9th, the Lady of Stephen Babington, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—*Continued.*

On the 14th, on Malabar Hill, the Lady of Lieutenant H. B. Rose, 1st Fusiliers, of a son.

At Mazagon, on the 16th, the Lady of Dr. B. Fernandes, of a son.

At Kirkee, on the 19th, the Lady of the Reverend, F. C. P. Reynolds, Assistant Chaplain, of a daughter.

At Malabar Hill, on the 19th, the Lady of J. P. Larkins Esquire of a son.

On the 28th, at the Wilderness, the Lady of Robert Wigram Crawford, Esquire, of a daughter.

At Dapoonke, Southern Concan, on the 29th, the Lady of the Reverend S. F. Pemberton, A. M., Chaplain, of a son.

At Kurrachee, on the 29th, the Lady of Captain W. Preedy, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee, of a daughter.

At Ahmedabad, on the 30th, the Lady of A. Durham Esquire, M. D., Assistant Surgeon 11th Regiment N. I., of a son.

## DECEMBER.

On the 3rd, at the Honorable J. H. Crawford's, at Westfield, Bombay, the Lady of Captain Pondardent, Artillery, of a son.

At Mazagon, on the 4th, the Lady of Captain R. Goodenough, Native Veteran Battalion, of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 2nd, the wife of Mr. G. B. Smith, of a son.

At Mazagon, on the 6th, the Lady of Charles J. F. Stuart, Esquire, of a daughter.

At Ahmedabad on the 1st, the Lady of the Reverend George Allen, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of a son.

At Belgam, on the 1st, the Lady of the Reverend Claudius Sandys, of a daughter.

At Bombay, on the 10th, Mrs. J. W. Crosscadden, of a son.

At Dapoonke, on the 9th, the Lady of Captain Prior, 21st Regiment N. I. of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 11th, at the House of Her Father Major General MacNeill, the Lady of J. F. Haliburton Esquire, 78th Highlanders, of a daughter.

At Kalbadavee, on the 16th, the Wife of Mr. D. A. Potter, of a daughter.

At Bombay on the 21st, the Lady of Captain Haselwood, Acting Assistant Garrison Engineer, of a daughter.

At Upper Colaba, on the 24th, the Lady of J. S. Lawless, Esquire, of a son.

At Rajkote, on the 18th, the Lady of George R. Nixon, 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers) of a daughter.

At Scroor, on the 16th, the Lady of Captain Fraser, Poona Auxiliary Horse, of a daughter.

At Bombay, on the 24th, the Lady of Lieutenant Miller, H. Ma. 22nd Regiment, of a son.

At Bombay, on the 26th, the wife of Mr. G. Desmire, of a daughter.

On the 24th, at Belgam, the Lady of H. J. Margary Esquire, Lieutenant Bombay Engineers, of a son.

At Poona, on the 30th, the wife of Mr. Rhowell of a daughter.

At Rajkote, in Kattsewar, on the 20th, the Lady of Lieutenant W. Loch, 1st, Lancers, of a daughter.

At Khetwadie, on the 27th, the wife of Mr. J. Pfeifferblum, of a daughter.

At Tanna, on the 29th, the wife of Mr. P. M. Balzell, of a daughter.

**Deaths.**

## JANUARY 1844.

At Khetwady, on the 9th, Master Francis Yates, Son of the late Mr. Henry Yates, Auctioneer, aged 13 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

On the 10th, at Rajwas, near Bombay, by the accidental discharge of his Gun when out shooting, Mr. Henry A. S. Righton, Professor of Music, aged 28 year.

At Bhooj, on the 5th, Jane, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Charles Harvey, Acting Assistant to the Resident in Cutch, aged five and a half months.

At Colaba, on the 26th, Mr. Thomas Smith, formerly Editor of the "*Bombay United Service Gazette*."

On the 25th, in Kattewaddy, Janet, Emma, daughter of Mr. Robert Craig, aged two years, four months, and thirteen days.

On the 27th, at the Sanatorium, Ensign Hammond, 24th Regiment N. I.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—*Continued.*

## DEATHS IN FEBRUARY 1844.

At Surat on the 7th, Mary Ann, wife of the Reverend W. Clarkson, of the Church of England Mission.

At Poona, on the 10th, James the eldest Son of Mr. Conductor Green, Ordnance Department, aged 8 years and 7 months.

At Seroor, on the 10th, Conductor James Davis, Ordnance Department, aged 47 years.

On the 19th, Elizabeth, wife of Riding Master Sergeant M. Jones, 3rd Troop Horse Brigade, aged 33 years, and five months.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 21st, Edward Samuel Britt, the only surviving Son of J. C. Brindley, Sergeant of the 40th Regiment M. N. I., aged 1 year, 11 months and 25 days.

On the 22nd, at Colaba, Captain C. Denton, of the 2nd European Regiment, L. I.

At Mazagon, on the 26th, Julia, the eldest daughter of Mr. Germaniano de Souza, aged 9 years, 8 months, and 15 days.

At Kurrachee, on the 17th, Mary Jane, the wife of Mr. J. P. Buchanan, of the Indian Navy, aged 26 years and 6 months.

At Kalbadavee, on the 27th, Charlotte Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. G. C. Phillips.

At Poona, on the 12th, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Webb, H. Ma. 28th Foot, aged 31 years.

At Deesa, on the 25th, Catherine, wife of Sergeant J. McGrath, Band Master of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, aged 18 years, 2 months and 12 days.

## MARCH.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 1st, Jane Osborn, youngest daughter of the Reverend H. Ballantine, American Missionary, aged 14 months and 7 days.

In the Fort, on the 7th, John Frederick, the infant Son of Apothecary John Vitters, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 17 days.

On the 7th James Maxwell, Esquire, of Dargavel, Renfrewshire.

At Colaba, on the 13th, aged one year, and nine months, Anthony William, son of Mr. G. J. Hatteroth.

At Seroor, on the 12th, Constance, the infant daughter of Captain T. Fraser of the Poona Auxiliary Horse.

On the 13th, the wife of Assistant Apothecary John White, aged 23 years.

At Byculia, on the 17th, James Augustus, infant Son of the late Mr. J. A. Cumins, aged 8 days; and on the following day, Anne Caroline relict of the late Mr. J. A. Cumins, Government Contractor.

In the Fort, on the 15th, James Patch Esquire, Solicitor Supreme Court, Bombay.

At the Beehive, on the 17th, Francis Eleanor, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Griffiths, Commandant of Artillery, aged 44 years.

In the Fort, on the 21st, Mr. A. A. Adam, aged 39 years.

On the 24th, Mr. Joseph Edge, aged 61 years, and 17 days, Warden of the Bombay Dock yard.

On the 27th, Maria Thereza, wife of Mr. F. D. Miranda, aged 19 years and 11 months.

At Dhoolia, on the 23rd, Dr. John Grant Malcolmson, of the House of Forbes and Co., Bombay, late of the Madras Medical Service.

On the 19th, at Poona, Henry Charles Malet, Esquire, formerly in the Peishwa's Service, aged 50 years.

On the 26th, at Sea, on Board the Barque "Lady Sak," on the passage from Bombay to Calcutta, off Point de Galle, Mr. Angus McAulay, aged 42 years.

At Ahmedabad, on the 31st, Hardinge R. Stracey, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, in the 30th year of his age.

At Sea on board the ship "Thomas Coultis," on the 14th, in the 39th year of his age, Humphrey Francis Boaden, Esquire, of the Firm of Boaden and Co. Bombay.

## APRIL.

At Wagon, near the Myhee in Guzerat, on the 1st, killed by the accidental discharge of his Gun when out shooting, Lieutenant John Leslie Hendley, 2nd European Regiment, Commandant of the Guzerat Cooly Police Corps.

At Deesa on the 7th, 2nd Lieutenant Eustace Montalto Maude, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, (Fusiliers.)

At Poona, on the 13th, aged 52 years, Francis Houston Esquire, formerly Commandant of the Poona Police Corps, and for many years Head Accountant and Assistant in the Office of the Principal Collector of Poona.



## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—Continued.

## DEATHS IN APRIL, 1844.

On the 11th, aged 6 months, and 11 days, in the Hyperja Talooka, Zilla of Sholapore, the infant Son of W. H. Bell, Esquire, Assistant Superintendent Deccan Revenue Survey.

At Kalbadavee, on the 15th, Manoel Alberto, Son of Mr. Philip Moraes, aged 11 months, and 25 days.

On the 25th, the Lady of A. S. LeMessurier, Esquire, Advocate General of Bombay.

At Panwell, on the 23rd, Alfred Henry, only son of Mr. Conductor John Harvey, aged 5 years, 1 month, and 6 days.

At Mahableswhar, on the 14th, the Lady of P. Gray, Esquire, Superintendent of the Station.

## MAY.

On the 1st, Sarah, wife of Mr. G. J. Hatteroth.

On the 1st, Mr. John Henry Taylor, Sub-Conductor in the Indian Naval Store Keeper's Department.

At Breach Candy, on the 1st, William, son of Mr. W. Moore, aged 2 years.

In the Fort, on the 13th, Ramsay Henry, second Son of John Holland, Esquire, Barrister at Law, aged 1 year and 8 months.

At Cambay, on the 12th, Thomas Arnold, Son of Mr. A. Summers, in Medical Charge at Cambay, aged 1 year and 6 weeks.

At Colaba, on the 19th, the daughter of Assistant Apothecary Ignacio Lourence, aged 8 months.

On the Esplanade, on the 20th, by the accidental discharge of a Pistol, Lieutenant S. L. Horton, H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.

In the Fort, on the 20th, Anne Adelaide, daughter of Mr. W. Vears, aged 1 year and 10 months.

At Baroda, on the 8th, aged twenty one and a half years, Ensign James Finlay, of the 4th or Rifle Corps.

In the Fort, on the 22nd, Jane Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Gillies, aged 15 years.

At Baroda, on the 12th, the Lady of Lieutenant E. Bate, 7th Regiment N.I., aged 22 years, and two months.

## JUNE.

On the 3rd, the infant Son of Mr. E. L. Bennett, Auctioneer.

At Surat, on the 2nd, Emily, the infant daughter and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Shea, Timber Department, aged two months.

At Dapooree, on the 6th, aged 30 years, the wife of Serjeant McBride, of the Honorable the Governor's Band.

At Byculla, on the 11th, Mrs. A. C. Allen, wife of the Reverend D. O. Allen, of the American Mission, aged 36 years.

On the 26th, on board the Ship "*Carnatic*," Mrs. H. S. Menge, wife of the Reverend C. C. Menge, Church Missionary, residing at Nassick.

At Colaba, on the 28th, Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, relict of the late Mr. Richard Elliott, Conductor in the Ordnance Department, aged 51 years.

At Alhow, on the 25th, Edmund George Nicolay, Esquire, late a Captain in H. M.'s 29th Foot, and only son of the late Sir William Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius.

On the 13th, at Byculla, after giving birth to daughter, still born, Caroline, the beloved wife of the Reverend H. Mellon, of the Church Mission.

At Kurrachee, on the 29th, Jane Elizabeth, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. Hamilton, 78th Highlanders.

## JULY.

At Hydrabad (Scinde), on the 1st, Captain L. Holliday, H. M.'s 80th Foot.

At Poona, on the 2nd, Mr. Louis C. Moore, of the Military Audit Office, aged 28 years.

At Asseerghur, on the 3rd, Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Ballie, 24th Regiment N. I.

On the 5th, Christina Jane, infant daughter of Dr. Herbert Giraud, aged 9 months.

At Belgaum, on the 4th, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Head Clerk of the Assistant Adjutant General's Office at that Station, aged 15 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

At Ahmedabad, on the 8th, Ellen Matilda, youngest daughter of S. Sproule, Esquire, M. D. Civil, Surgeon, aged 10 months.

Drowned at Kurrachee, on the 8th, whilst bathing, W. W. Fry, Esquire, aged 26 years, Commander of the H. C. Steamer "*Nimrod*," Indus Flotilla.

On the 21st, Mr. James Blundell, Engraver, aged 28 years.

At Surat, on the 20th, Uriah Archibald, the son of Barrack Serjeant Henry Brewer, aged 15 months and 21 days.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—*Continued.*

## DEATHS IN JULY 1844.

- In the Fort, on the 27th, Charlotte Caroline, wife of Mr. Joseph Duverger, aged 27 years, nine months, and 13 days.  
 At Kurrachee, on the 5th, Captain A. Meadows, of the 18th Regiment N. I.  
 At Surat, on the 14th, Margaret, the beloved wife of Thomas Sanders, Serjeant Major 19th Regiment N. I., aged 20 years and 8 months.  
 At Belgaum, on the 19th, Ellen Susanna, daughter of Mr. Hearn, Medical Department, aged 1 year 9 months, and 12 days.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 27th, Arthur A. C. Forbes, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service.  
 On the 29th, at Ahmednuggur, Murray Messiter, son of Lieutenant Messiter, H. M.'s 17th Foot, aged 2 years and two months.  
 On the 27th, at Ahmednuggur, Miss Ann Johnson, aged 15 years and 6 months.  
 At Bombay, on the 23rd, the Reverend G. M. Valentine, of the Church of England Mission, in the 38th year of his age.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 31st, Mr. Henry Spooner, Medical Apprentice, aged 16 years, and 9 months.  
 At Kaira, on the 29th, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. Bellasis, aged 4 days.

## AUGUST.

- At Poona, on the 10th, Chambre Walker, the beloved Child of E. H. Townsend, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, aged 1 year and 5 months.  
 At Mahaluxmee, on the 19th, Mrs. Quitéria de Cruz, wife of Mr. Mathews de Cruz.  
 At Malligaum, on the 14th, Bridget, wife of Mr. John Simpson, Assistant Apothecary 48th Regiment M. N. I., aged 16 years.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 4th, Frederick Richardson, Esquire, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Battalion Bombay Artillery.  
 At Cavel, Bombay, on the 21st, Mrs. Quitéria de Souza, in the 78th year of her age.  
 At Kurrachee, on the 3rd, Assistant Surgeon C. Stewart, M. D. H. M.'s 86th Foot.  
 At Bandora, Bombay, on the 25th, Mr. Luis Joze de Silva, aged 41 years.  
 On the 25th, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Mr. Charles Lacy, late Chief Officer of the Brig "Eliza Ann."

## SEPTEMBER.

- At Colaba, on the 6th, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Smith, of H. M.'s 41st Regiment of Foot.  
 At Masagon, on the 12th, Maria Theresa, daughter of Mr. John de Souza, Head Clerk in the Office of the Prothonotary and Registrar of the Supreme Court, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 14 days.  
 At Bombay, on the 7th, James the Orphan son of the late Mr. William Smith, of the Pilot Service, aged 6 years.  
 At Ahmednuggur, on the 11th, Edwin, only son of the Reverend E. Burgess, American Missionary, aged 4 years, and 2 months.  
 At Bombay, on the 5th, William Wellis, the eldest son of Mr. W. Wellis, Superintendent Government Cooperage, Bombay, aged 16 years.  
 At Kavel, on the 30th, Mrs. Rebecca Kelly, aged 70 years, relict of the late Bernard Kelly, formerly of the Honorable Company's Military Service.  
 On the 30th, of a Wound received in Action before the Fort of Samunghur, near Kolapoor, in the Southern Maharatta Country, Lieutenant W. P. Shakespear, of the 2nd Bombay European Regiment, (Light Infantry.)

## OCTOBER.

- Killed in Action, on the 1st, before the Hill Fort of Samunghur, near Kolapoor, in the Southern Maharatta Country, 2nd Lieutenant E. M. Irving, of the Madras Artillery.  
 On the 10th, at Hope School, Bombay, Mrs. James Jay, aged 28 years.  
 In the Fort, on the 11th, the infant son of Mr. G. A. Kneebone.  
 At Hyderabad (Seinde), on the 7th, Mr. Conductor John Beard, of the Ordnance Store Department, aged 50 years.  
 At Balcherrie, in Kateewar, on the 9th, Lieutenant Francis Henry Denys, 1st Light Cavalry, (Lancers).  
 At Belgaum, on the 5th, Arthur Paulet, fourth son of Captain and Mrs. Hunter, aged nearly 2 years.  
 At Girgaum, on the 12th, Jane Eliza, the infant daughter of Mr. D. E. Mills late of the 19th Regiment Bombay N. I.  
 At Baroda, on the 23rd, Ensign Charles Hay Bayne, of the 4th Rifles, aged 21 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—*Continued.*

DEATHS IN OCTOBER 1844.

At Dharwar, on the 30th, Arthur David, the second son of H. W. Reeves, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 3 years and 3 months.

At Kurrachee, on the 25th, Harriett Anne, the beloved child of Mr. Clifford, aged 1 year.

At Sea, on the 8th, on-board the Ship "*Malabar*," Lieutenant A. Austen 8th Regiment, Bombay N. I., of Consumption.

## NOVEMBER.

At Colaba, on the 5th, Mrs. Catherine Clements, aged 23 years and 7 months.

In the Fort, on the 7th, Mrs. Ann Goward, wife of Mr. Goward, Pilot Establishment, aged 23 years.

At Poona, on the 1st, Maria Louisa, the beloved wife of Captain M. S. H. Lloyd, 2nd Queen's Royals, aged 34 years.

In the Fort, on the 18th, Charles Hardy Bainbridge Esquire, Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay, third son of the late George Cele Bainbridge, Esquire, of Gatonside House, Roxburghshire, aged 28 years.

At Bombay, on the 23rd, Captain J. H. Chalmers, 4th N. I. (Rifles) Commandant of the Marine Battalion.

At Kolapoor, on the 11th, Captain St. John Mundell, of H. M.'s 22nd Foot.

At Kolapoor, on the 12th, Ensign G. Weld, of H. M.'s 22nd Foot.

Killed in Action on the 27th, before the Pettah of Punalla, near Kolapoor, in the Southern Mahratta Country, Lieutenant Colonel F. Hickes, of the 2nd (or Grenadier) Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

At Dhoolia, on the 30th, William Sullivan, Esquire, Civil Surgeon.

At Sukkur, on the 29th, Lieutenant Richard Shields, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.

## DECEMBER.

At Colaba, on the 3rd, Rosa, the infant daughter of Lieutenant H. C. Faulkner, Queens Royals.

At Masagou, on the 8th, Mrs. Christina de Miranda, at the advanced age of 85 years.

At Rampart Row, Bombay, on the 10th, Assistant Surgeon Samuel Douglas Milligan, Bombay Medical Service, aged 31 years.

On the 11th, at the European General Hospital, of Dysentery, Lieutenant W. V. Collins, R. N., aged 32 years, and 28 days.

At Belvidere, on the 10th, Maria, the wife of Metcalfe Larken, Esquire, of the Civil Service, and fourth daughter of the Honorable James Henry Crawford, Esquire, Member of Council, aged 21 years.

At Sea, on-board the Steamer Victoria, on the 5th, George S. King, Esquire, of the Firm of G. S. King and Co., of Bombay.

At Sea, on board the ship "*Eusephatur*," David Miller, Esquire, of the Firm of Campbell Miller and Co., of Bombay.

In the European General Hospital, on the 18th, of traumatic tetanus, Mr. Archibald Sharp, of Edinburgh, Composer "*Bombay Times*" Press, aged 27 years.

At Lower Colaba, on the 19th, Frederick, son of Mr. George Scales, aged 8 years and 11 days.

At Girgaum, on the 22nd, D. Urban, the only son of Mr. Peter Thomson, of the Firm of Thomson and Co., aged 1 year and four months.

At Bombay on the 20th, Assistant Surgeon J. S. Sproule, M. D., of the Bombay Establishment.

At Byculla on the 22nd, Mary the beloved wife of John Bell, Esquire, Professor, Elphinstone College.

At Sholapoor, on the 8th, Mrs. P. Duckworth, the beloved wife of Assistant Apothecary Duckworth, of the Horse Artillery.

Mortally wounded in action at Hunnumt Ghaut, on the 9th, and died on the following day, Lieutenant A. P. Barker, 21st Regiment N. I. aged 22 years.

At Bombay on the 30th, the Reverend E. P. Williams M. A. late Chaplain at Mahabulshwur.

Killed in Action near Sawunt Warree, on the 31st, Lieutenant A. P. Campbell, 2nd European L. I.

# ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS FROM ENGLAND SINCE 1841.

LONDON MAIL OF	RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.
January... ..	February.....	12	13	14	11
February.. ..	March.....	14	14	15	13
March.....	April....	10	9	14	8
April... ..	May.....	8	12	13	12
May.....	June.....	6	8	6	6
June... ..	July.....	7	8	7	9
July.....	August.....	5	6	8	6
August.....	September.. ..	6	6	9	7
September.. ..	October....	11	12	11	12
October.. ..	November .....	10	14	15   16	12
November... ..	December .....	13	13	11	13
December.. ..	January... ..	15	14	11	

## Arrival of the Overland Mails at Bombay During 1844.

1844.

January 11th.—H. Co.'s Steamer *Atalanta*, from Aden 1st January 1844.  
 February 11th.—H. Co.'s Steamer *Victoria*, from Aden 1st February do.  
 March 13th.—H. Co.'s Steamer *Berenice*, from Aden 3rd March do.  
 April 8th.—H. Co.'s Steamer *Cleopatra*, from Aden 30th March do.  
 May 12th.—H. Co.'s Steamer *Atalanta*, from Aden 29th April do.  
 June 6th.—H. Co.'s Steamer *Victoria*, from Aden 29th May do.  
 July 9th.—H. Co.'s Steam Frigate *Sesostris*, from Aden 30th June do.  
 August 6th.—H. Co.'s Steam Frigate *Akbar*, from Aden 30th July do.  
 September 7th.—H. Co.'s Steam Frigate *Sesostris*, from Aden 30th Aug. do.  
 October 12th.—H. Co.'s Steamer *Cleopatra*, from Aden 2nd October do.  
 Nov. 12th.—H. Co.'s Steamer *Berenice*, from Aden 1st November do.  
 Dec. 13th.—H. Co.'s Steamer *Victoria*, from Aden 2nd December do.















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